Annual Government and Municipal Review

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

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CANADIAN MINING NEWS DEPARTMENT ON PAGE 24

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The Nation's Business

Why No Action Against Alleged Coal Combine?
How Ottawa Can Reduce Cost of Borrowings
And Aid Private Borrowers
Canada Should Exact Tolls on Canals

Taschereau Slow on Coal "Combine"

PREMIER TASCHEREAU'S emulation of the Sphinx in failing to state what action he proposes to take in dealing with the Quebec coal companies reported to be members of a combine, within the meaning of the Combines Act, has given rise to much comment. The interests involved are important and the seeming indifference of the Quebec Attorney-General does not sit well with the public.

The investigator's report was not published but various newspapers have categorically declared that the report definitely alleged the existence of a combine against the public interest. This report was submitted to the Attorneys-General of Quebec and Ontario. The public expect action, particularly from the Quebec Attorney-General, but so far Mr. Taschereau has not satisfied that demand. Only the courts can properly test the allegation of a combine. It is not fair to the public to leave the investigator's charge untested. It is not fair to the companies or individuals involved to leave them under suspicion.

It is in the public interest that action should be taken. Coal is an essential commodity. Its distribution and purchase must be free from any influence inimical to the public welfare. Mr. Taschereau should not further delay in acting upon the report of Fred MacGregor, Registrar of the Combines Act, even though he has three months in which to deal with the matter.

* * *

Reducing the Cost of Borrowings

IT WAS not to be expected that any very striking recommendations could be made by the House of Commons Banking and Commerce Committee, which has been investigating interest rates in Canada and which reported last week. It was quite obvious that most of the factors that determine the rate of interest paid by various classes of borrowers are outside the competence or direct influence of Parliament. Nevertheless, the report is not without interest. Probably the most significant statement in it is the following:

> "Within the country the balancing of governmental budgets and the conversion of maturing debts at lower interest rates will be a constructive influence. Measures which will tend to relieve the burden of fixed public debt will, of course, also operate with similar effect in the field of private debt."

Thus, it is clearly recognized by this non-partisan committee that the basis of private credit in Canada is public credit.

As our governments, federal, provincial and municipal, effect necessary economies in public administration, reduce public obligations by paying off some of the debts they should never have incurred and establish themselves as incontrovertibly sound borrowers, there will be ample capital available at the lowest rates dictated by general world conditions. This will permit the refunding of both public and private debts at lower rates of interest. There can never be low interest rates to farmers, home owners and business men, when governments, because of unsound finance, have to pay high rates.

The committee recommended that the public debt of the Dominion should be refunded at lower rates of interest but their qualifications to this recommendation—that the conversion of outstanding obligations from a higher to a lower rate of interest should take place when the state of the money market warrants it—did not receive the newspaper headline prominence that the reference to lower rates received. The committee were obviously opposed to any forced conversion scheme, emphasizing the need to re-affirm the integrity of our national obligations.

* * *

VERY wisely the recommendation has been made that a general debt retirement plan should be put into effect as soon as finances permit. This could be done either by issuing all bonds with sinking fund provisions or by having maturity dates conform with a plan of annual debt retirement. This recommendation is thoroughly sound. No government bonds should

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

PEACE MOVES BREAK CLOUDS OVER PARLEY

They Must be Viewed Against Sombre Background

E. M. B. FATE SEALED

Britain Ready to go It Alone if Economic Conference Breaks Down Wholly

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

LONDON.—Shadows over the World Economic Conference have lifted somewhat as prospects for peace in Europe have improved.

Until two weeks ago the clouds in the European sky grew darker every day. Political and business opinion in Britain was almost aghast at the course of events in Germany and the possibilities which they opened up.

As I write it is too early to interpret the significance of the Roosevelt message, the Hitler Reichstag speech and other highly important developments, encouraging in character. It is against a very dark and menacing background that these happenings, brightly illuminated in the day to day news, are to be viewed.

Up to the middle of May all the news from Geneva indicated that the Hitler Government in Germany was deliberately throwing monkey wrenches into the Disarmament Conference and intended to walk out of it unless its demands for full equality in armaments were conceded at once. As soon as one of the obstacles which the German delegation raised was smoothed out by some sort of conciliatory compromise, the Germans proposed some fresh amendment. The patience of the other nations was being gradually exhausted.

Hailsham Warns Germany

The attitude of the British Government was bluntly indicated in the House of Lords by Lord Hailsham, the Secretary for War, in a speech in which he declared that if Germany walked out of the Disarmament Conference and proceeded to exercise the privilege of increasing her armaments as she saw fit, such conduct would have to be construed as a violation of the fundamental terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the sanctions attached to its violation would have to be enforced. This would mean the re-occupation of the Rhineland and other preventive measures and in their present temper the German people might be induced to go to war rather than submit to a recurrence of the humiliation which they resented so much in the years following the war. But they would have to face the concerted hostility of the rest of Europe without a single ally of any value and one encouraging feature of the situation is that Mussolini has appar-

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Highlights of the Week

Events and Topics That Make Articles for The Financial Post This Week

Government Bonds
The Financial Post's annual survey of the position of all government and cities in Canada, with some timely articles on the current bond market. Pages 13 to 22.

Outposts of Nickel
Continuing his description of the foreign plants of International Nickel Company, the mining editor tells what he saw at Huntington, West Virginia. Page 24.

Canal Tolls
Canada used to charge tolls on her canals. Now the taxpayer alone pays the bills. Some interesting history on a problem now assuming live importance. Page 4.

$100,000,000 Gone
Another chapter in the sorry history of the tragically expensive Soldier Settlement scheme. Page 1.

Ottawa's Loan Plans
An authoritative survey of the borrowing programme of the Dominion Government, with the plans for the new conversion loan. Page 1.

Personality Stuff
Moir's takes on a new pilot after 102 years. Page 8. More about the men around Roosevelt. Page 3.

Making Your Will
Where to get advice when making your will; how to make an inventory of your estate. Page 11.

Ottawa Can Convert Up to $1,214,000,000 Nearly Half Net Debt

Has Authority to This Extent — Will Seek $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 of New Money in Addition to Conversion — May Cut Bank Interest to 2%

BANKS STILL TO BE USED TO SELL BONDS

Conversion Loan Will be Attempted Before November — Believe Reduction in Bank Interest Has Had Favorable Effect on Government Bonds — Ottawa Outwardly Optimistic

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA.—Authority of the Government to issue conversion loan bonds extends up to $1,214,000,000, nearly half the Dominion's net debt, according to information obtained by The Financial Post. The grand total is a striking figure, although it is merely designed to give the Government ample "leeway" for conversion. There is still authority outstanding to issue $464,000,000 of bonds under 1931 legislation, in addition to the $750,000,000 just approved by Parliament.

Ottawa merely has power to issue this amount in bonds. No definite plans have been made yet as to what issues are to be converted. At least $100,000,000 in new money will be sought, in addition to conversions. But new money needed may total $150,000,000, unofficial observers think.

The rate at which conversion will take place will depend on the market for gilt-edged bonds. The 3½ per cent rate mentioned recently is probably too low. The loan is tentatively scheduled for some time before November 1, probably in October.

May Reduce Bank Interest Again

It is conceivable that interest on bank deposits may be lowered from 2½ to 2 per cent, if the effects of the present rate are satisfactory, as measured by the bond market, The Financial Post is informed.

It is probable that the facilities of chartered banks for sale of bonds will be used in the new conversion, according to indications.

It is striking that the Government has obtained authority to convert another $750,000,000 in bonds, when it already had authority to convert up to $464,000,000 under 1931 authority. It would appear that the vastly increased authority is chiefly a safeguard. In case the opportunity presents itself, more bonds could be converted than would seem likely to be offered by investors. The total authorized amounts to nearly half the net debt of the Dominion, excluding the C. N. R.

Total net debt of the Dominion amounted to $2,599,089,000 at Dec. 31, 1932. In addition, C. N. R. debt guaranteed by the Dominion totalled $996,148,354, making a grand total of $3,595,237,354.

No Coercion Planned

There is nothing to indicate that the Government has any notion of a coercive conversion of internal debt. It has been denied emphatically by Mr. Bennett and others on several occasions. It is thought, moreover, that it would mean political suicide to the present Government.

Optimism over Canadian and world conditions, due to the latest flurry in markets, is felt by officials here. These improved conditions are no small part of the Government's hope chest, for the conversion loan of 1933.

While there is outward evidence of confidence in the success of the loan, some observers think that the Government has inward worries

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Business Activity Gains Though Commodities Slip Autos, Wheat in Limelight

Commodity prices slipped last week after a month and a half of almost steady climbing. Typical was the cash price of wheat at Winnipeg which at the first of this week was quoted almost five cents below the 1933 peak of 65.5 cents—the close on May 12 for No. 1 Northern. Grains led the reaction with other speculative commodities following suit.

Immediate cause of the decline was attributed to natural reaction following the big upswing which started early in April. A rising exchange rate for the U. S. dollar was also an important factor.

Though commodity markets have temporarily lost ground, most reports from key business indicators are still favorable. Latest figures confirm the survey made last week by The Financial Post. Summarized the U. S. picture shows: steel operations at about three times the low point of early March; all branches of textiles except silk active; many rubber factories operating at capacity; sales and production of automobiles continuing to expand; shoe and leather industries enjoying contra-seasonal upswing; electric output above 1932 level for two successive weeks and car loadings above same week a year ago for first time in three years.

Autos Jump in Canada

In Canada indices are more laggardly in reflecting improvement but new figures for automobile production in April (8,255 cars) released at mid-week showed a jump of 60 per cent above March production and a gain of 25 per cent over April, 1932. This is the first time since December, 1930 that monthly figures have exceeded the total for the same month a year ago. April production is the highest for any month since March, 1932, and was swelled by 2,612 cars produced in Canada for export. This is the highest volume of auto export achieved by Canada since January, 1931.

Other good news was a partial carry-through by building permits in 61 cities of the gain for April reported earlier by construction contracts. Newsprint stocks were also reported at the lowest figure in three years, the May 1 total of 58,403 tons in both countries being lower than at any time since January, 1930. Crude petroleum imports also showed improvement after seasonal adjustment.

What happens in the next week or ten days is important. Chiefly because it is believed that U. S. Government policy regarding credit inflation hinges on what happens to prices and "sentiment" in the next few days. If the weakness in commodities shows signs of becoming anything more than a "reaction" it is thought that Roosevelt will step in immediately with heavy purchases of Government securities in the open market on Federal Reserve account. He may do so in any case, of course. Legislation recently passed allows purchases up to $3,000,000,000. If this occurs, it will be the second major shot in the inflationary battle as heretofore (apart from the actual abandonment of gold on April 19) no use has been made of wide powers granted the president in the Thomas bill.

Then too, the next few weeks will probably indicate how basic and permanent is the business upturn in Canada and the U. S. Sceptics in the U. S. are inclined to feel that steel production which has been the leader in the advance cannot maintain its early upswing unless buying develops from construction and railroads. About the only real hope seen for construction in the U. S. is in the governmental projects being formulated at Washington.

Wheat Demand Poor

In Canada most eyes are turned to wheat for leadership in commodities and for restoration of buying power. As one market observer puts it the market "wore itself out" last week, important factors being failure of export demand to develop on any large scale and absence of any new bullish financial or political news. What interpretation will be placed on current peace plans remains to be seen.

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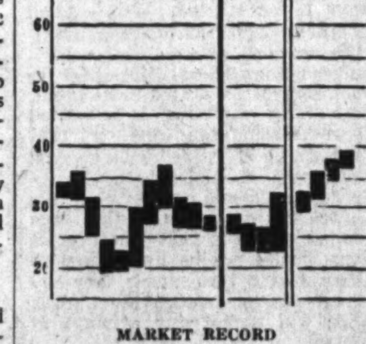
Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of May 22	39.6	37.0
Week of May 16	38.8	34.7
Month of May, 1932	24.1	18.4
10 Public Utilities		
Week of May 22	48	48
Week of May 16	49	46
Month of May, 1932	42	34
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of May 22	158	155
Week of May 16	155	152
Month of May, 1932	165	151

SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS LOSS HEAVY

May Cost Ottawa Up to $100,000,000 Out of $112,000,000

MANY CASUALTIES

11,000 of Original 31,000 Have Left Land—Interest Remitted, Principal Written Down

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The session of parliament now closing has added another page to the record of the Soldier Settlement scheme, launched in 1919. Into this scheme $112,000,000 of the taxpayers' money was poured and the objective was to establish some 31,000 returned soldiers upon the land.

As with other state ventures into the domain of private enterprise, the results have been uniformly disastrous. A constant stream of legislation has moved through successive parliaments, and without exception the purpose of this legislation has been to give legal recognition to vast losses.

Beginning with the original statute, which exempted all settlers from paying interest for the first two years, statute after statute has been enacted to write down the investment and to revalue property and equipment. Until, with the 1933 enactment, the grand total of the losses which the Dominion has sustained is $61,750,000. Moreover with a substantial investment still carried on the books, it may be predicted, with confidence, that the national treasury will be extremely fortunate to escape with an ultimate loss of $85,000,000. It may even run to $100,000,000 depending upon economic conditions in the future.

11,000 Casualties

As the scheme now stands, 11,000 of the original 31,000 settlers have been listed as casualties, have either abandoned their farms or have been evicted by the state.

The record of the Soldier Settlement scheme was set out in The Financial Post in February, 1932, and may be summarized as follows:

The original investment was $112,000,000. To administer this investment a small army of civil servants was hired, totalling, at the maximum, 1,500 persons. The cost of administration even now, when the staff has been greatly curtailed, is estimated at $567,600 for the year ending March 31 next.

The original decision to forego two year's interest cost the state $10,000,000. Straight losses, including the various revaluations and

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

CORN AND COAL ENTERING LISTS WITH CRUDE OIL

Companies Fighting Compulsory Use of Alcoholic Blends

The drive on the oil industry of the United States to force the use of alcohol made from corn brings forcibly home the fact that United States and Canadian oil companies face the future under entirely different conditions as to sources of crude petroleum than obtained ten years ago. Then a shortage of crude petroleum within a measurable period was feared by a number of experts but in the last four years the sources of gasoline and other materials for internal combustion engines have been growing apace. In fact, for many years shareholders will consider oil company prospects more from the industrial and marketing side than from mining profits likely.

The immense profits which were made in the first quarter of this century by companies with large production of crude petroleum caused an intensive search. In the vanguard was Imperial Oil, which was fortunate enough to secure large holdings in Peru and Colombia. Even at this day, with world prices for crude oil very low, International Petroleum has been able to declare a dividend of 28 cents a share, payable in Canadian funds, as compared with 25 cents in United States funds in previous quarters. This change has been necessitated by the tax of five per cent on dividends paid in foreign funds. Other than Canadian holders,—for instance, Standard Oil of New Jersey,—will still have to pay the tax.

Surplus May Last Decades

British American Oil Co. and Shell Oil Co. of Canada have both, either directly or through affiliated companies, access to large oil-bearing areas. They do not stand to profit more than reasonably from this circumstance any more than does Imperial Oil or any other company until production is free and is nearly even with consumption.

Some advantage is bound to

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

He May be New Rail Czar

Caricature by Cecil

JOHN C. NEWMAN

President and director of numerous large companies, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, who is likely to be the final selection as chairman of the new Canadian National Railways board of trustees. Mr. Newman is president of General Steel Wares, J. S. Mitchell & Co., Baldwins Montreal.

Economists Criticize Investment Bankers' Attitude to Investor

Uncomplimentary Terms Used by Canadian Academicians

BLAMED FOR SLUMP

Political Scientists Open Annual Meeting at Ottawa in Belligerent Mood

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA. — Unfavorable comment on the operations of investment bankers in recent years was made by three speakers at the opening session of the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association here.

"Using the investor as a cat's paw;"

"Bamboozling the investor;"

"Heads I win, tails you lose;"

—these were some of the phrases used in discussing "Economic Equilibrium and the Investment Banker." Those who spoke on this subject were lean, spectacled J. L. McDougall, of Queen's University, tall, debonair H. R. Jackman, of Canadian General Securities Ltd., and fair, dimpled Miss I. M. Biss, of the University of Toronto.

McDougall Paper

J. L. McDougall stated that the general theory of the investment banker's position has been that he directs savings into the most desirable channels for long-term investment. But in fact the investment banker has not so regarded himself. He has been a marketer of securities meeting a relatively unintelligent investment demand.

Accepting this view, in the past era of prosperity, he was sacrificing the investor, who trusted him, by leading the latter into essentially unsound issues to get an adequate volume for his sales department to work on; or by using the investor as a cat's paw to buy control of companies to give the investment banker a cash profit as well as control of voting stock.

Fixed Trusts

Fixed trusts were formed to absorb frozen inventories of investment bankers. They were loaded with undigested securities at high prices. Stocks which had good past records were included in trusts "to bamboozle the investor."

Investment bankers were relatively free from blame for contributing to the depression, Mr. McDougall thought. Their operations had been to some extent the result of credit expansion by commercial banks.

Three remedial measures were suggested: first, limitation of the right to issue securities to firms financially capable of taking a long view. This might not be possible, Mr. McDougall admitted. Second, a much clearer separation between firms originating issues and those distributing them. Third, complete publicity given to all relevant facts surrounding each issue, as in Great Britain.

Mr. McDougall concluded by saying it was "unfair to demand more than good faith" from investment bankers. Even if an investment banker had acted in good faith in 1928, would he not now have "more than one sick baby on his hands?" he asked.

Before going to Queen's, Mr. McDougall was statistician for a Toronto investment banking group.

H. R. Jackman said that the investment banker had been respons-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Believe McFarland Sold Gov't Wheat

By Staff Editor

OTTAWA. — John I. McFarland, chief operator handling wheat holdings of the Dominion Government, is believed to have sold heavily during the recent flurry, The Financial Post is informed. At one time the Government held 130,000,000 bushels.

While activity of the wheat market has probably not been sufficient to allow sale of all holdings, substantial amounts could have been liquidated. Prices ranging from 55 to 65 cents a bushel have prevailed, and would allow sales of Government holdings at a profit. If, as is reported, substantial quantities of the wheat have been sold, the average cost of the remaining holdings must have been materially reduced.

Close Willys Auto Plant As Parts Not Available

Receivership of the Willys-Overland Co. in the United States is forcing the Canadian plant, Willys-Overland, Ltd., Toronto, to close down on June 1, The Financial Post learns. It is understood that a few men will find temporary employment for some time at least in the production of parts but that there is little likelihood of the plant being again opened.

Since the United States concern went into receivership, the Canadian company has been forced to pay cash for engines and body parts and has found it impossible to conduct its business on this basis although the demand for the product in Canada was well up to expectations. Further, as operations in the United States are practically at a standstill, parts will soon be unavailable.

Dealers are already linking up with new lines, three Toronto agencies during the past week changing to Chrysler products. Service arrangements have been concluded in Toronto with an independent garage by the main factory branch, which would indicate that the intention is to close this down at an early date.

Chrysler Rumor

Rumors are prevalent in automotive circles that the Chrysler Corporation has purchased the Knight sleeve-valve patents from the United States company. Jno. D. Mansfield, president of Chrysler Corp. of Canada, however, when questioned by The Financial Post, stated that he had no knowledge of this deal having been put through. The fact that the Willys this year used the Chrysler floating power patents lends credence to the rumor regarding the purchase of the sleeve-valve engine, however.

Closing of the Willys-Overland Co. plant will not affect any of the other concerns headed by T. A. Russell, The Financial Post understands, Acme Screw and Gear Co. and Canada Cycle and Motor Co. will continue to operate as usual.

GOV'T TO BACK PUBLIC WORKS FOR PROVINCES

New Relief Plan Outlined in Bennett Note to Premiers

BANK GUARANTEES

Contractors to Carry Principal of Debt Created for Indefinite Period

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—A public works relief programme, to be financed indirectly by the Dominion Government, is believed to be the basis of a new policy outlined very briefly in a letter sent by Premier R. B. Bennett to the premiers of the various provinces.

The letter is couched in indefinite language but indicates clearly that, in the judgment of the Dominion Government, there are contracting firms who are prepared to accept contracts for provincial public works on the basis of no payment of principal. The provinces would be expected to pay a reasonable rate of interest on the capital sums involved, and the contractors would carry the principal for an indefinite period.

May Mean Big Works

It is believed possible that a public works programme of considerable dimensions may result and it is also believed that the Dominion Government intends to play a much more important rôle in the new policy than the letter would indicate. In 1930-31, a public works programme of more than $70,000,000 was undertaken jointly by the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities. This programme was carried through on the usual basis of payment for work done. The various governmental bodies issued bonds or imposed taxes and liquidated the cost of the works.

The new policy, apparently, recognizes the fact that the provinces and the municipalities either cannot or do not desire to add to their public borrowings for this purpose, and another way of financing is suggested.

Unofficially, this method is understood to involve both the banks and the Dominion treasury. Contractors will accept contracts from provincial governments on terms which provide for payment of interest but not of principal. These contractors will finance these undertakings with the banks, and the Government, it appears, will guarantee the banks against loss. The guarantee, presumably, would hold good until conditions improved sufficiently to enable the provinces to fund the obligations.

Cut Direct Relief

Co-incident with this policy, the Dominion is endeavoring to lower the cost of direct relief. The British Columbia relief agreement, which was analyzed recently in The Post, set out that the Dominion's contribution to direct relief shall be reduced from one-third to 20 per cent in June; ten per cent in July; and shall cease on August 1.

This agreement has caused alarm in various sections of Canada, notably the three western provinces. Municipalities and some Boards of Trade have petitioned Ottawa to maintain the present scale of payments indefinitely or until such time as conditions improve.

B. C. Agreement Joker

It is not improbable that the terms of the British Columbia agreement are being taken too seriously by these organizations. While the agreement does provide for a curtailment of Federal expenditure on direct relief, it is also true that a close reading of it discloses a saving clause. This clause says that the lower payments may be cancelled and the present scale maintained if, in the judgment of the provinces, the municipal authorities are unable to contribute as generously to total relief cost in the future as in the past. And if any province so decides, the new agreement does not place any restriction upon the share of direct relief which the Dominion may assume.

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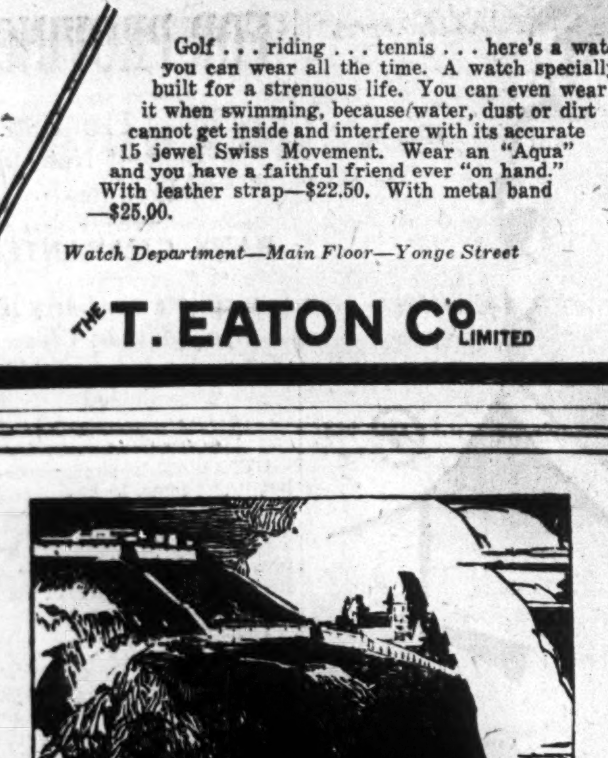

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

ever be issued without a definite plan for eventually redeeming them. President Roosevelt goes even further in this regard. His policy is that no public expenditures on capital account may be made in the United States unless new revenues have also been made available to retire the bonds. In this country, whenever a new bond issue is brought out, it should either have a sinking fund attached, to which contributions will be made from the revenues of the public work undertaken, or a definite allocation should be made from present or new taxes to provide for both interest and amortization. In this way we could, over a term of years, bring our debt within reasonable proportions and get upon a self-sustaining basis again.

Sound administration and economy in public finance will make money available to governments at the lowest possible rates. Competition will serve to give to private borrowers from banks, mortgage companies, etc., the benefit of those lower rates. But neither governments, corporations nor private individuals can borrow up to the very limit of their credit and then expect to have additional capital thrust upon them at low and unremunerative rates of interest by generous minded investors the world over.

Roosevelt's Lead on Waterway Tolls

ONE phase of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "new deal" which may be of first-rate importance to Canada is his plan to explore the possibilities of a tonnage tax on all vessels using federal inland waterways in that country. In brief, the president believes that the time has come to call a halt to the wasteful and uneconomic practice of providing vast inland waterway systems, without any commensurate payment by those who use these waterways for commercial profit. He feels that a reasonable tonnage tax could be devised which would meet actual maintenance expenses and which would impose no undue hardship on trade and commerce. As yet nothing has been said specifically about charging this tax on the proposed St. Lawrence seaway but it is assumed that if such a tax is found to be feasible, President Roosevelt will not hesitate to suggest to Canada that it be imposed there also.

Such a tax should have the immediate and wholehearted support of the federal government at Ottawa and should be prosecuted as a joint international policy by Canada and the United States as far as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway system is concerned. For obviously if such a plan were to be introduced in the United States, it would remove one of the major objections to the imposition of canal tolls in Canada and would pave the way to a solution of one of Canada's most difficult commercial problems—namely, her $245,000,000 canal system.

* * *

THOSE with long memories will recall that canal tolls were regularly collected by Canada on the Welland and St. Lawrence systems until 1903. Even at the old state-owned canal on the American side at Sault Ste. Marie, tolls were collected until the property was taken over by the federal government. The tolls were always reasonable and while they went only a small way toward meeting interest charges on the capital investment, they were sufficient to pay approximately 50 per cent of maintenance and repair charges during the period, 1880-1902. One of the important arguments used to have the tolls abolished was that Canadian merchandise was handicapped because similar tolls were not charged on the competitive Erie barge canal.

Since then Canada has followed the United States in a foolish and thoroughly unsound plan of providing increasingly larger and more expensive waterways without asking any remuneration from those who use such facilities.

* * *

IN CANADA the actual out-of-pocket cost of canal maintenance and repair charges has been about $3,000,000 annually. Now that the new Welland Ship Canal has been completed this figure will increase to at least $5,000,000. This, of course, is over and above interest charges, which add at least another $10,000,000 a year, and allows nothing by way of a replacement or sinking fund on our new $130,000,000 Welland property. It is the Canadian taxpayer's contribution to domestic and United States shippers able to use this transportation system.

There is no legal obstacle to imposition of canal tolls in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes area as long as each country treats domestic and foreign ships alike. At present the majority of Great Lakes canal traffic passes through the United States lock at the Sault and through the Welland canal between the lower lakes. A joint agreement by Canada and the United States to charge an equal and reasonable tonnage tax at both places would impose no hardship on any group or community and would be an important step in the direction of a sound economic policy for the future development of Canada's inland waterways.

Canada should lose no time in indicating to the new United States administration her willingness to co-operate in any reasonable plan toward this end.

Advertising Moved Ahead Last Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Newspaper advertising linage in nearly every classification made a much improved showing in April, according to measurements of Media Records Inc. in the newspapers of 52 principal cities in the United States and published by Editor and Publisher.

Rebounding from the depressed levels caused by the bank holiday in March, the linage figures reached percentage levels not only far ahead of March, but in many instances ahead of the levels prevailing in January.

Total newspaper advertising linage showed a gain of nearly 15,000,000 lines from March to April this year, putting it up to 83.8 per cent of the April, 1932 linage, the totals being 91,053,494 as against 108,,686,421. The march comparison with the corresponding month of 1932 was only 69.5 per cent, while February was 74.3 per cent and January 77.9 per cent.

Comparisons with the five year averages from 1928 to 1932 inclusive probably give a fairer picture. As compared with the monthly averages for these five years, the months of 1933 reached these levels: January, 61.8 per cent; February, 59.4 per cent; March 52.3 per cent; and April 62.4 per cent.

ECONOMISTS CRITICIZE INVESTMENT BANKERS' ATTITUDE TO INVESTOR

(Continued from page 1)

ible for stopping the international flow of capital by undermining the investor's confidence. This cessation of movement of capital had been a contributory cause of the depression.

Investment bankers, said Mr. Jackman, gave the investing public what was in demand. Conservative houses had been drawn into "new era" finance. Speculative issues should have been sold to those who could afford to lose, instead of to the small investor on a "heads, I win; tails, you lose" basis.

Mr. Jackman suggested that investment bankers selling securities should be brokers or commission agents only, not principals. Specialized investment institutions have a place in protecting the small investor against errors in judgment. Management of savings should be in the hands of those desiring a fair salary, not in the hands of those desiring a large profit.

Danger existed in a few large originating syndicates for issues, Mr. Jackman said. Smaller houses, which were dependent on them for securities, were obliged to take the bad as well as the good in order not lose a profitable connection.

Not Completely Competent

Miss I. M. Biss stated that deficiencies of the individual investor had given rise to investment bankers. "The facts which had been mentioned here," said she, "do not lead to the conclusion that they have been completely competent by any means."

Investment bankers have contributed to the depression by over-expanding credit, Miss Biss contended. Investment bankers were in this way creators of the demand for credit. They manufactured additional collateral for loans. Commercial banks were drawn into granting of credit against this additional collateral.

When the additional collateral collapsed, credit collapsed. Loss of public confidence, due to investment bankers' activities, resulted in stoppage of capital investments. This brought on depression.

So long as salesmanship dominates the interests of investment bankers, depressions will occur, due to loss of economic equilibrium. The chief hope is to "execute" salesmanship by some form of regulation, she thought.

Prof. Leacock's Address

"The economic man," who works for his own interest and the interests of his dependents, was the theme of Professor Stephen Leacock's paper on "The Economic Analysis of Industrial Depression."

This man is a basic factor in our economy, said Mr. Leacock. And although he has been declared dead many times he has obstinately refused to disappear.

Mr. Leacock felt that our present economic system could only continue if it were revised and controlled. Shorter hours, higher wages, control of production of basic commodities, and recognition of the fact that every man is for himself were the policies for economic recovery suggested by Mr. Leacock.

There is no use considering things "in the long run," Mr. Leacock felt. Something fatal may happen in the meantime.

It is certain that money will be devalued in terms of gold and this will bring a buying wave and higher prices. "Buy now," he advised.

Mr. Leacock believed that the economic system of individual liberty without control was now good only for a primitive society. He did not think that the "economic man" was fit to be left to operate uncontrolled. But he must be left as part of the game with the rules altered. Mr. Leacock did not indicate how the intervening steps between our present economic system and his higher-wage, shorter-hour economy were to be taken. He stated, however, that every step toward these wage and hour adjustments were part of a desirable programme.

Kemp Comment

H. R. Kemp, of the University of Toronto, said that Mr. Leacock appeared to think that the present depression was no ordinary phase of the business cycle, but that it was an unique series of events. "I am inclined to agree with that view," he said.

Since we cannot now sell all we produce, we are driven to the idea of social control of production. Attempts to control production of wheat, sugar, coffee and rubber had failed, although few major sources of supply were involved. But it must be done sooner or later.

Since long run policies may mean too great delay in bringing recovery, Mr. Kemp thought we perhaps ought not to slight domestic reform by waiting for the world to readjust itself. We ought perhaps to take steps to correct our own ills.

Economic Council

Professor A. Brady, of the University of Toronto, read a paper on "An Economic Council for Canada." He favored such a council which he termed "an intelligence staff for advising on economic and social policies in Canada."

Mr. Brady suggested a council of six members, with somewhat like powers to those of the Russian State Planning Commission, known as Gosplan. It would be advisory only, comprising a group of economists, statisticians and engineers.

It would be of no use to have the advisory group composed entirely of members with diverse economic interests. They would have to be capable and dispassionate investigators. It would be difficult to get such men, Mr. Brady said.

There might also be an outer representative council meeting yearly or oftener to correct impressions of the advisory council.

Such an advisory council would not attempt to forecast business trends. It would advise the cabinet. It might encourage formation of trade associations. It would advise on public works, unemployment relief, transportation, etc.

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BUSINESS ACTIVITY HOLDS THOUGH COMMODITIES SLIP

(Continued from page 1)

Erratic movement of foreign exchange is disturbing and as yet there is nothing to indicate any broader demand for Canadian wheat.

"Upsetting is news that more than 240,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat must be sold before the new crop is sold, it is estimated by Winnipeg Free Press which comments as follows:

"Only about 10 weeks of the current season remain and the commercial visible supply of Canadian wheat stands at 212,000,000 bushels, not including wheat in transit by rail, held in mill elevators or still in farmers' hands. At least 40,000,000 bushels are in these positions so that 252,000,000 bushels represents the total supply of Canadian wheat yet to be sold. Canadians will probably eat 10,000,000 bushels of this between now and the end of July, but that still leaves 242,000,000 bushels to be sold abroad.

"At the present rate of exports, only 50,000,000 bushels will be shipped in the remaining 10 weeks, and unless there is a marked improvement in the demand for Canadian wheat, the carryover at the end of the crop year will not only be the largest in history, but some 30 or 40 million bushels greater than the Dominion government's estimate made less than two months ago. With the production of anything like an average crop in western Canada this year, a carryover of this size will find Canada with a colossal marketing problem on her hands.

"There have been indications for some time that the world trade in wheat would show a sharp shrinkage from last year, due to the large native crops raised in France Germany and Italy a year ago, but the loss in trade is proving to be substantially greater than even the most pessimistic estimates showed."

SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS LOSS HEAVY

(Continued from page 1)

"write downs," prior to this year, ran to $32,000,000.

The administrative cost has been $12,500,000.

These items make a grand total of $54,400,000.

Of the original $112,000,000, some $30,000,000 has been repaid.

And, at the moment, the Soldier Settlement Board shows book assets slightly in excess of $40,000,000.

Remit Interest

The current legislation does this: All interest accruing in the year ended Nov. 1, 1932, is remitted. If it was paid, the board will credit the payment to principal. The cost will be $2,250,000.

Then, in the three years beginning Jan. 1, 1933, any payment of principal will be credited at double value. That is, if a soldier settler pays $100 the board will credit him with $200. In other words, the government proposes to write off as a loss as much money as is collected on principal account in the next three years. It is calculated that this concession to the settlers will cost the state $5,000,000.

The total losses under the new act, therefore, will be $7,500,000.

Added to the previous total of $54,500,000, the figure of $61,750,000 now emerges as the grand total losses either already sustained or provided for by statute. This is the net result of the Soldier Settlement scheme to date.

On the credit side are the 20,000 settlers odd who are still on the land. Doubtless there will be further casualties in the coming years. It begins to look as if the state will have shouldered some $85,000,000 of debt in order to establish, say, 15,000 men on farms.

The average cost of the original settlement was $3,600 per man. But, of course, the advocates of state settlement, in 1919, scoffed at the suggestion that the vast proportion of the principal would not be repaid.

CORN AND COAL ENTERING LISTS WITH CRUDE OIL

(Continued from page 1)

come from the Roosevelt conservatism programme but leading units are warning the President not to tie up control of output with price control.

Not only could present developed wells, if allowed to flow freely, supply fifty times the consumption of oil products on this continent but the supply, present and prospective, may be greatly extended due to these developments of the last ten years:

1. Immense advance in geological knowledge and therefore success in exploring probable oil areas;

2. Immense improvement in refinery practice, so that percentage of various products from crude can be controlled to meet market demand for gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricating oil;

3. Better understanding of pumping so that more crude petroleum can be obtained from wells than previously;

4. The development of hydrogenation so that at need gasoline and other products can be obtained from low grade crudes, coal and other sources;;

5. The growing realization by the public that alcohol in some measure can be produced from corn, barley and other cereal crops to add to gasoline when price of the latter makes it economic.

Though there is apparently no visible limit to possible supplies, it will be of growing interest in Canada some ten or twenty years from now that, though Canada has not yet developed crude petroleum areas of great importance, Alberta coal and the farm lands of the Dominion are a reserve for the far future.

Crude Too Cheap Now

They are not of immediate importance to oil users. The leading company of the world, Standard Oil of New Jersey, earned one cent a share in 1932 and paid $2 a share. It is not and cannot be protected from the influence of over-production, heavy gasoline taxes, bootlegging of gasoline over state borders, over storage and over refining as its affiliated company, Imperial Oil, Ltd., hitherto has been. The Canadian industry is now over-supplied with refinery capacity. Imperial Oil and every Canadian company has a stake in the United States situation being brought under control because crude oil comes into Canada free and the tariff no longer protects when refinery capacity is too great.

The fight between major oil companies and the Texas Railroad Commission, when the latter doubled allowable output, has brought things to such a pass that the market is, pardoxically enough, more optimistic. People think that things are so bad general control will have to be started. Unit control is still regarded as the most scientific way of solving every difficulty but political difficulties to such control are stated to be great. Something effective is expected from Washington and if that "something effective" wins general confidence it would help the industry in Canada as well as in the United States. Some of the large companies insist that whatever is done should not be lined up with attempt at price control; they say experience has shown too high a price will defeat any attempt at control.

Motoring on "Corn" Gasoline

The United States Department of Agriculture has informed the Senate that corn, wheat, rice and potatoes could be utilized for taking care of agricultural surpluses and stabilizing markets whenever there are large supplies at low prices. It also was stated that most gasoline engines now in use appear to be able to handle a 10 per cent alcohol-gasoline mixture without adjustments and without much change in mileage per gallon of gasoline.

The department estimates that with corn at 50 cents a bushel and gasoline at 13 cents a gallon, the use of two per cent anhydrous alcohol would need about 112,000,000 bushels of corn and 22,400,000 bushels of barley, while the use of 10 per cent of alcohol would add 2 3/5 cents a gallon and utilize 560,000,000 bushels of corn and 112,000,000 bushels of barley.

The use of alcohol in gasoline would tend to reduce the consumption of gasoline at first, the department argues but states that the resultant increase in farmers' buying power might increase sales of automotive machinery and of gasoline to the extent of offsetting at least in part the increase in the costs of the blended fuel.

The oil industry will fight the project because it would decrease gasoline consumption seven per cent or more, according to a computation by Standard Oil of N.J., increase the price from one cent to four cents a gallon, make bootlegging and tax evasion more rampant, make necessary a large investment in blending equipment, and take $500,000,000 from the oil consumers while giving only $320,000,000 to the corn-raising farmers. The Northwestern Miller also attacks the project as impracticable and "plain dang silly."

OTTAWA CAN CONVERT UP TO $1,214,000,000 NEARLY HALF NET DEBT

(Continued from page 1)

over it. The loan will be one of the major operations in Canada's financial history.

Reduction of Interest

Officials here appear to feel that the reduction in interest on bank deposits has already had a decidedly favorable effect on the market for gilt-edged securities. Psychological factors are also conceded to have had a beneficial effect.

If improvement in the bond market continues, and if banks are willing, the Government would probably like to see the interest rate on savings reduced to two per cent. This would then give an additional impetus to bonds, it is felt. The cut in the Finance Act rate from 3½ to 2½ per cent is thought to be of little importance at present, but it is at least a move in the general direction of lower interest rates.

Bankers consulted by The Financial Post appear to think that the new 2½ per cent interest rate on savings deposits is satisfactory. There appears to be no desire on the part of bankers to change the rate again in the near future.

Estimates of the amount of new money which the Government will want from the 1933 loan are based on the deficit calculations of Mr. Rhodes. The Minister of Finance has budgeted for a deficit of 90 millions, including the C. N. R. and unemployment relief. Hence the calculation of the $100,000,000 of new money needed.

Estimate $150,000,000

In some quarters it is estimated that the new money sought will be not less than $150,000,000. This is based on the belief that the budget deficit will be exceeded. This would not be unexpected, it was pointed out to The Financial Post. Also, there may be some additional advances to Prairie Provinces, some observers think. But the Government's attitude toward the western provinces is not known to be definitely favorable. It is possible that there may be a cessation of new loans to them.

Payable in Canada

It is considered practically certain that any conversion bonds which will be offered will be payable in "lawful money of Canada" and nothing else. No gold clause. No U. S. funds.

Use of facilities of chartered banks for distribution of conversion bonds is believed to be a virtual certainty. There is no official attitude toward the banks being in the investment business in competition with dealers. The subject will probably be considered by the Royal Commission on banking this year. Unofficially Ottawa appears to feel that banks have some proper functions in the securities business. This would probably include sale of Dominion and provincial securities. It might not include underwriting of industrial bonds.

Harmonization of the use of all available facilities for distribution of bonds is desired by the Government.

Disadvantage of Conversion

Investors have found that there are some disadvantages in a conversion loan. One important factor might weigh against the success of an attempt to convert short term bonds into longer term bonds with talons. This factor is that the holder who did not convert his 1933 and 1934 5½ per cent bonds during the refunding campaign of May, 1931, has gained a profit. The bonds which he did not convert are now selling at $15 to $20 per $1,000 higher than those into which he was asked to convert his holdings. Such holders can now arrange their own conversion if they wish. They merely have to sell the bonds which they didn't convert in 1931 and buy those which were then offered. And they get a profit in making the trade.

It is not improbable that the same thing may occur again. Take, for instance, Dominion five per cent bonds, due in 1943. They are now selling at about 103½. If a conversion of such bonds were offered to a holder, on the basis of a new 20-year bond with interest at five per cent for ten years, and at four per cent, say, for the remaining ten, what would he stand to gain by making the change? It is possible that he might gain nothing. He might lose to the same extent as those who converted in 1931 lost in comparison with those who did not convert.

Short Terms Sell Higher

The reason for this possible loss to those who convert into longer term bonds is that short term, gilt-edged securities almost invariably sell at higher prices than long term securities of the equivalent credit rating. The shorter the term becomes, the greater becomes the difference in price, up to a point close to maturity.

Hence a holder converting a five per cent Dominion bond, due 1943, into a bond bearing the same interest until 1943, and then at a lower rate until 1953, might lose. In five years, for instance, when his 1943 bond has become a comparatively short term security, it would not be unlikely to sell at a higher relative price than a 15-year bonds. If this were to happen, the holder of the 1943 bond could have afforded to wait until 1938 and make his own conversion by selling his 1943 bond and buying the 1953 security. He might profit more by waiting until later than 1938 to make his own conversion. Something similar to this is just what has happened in connection with the conversion of 1933 and 1934, 5½ per cent bonds into 1948-58 and 1949-59 bonds bearing only 4½ per cent interest after the date of their original maturities.

It should be noted, however, that the opposite can also happen. For instance, the holder of a 5½ per cent Dominion bond, due 1933, will see it sink to par shortly before maturity on Nov. 1. If the yield on such securities drops below 4½ per cent before that time, the holder of a 4½ per cent conversion bond, due 1948-56 will see his security selling at a premium. The holder of 1933's who converted into 1948-58's would have gained in such event.

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PEACE MOVES BREAK CLOUDS OVER PARLEY

(Continued from page 1)

ently decided that Hitler is not a good horse to back and is treating his administration with studied coolness. Public opinion in Britain is wholeheartedly averse to war but there has been widespread bitterness against Germany and if the French insisted that preventive measures must be taken to curb Germany's madness before it produced another ruinous upheaval through war, the British Government would have the nation behind them in taking a firm stand by the side of France and other powers.

Attitude of France

It became clearer every day that unless the clouds which hung heavy over the political horizon were speedily dissipated, the prospects of the World Economic Conference were not roseate. The French were in no mood to trust to anything but their own military and economical defences and would not commit their destinies to the decisions of any international conference until they could see some daylight ahead about the situation east of the Rhine.

In the middle of May there took place in Paris a gathering called the National Economic Conference which was modelled on the recent Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa and designed to improve the trade relations between France and her overseas colonies. Its deliberations gave convincing evidence that the French Government has been driven by recent events to consider how far it will be possible to organize French trade on a self-sufficient and defensive basis even at the expense of some sacrifice of foreign trade. France also wants to preserve internal markets from foreign competition and the franc from further devaluation, and support for such policies has been strengthened by the disappointing results of M. Herriot's mission to Washington and the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States. Obviously if the National Economic Conference results in a fresh batch of preferential arrangements between France and her colonies, her delegates at the Conference will be less disposed than before to lend a hand with schemes of international economic co-operation. The smaller states of Europe. Sweden, Denmark, Holland, etc., are all anxious to do their part in securing results of real value from the World Conference but they are comparatively minor factors beside France and Germany and without the cordial co-operation of these two great powers being assured, it could be hardly worth while for the conference to meet.

Result of Failure

If the conference proved completely abortive or yielded only trivial results then it would be plain that the spirit of economic nationalism would be intensified and produce a crop of more extreme adventures in economic isolationism that have heretofore been undertaken. The world would find itself consisting of a series of states that had surrounded themselves with ring-fences of every description and would only trade with other countries on line of strict barter, for such imports as they needed for consignments of exports of equal value.

The British comfort themselves with the thought that, if this reactionary path has to be trodden, they are in a better position to walk along it than any other country. They are the largest purchasers of imported foodstuffs in the world and therefore they have a gigantic bargaining power which they have been exercising lately with countries like Denmark and Argentina, and they will continue to use it to the limit of their ability. Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Amery and their friends continue to assail the treaties with Denmark and Argentina as calculated to impose very definite limitations upon the possibility of using the fiscal structure which was built at the Ottawa Conference as the foundation for a greater inter-Imperial trade fabric but they are not making much headway with their campaign and the National Government is not in the same danger from this issue as from the Indian question where the revolt of the "diehard" Conservatives continues to gather strength. Moreover it must be admitted candidly that enthusiasm for the Dominions and inter-Imperial trade is far from being at fever heat and the result of the conference of High Commissioners and other officials who have been examining problems involved in the improvement of the machinery of Imperial co-operation has been very disheartening especially to people who are zealous Imperialists.

E. M. B. Fate is Sealed

Apparently one result of this gathering has been to seal the doom of the Empire Marketing Board for the loophole for its survival which has been left is not large. The British Government took the line that since it had been originally established to compensate the Dominion for Britain's inability to give preference to the Dominion in 1924 and the preferences had now been conceded, the Dominions should pay part of the expense involved in its maintenance especially as they were the chief beneficiaries of its work. No statement has been given out about the work of the committee but in London the Canadian South African and Irish delegations are sharing the blame for the impending disappearance of the board as they took the line that they were unable to guarantee any contributions to its upkeep. The general consensus of opinion is that the board has during its brief career done very valuable work and for most annual outlay and that its elimination is most unfortunate.

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Man Who Turned Upon Wilson Found Among Roosevelt's Intimates

"Billy" Bullitt, Playboy of World's Capitals, is Going to London—Diminutive Howe Wields Influence

By Staff Editor

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt is unconventional in most ways. He has cut loose from many White House traditions. He is turning the United States people away from many of their favorite ideas —isolation, high tariffs, even rugged individualism.

The president does not go early to bed and he is not early to rise. When last White House visitors have gone home he sits in conference with his intimate advisers and counsellors — the "Brain Trust" group whom he calls by their first names—and plans the sensational announcements to be made the next day.

The president has a well-developed sense of "timing" as regards news.

When he has an announcement to make he sees to it that the manner of making it and the moment of making it are selected to achieve the greatest possible psychological influence on the public. Good news he gives out abruptly, sensationally, sometimes after permitting newspaper correspondents to guess the opposite. Thus he arrests attention by thrilling or shocking the public. If he has something to say that he knows is not going to be favorably taken he lets it come out quietly, undemonstratively as though it were to be taken for granted.

If he is not sure of the public reaction, he lets someone else put out the news. If the public likes it, he assumes responsibility for it; if not he disavows it.

Keeps Counsellors Busy

Well after midnight the president goes to bed while his advisers probably scurry off to their offices to work on the ideas the president has given them or to catch a few hours of sleep before rising early for the same purpose.

In the morning the president arises when he feels like it. No one ever saw Franklin Roosevelt rushed or excited. He is always the coolest, most collected man in any emergency. Frantic newspapermen and advisers long to know his secret for remaining calm. Such a man is not likely to stay awake nights pondering over the problems of the world. He sleeps well in order to be able to think the more quickly when the problems come before him.

Reads Own Papers

After breakfast he reads the papers and magazines. Unlike Coolidge and Hoover he does not have one of his secretaries read the papers for him. He gets through an amazing number of journals from inside and outside the United States. He knows what the different editors and correspondents are saying and doing about his policies. If he sees something that interests him, such as a sharp criticism from a newspaper he was wont to call his friend, he stores the bit of information away and when he next has the newspapermen around him at the White House he will have a disarming joke to crack about the incident with the White House correspondent of the newspaper in question.

Lunches Off Tray

Somewhere between 10 and 11 the president will go to his office in the west or executive wing of the White House and start to work. Luncheon comes into him on a tray. If there is a distinguished visitor with him for a long conference the visitor will be asked to share one half of the tray. Canada's prime minister discovered this habit of the president's when he was in Washington. He missed a luncheon party at the Canadian Legation which had been called in his honor.

The president may work early or late at his office. He keeps no regular hours. But constantly his intimate counsellors are busy; working out plans and studying out ideas that some one or other has presented to the president. When he gets their reports and their advice he makes up his own mind; sometimes he completely ignores what they have advised; sometimes he says "All right; try it out."

In the final analysis he makes all his own decisions.

Influence of Howe

Two men probably have more influence on him than anyone else. One is Raymond Moley head of the "Brain Trust," level headed but liberal, who knew where he and the president are headed. In a previous article I told about Moley. The other is Louis McHenry Howe, pint-sized confidential secretary, whose hold on the president is tremendous and is the product of over 20 years of nursing of this opportunity. It is not certain that the Brain Trust all like Howe. One of them showed considerable exasperation when he burst out to me in Washington "We cannot keep up with the president. He gets more ideas into his head than a dozen men could properly study and work out. We don't know where they all come from but we know where some of them do. They come from Howe. We spend as much time knocking hare-brained ideas on the head as we do working out good ones. These ideas all seem to develop over night. We go to bed thinking we have the president straight on this matter or that. When we see him in the morning our plans have all been twisted haywire by a change of mind on the part of the president. And we know this much; that the only man who will have seen the president between the time we all go to bed and the time he arrives at his office in the morning is Howe."

Last week when Roosevelt penned his famous peace message to 54 heads of states, only two men were taken into his confidence. One was Stephen T. Early, one of his private secretaries who chews gum even when world statesmen are visiting the president. The other was Howe.

No Debonair Cosmopolitan

Visit President Roosevelt in his office, attend one of his conferences with the White House correspondents. Sitting on the window sill three or four feet behind the president's chair you will see a smallish figure, not pleasant of face, not immaculate as to clothing. He is too small to be a secret service guard; too informal to be a diplomat; too self-confident to be a servant. Who is he? Why does he whisper quietly to the president, promoting answers to pointed questions?

This is the famous Howe, chief adviser to the president, a little man credited by those who know him with a master mind for political strategy. They say he is to Roosevelt what Col. House was to President Wilson but he is no debonair cosmopolitan in the White House.

Twenty years ago Howe was a reporter in the state capital building at Albany New York. Roosevelt had just arrived for his first term as state senator. They say that Howe saw at once that here was a man who could get where he wanted. Howe helped him, boosted him, advised him.

Helped Run Campaign

When Wilson made Roosevelt his second assistant secretary of the navy Howe went to Washington first as his private secretary then as assistant to the said second assistant. (Oh, yes, there are such titles in Washington.)

Howe followed him back to New York, helped to plan his political campaigns in that state, helped him run his presidential campaign and then came on with him to Washington.

He is a student of crime having studied the subject of the punishment of criminals. This brought him in touch with Moley, also a student of law enforcement. He saw how useful a man like Moley could be to Roosevelt and introduced the two.

He reads detective stories; they have to be good to interest him. He knows too much about the ways of the police and the criminals to have any patience with the average detective story. That is why he likes stories about Scotland Yard. He doesn't know Scotland Yard and the stories sound real. He does cross word puzzles for relaxation. He also works out economic and diplomatic cross word puzzles for the president.

He is 62.

Unconventional Bullitt

But if Howe is an unconventional figure for a White House adviser, what can be said of W. C. Bullitt? if "Gabriel over the White House" was a highly seasoned bit of imaginative writing about an impossible state of affairs in Washington what is one to say of the presence of W. C. Bullitt in the intimate counsels of the president of the United States?

White House truths outrun Hollywood imaginations. Scandal mongers and conservative politicians have something to talk about in Billy Bullitt who bears the imposing title of special assistant to the secretary of state and who will be in the American party at the World Economic Conference but who is regarded by some cynical people familiar with his record as the spokesman for Red Moscow in the Roosevelt entourage.

Former Journalist

Bullitt is 42 and bald-headed. Yale graduate, son of a wealthy Philadelphia coal family, assured by birth and at least two marriages of social recognition, he started life as a newspaper man. He did foreign stuff and Washington correspondence for the Public Ledger, always turning up with the choice assignments (such as going to Sweden on Henry Ford's peace ship) while the old-timers wondered how he worked it. He married and spent his honeymoon behind the French and Russian fronts as guest of the German high command. Then when the United States joined in the war he turned up in Europe and was found to be writing memoranda on special Central European situations for President Wilson. People never quite knew what his official job was but he was apparently in the pay of the department of state and quite regularly working for the president.

When Wilson went to Paris to negotiate peace Bullitt met him there and became an intelligence chief. But he suddenly disappeared. That surprised nobody for Bullitt was the sort of mysterious person who always acted like spies in secret service novels. But where he went did not remain a mystery for long. It was to Russia and in company with the famous radical Lincoln Steffens. He spent one week in Russia, most of it with Lenin. He was acting secretly for Wilson, Col. House and Lloyd George on a special mission of conciliation. Apparently he tried to get Lenin and the other internecine factions in Russia to join together in an early restoration of a stable economic régime for that country. Of the two, Lenin was apparently a better talker than Bullitt. Bullitt came out of Russia and wrote a report for Wilson in which he urged that Wilson use all his efforts to get the United States and other powers to recognize the new Soviet régime. Maybe he convinced Wilson; maybe he didn't. But the story of his secret visit got into the papers. It embarrassed Wilson no end and the report was pigeon-holed. Wilson publicly repudiated Bullitt as did Lloyd George.

Breaks With Wilson

Bullitt broke with Wilson, sent him a most discourteous letter written in the language of the high school idealist, saying that Wilson had let the world down, that he had failed to insist on his fourteen points at Paris and that Bullitt could no longer support him.

Wilson had plenty of enemies in the Senate, men who wanted the League of Nations pact killed. They saw their chance. They summoned Bullitt before the Foreign Relations Committee and plied him with questions about the secret negotiations at Paris. These Bullitt answered freely and fully, revealing intimate confidential conversations. From a brief case he produced copies of the most confidential memoranda, even to the historic original draft of the League of Nations pact, inscribed to him by Col. House "In appreciation of your help in an hour of need."

Blow to Wilson

He produced other memorandum which revealed for the first time the real differences between Secretary of State Lansing and President Wilson. His evidence was enough to kill any chances the League pact may ever have had in Congress. It made Wilson look foolish in the headlines. Wilson, on that desperate speaking tour that he had taken in defiance of physician's orders in a vain attempt to sell the treaty to the country, was broken up by the frank revelations of the man he had trusted. In Washington they say Bullitt's testimony was the last bitter dose that killed Wilson. Wilsonian Democrats ostracized him, made him a diplomatic leper.

Bullitt became a free lance writer and talker. To what extent he was a parlor pink Socialist it is hard to say. But in 1932 this agile admirer of Lenin joined the Roosevelt parade, helped elect the president, and then, Bullitt-like, disappeared.

Sees MacDonald

When heard from again he was in London as guest of Ramsay MacDonald purporting to be on a secret mission for Roosevelt discussing debt settlements. Berlin, Vienna and Paris also saw him. Secret as was his mission he was reported by one newspaperman as saying that Roosevelt was ready to cut the war debts 80 per cent. Mr. Roosevelt was forced to disavow him, to say that Bullitt had no authority to speak for him, and that he was not on a mission for the president. Someone in the Senate dug up an old law passed in 1799, which makes it a treasonable offense for a private citizen to negotiate with a foreign government, and pointed out that as Bullitt professed to be negotiating war debts' settlements with Europe and as the president said he had no official position or right to do so, he ought to be arrested. He wasn't arrested. Instead the State Department made an "investigation" and reported that the naughty stories the nasty newspapers were printing about him were untrue; that he hadn't broken any laws.

Reads Like Fiction

So Bullitt came home. The president gave him the lengthy title printed above. And on that fatal Tuesday evening when a group of ten men deflected the course of economic history with their programme of gold abandonment and inflation, Bullitt was one of the men sitting in.

Take his story, so briefly told above, and expand it as it can be expanded within the limits of actual truth to 100,000 words, and you ought to have a best seller. But people would say "Things like that don't happen in real life."

They do in Washington when a convention-defying president takes charge.

Three of Every Four Autos At Least Four Years Old

Never before in the history of the automobile industry has the potential replacement demand been so great as at the present time, analysis of registration and production figures, made by The Financial Post, reveals. According to an estimate made by The Financial Post, replacement expectation on cars produced since 1927 totals 315,000, while, in addition, about 450,000 cars, registered in 1932, are now six years of age or over and therefore nearing the time when they must be replaced.

It is estimated that the average new car buyer, in normal times, replaces his car about every three years. Assuming that this is a fair estimate of replacement, some indication of the extent to which new car buying has lagged behind expectation can be gauged from a comparison of production figures.

In the period from 1927 to 1929, there were 572,406 new cars sold in Canada, all of which reached their third birthday during the 1930-32 period, yet in this latter period only 257,237 new cars were sold, or less than half the replacement expectation, without allowing for any initial car buyers. In addition to this balance of 315,000 on which replacement is overdue there were 131,000 cars sold in 1930 which are three years of age this year.

Highest Percentage Ever

Boom production and sales in 1928 and 1929, combined with small replacement and new sales in the three following years, have resulted in creating a situation in which more than 75 per cent of the cars registered in 1932 are over four years of age. This is the highest percentage ever recorded, the comparative figure for 1930, for example, being 55 per cent.

In 1932, there were 1,114,503 cars and trucks registered in Canada, of which only 257,237, or less than 24 per cent, were produced during the three-year period from 1930 to 1932 inclusive, leaving 857,266 motor vehicles of 1929 or earlier vintage. As 414,574 cars were produced in 1928 and 1929, about 450,000 cars and trucks running in 1932 are now at least in their seventh year of operation. The majority of these latter models must have reached the stage where upkeep and operation are prohibitive.

Market for Trucks

Outside of the actual obsolescence demand by the motoring public, there are a number of other factors which should make for increased sales during the next two years. First, any revival of business, particularly of the construction industry, would call for the purchase of large numbers of trucks and commercial vehicles. Sales of trucks have come to a standstill during the past three years and while there are many trucks which have not been used to any extent during the period, the wear and tear of operation has been replaced by the advances in construction of the new trucks during the period rendering operation of the older models uneconomical.

Again, in the same way, the advances made in passenger car construction have rendered even comparatively recent models out-of-date. Driving comfort, performance and appearance have been so radically improved during the past three years that the urge to purchase current models wherever possible is probably greater than ever before. The number of persons who are merely waiting for definite indication that business is beginning to recover lost ground before investing in a new automobile assures, in itself, a good market as soon as the long awaited renewal of activity comes about.

ONTARIO HYDRO INSTALLS 2,000 FREE HEATERS

Beginning to "Sell Themselves," Says Hydro Official

Nearly 2,000 flat rate water heaters have been installed free by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission in its current campaign, The Financial Post is informed. Latest reports received from the commission indicate that the heaters are in good demand, and that they are beginning to "sell themselves," in the words of a Hydro official. The Commissions aggressive advertising campaign is believed to have contributed substantially to this result. The heater compaign has only been underway since April. It is expected to help sale of surplus Hydro power.

In addition to the heaters already installed, there are a number of applications for heaters in the hands of local Hydro commissions. It is not possible for the provincial commission to ascertain the extent of these, as reports are received only on installations.

Summer Demand Expected

The opening of the warm summer season and consequent cessation of artificial domestic heating for several months is expected to create a demand for the free heaters at this time.

A recent estimate places the Ontario Hydro's surplus power in the Niagara system, serving western Ontario, at 300,000 h.p. per annum. The commission hopes to market a substantial portion of this surplus by the free installation of water heaters. Mr. Cooke has stated that the cost of free installation should be paid for by the first 12 months' revenue from the installations.. In any event, the power would be dissipated, if some such scheme were not attempted.

"ORIENTAL" RUGS PEDDLED BY FAKIRS

Old Type of Racket Revived by Wily Group in Montreal

A brand new type of beggar has put in an appearance in Montreal, and citizens are warned by the Montreal Standard to be on their guard, for scores have been hoaxed in various parts of the city.

The racket is not confined to one district, according to reports, it is assumed, therefore, that a clever gang are operating, and cashing in handsomely.

The stunt is not operated during daytime but occurs usually after dark when the entire family is home. This has been carefully thought out, for while some members of the family might be suspicious others are carried away by sympathy.

A ring of the doorbell heralds a visitor. Some member of the family answers it. A cry of consternation brings other members to the door post haste—too late, the uninvited visitor has collapsed.

No one however hard hearted could smother sympathy under like circumstance and the man is carried in and revived.

After a short rest period the man tells his story: "No food for many days, a wife and family at home starving, rent unpaid, threatened eviction and various other incidentals to make the story appear authentic."

To add authenticity, a letter is produced supposedly written and signed by some party out of town, usually a clergyman, stating the man bears an unblemished character, is worthy of charity and from past record is hard working and industrious when work is obtainable.

"It is not charity I want," he told a family in the north end, "but work, because this is not obtainable, friends have provided me with several oriental table runners and cloths to sell at a fraction of their actual cost. maybe my friends, you can do with one."

Scores of these table runners and cloths have been got rid of in this manner at prices ranging from two dollars to fifteen dollars each.

Those who are conversant with oriental tapistries would know at once that the articles offered are not genuine, that they are machine made and worth only a fraction of the price asked.

New Books

MAYNARD KEYNES, FAMED ECONOMIST, TRIES BIOGRAPHY

Illuminates Character of Men He Has Known Best

Known primarily as an economist, John Maynard Keynes, has a reputation in a small circle of readers of The Nation and Athenaeum as a biographer. Professor Keynes first indicated his qualities as a discerning student of personality in the chapter in "The Economic Conference of the Peace," published in 1919, in which he described the psychological forces at work at the Conference and gave intimate glimpses from the inside of the conference rooms of the Council of Four—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando.

A number of Mr. Keynes sketches have now been reprinted in a book under the title of "Essays in Biography" and together they comprise a most interesting collection of character analyses. Mr. Keynes has had opportunity to observe at close range many of the most notable of present-day statesmen. Of his essays those on the Council of Four, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Lord Oxford, Edwin Montagu, Winston Churchill and Trotsky show evidence of having been written upon the basis of some direct acquaintance.

Clemenceau is described by Mr. Keynes as the most eminent member of the Council of Four. "He had taken the measure of his colleagues." Wilson was a lonely nonconformist, whose Presbyterian temperament was dangerous. His stubbornness made it as hard to bamboozle him, but when he was bamboozled it was "harder to de-bamboozle him." Lloyd George was "intellectually the sublest. But he never had a clear vision of where he was going; he fed on his surroundings, he readily gave up the substance for the shadow."

The note on Bonar Law was written during the latter's lifetime; he was modest, Conservative but not a good negotiator. He always saw both sides of a question, but drew his conclusions from the obvious rather than the deeper facts. Lord Oxford, Mr. Keynes says, "possessed most of the needed gifts of a great statesman except ruthlessness toward others and insensitiveness to himself." The essays on Churchill and Trotsky are little more than reviews of their books.

Most interesting of the essays, because they are an obvious labor of love, are those devoted to the lives of the economists of whom Mr. Keynes selects for biographical treatment Robert Malthus, Alfred Marshall, F. Y. Edgeworth and F. P. Ramsey. This section of the book is illustrated with well-printed portrait plates. Throughout the volume the economic piquancy of the author is a dominant note.

"Essays in Biography" is published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, at $2.

New Toronto Map

A fine example of the map-maker's art is the new "Toronto" sheet of the National Topographic series prepared last year by the department of National Defence and now being printed and distributed by the Topographical Survey of the Department of the Interior.

The map is on the scale of four miles to an inch and is printed in colors to distinguish the various details, such as counties, townships, cities, towns, post offices, railways, roads, wooded areas, water features, elevation above sea level, and other natural or cultural features. This map extends from Caledonia, Dundas and Georgetown on the west to Grafton on the east. It takes in the whole Niagara peninsula and extends northerly to Orono, Stouffville and Aurora. It thus includes the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Oshawa. It also shows part of the neighboring state of New York, including the cities and towns of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Lewiston, Lockport, Medina, Albion and Batavia. Price 25 cents.

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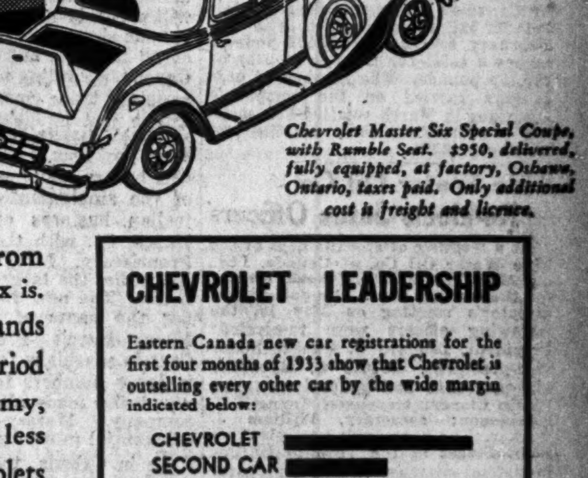

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NEW Chevrolets . . . everywhere! Breezing along the open road. Streaking quietly past other cars in traffic. Parking neatly at some crowded curb. Making thousands of owners proud — and comfortable—and happy. And at the same time, saving Canada thousands of dollars every day! That's the beauty of these big, low-priced cars with Fisher No-Draft Ventilation. A gallon of gasoline will take you farther in a Chevrolet than in any other full-size car. So will a quart of oil. As far as upkeep is concerned, no other low-priced car is so completely free from trouble, as a new Chevrolet Six is. And no other low-priced car stands up so well over such a long period of time! Because of this economy, many people are finding it less expensive to buy *new* Chevrolets than to pay for the upkeep of their *old* cars. Especially since Chevrolet prices are now down to record-breaking levels! Visit our showrooms and see the new addition to the Chevrolet line — the Standard Six—offered at the lowest price ever placed on a full-size, six-cylinder closed car!

CHEVROLET LEADERSHIP

Eastern Canada new car registrations for the first four months of 1933 show that Chevrolet is outselling every other car by the wide margin indicated below:

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SECOND CAR
THIRD CAR
FOURTH CAR

2 LINES OF CARS
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INV. FOUNDATION EARNING POWER HOLDS UP IN 1932

Small Surplus After Charges — Retire Another Block of Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Investment Foundation Ltd. for the year ended March 31, 1933, based only on income received from dividends and actual interest earned, make a relatively satisfactory showing in comparison with that reported in the previous year. Conditions over the past twelve months have not been favorable for investment trusts operations, many companies having omitted or reduced dividends, while the number passing bond interest has been larger than usual.

Gross revenue from Investment Foundation for the past year totalled $75,195 or roughly $17,000 less than in the preceding year. After providing for a larger amount of preferred dividends and tax reserve, there remained a surplus for the year of $3.046 which was carried forward in the profit and loss account.

Details of the income account over the past three years follow:

	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
Gross rev.	$75,195	$92,366	$126,929
Expenses	12,522	18,299	24,378
Net inc.	$62,672	$74,066	$102,555
Pfd Dividends	58,409	53,669	88,002
Balance	$ 4,268	$20,397	$14,553
Tax reserve	1,216	2,920	3,840
Surplus	$ 3,046	$17,476	$10,713
Prev. surp.	33,914	19,807	9,096
Balance	$36,966	$37,283	$19,809
Adjustments	*551	†3,369	.....
P. & L. bal.	$37,512	$33,914	$19,809

* Credit. † Debit.

$32.38 Back of Preferred

The balance sheet at the end of March last does not show any outstanding changes. Assets are valued at $2,873,981 as against $2,989,707 at the end of the previous year. Securities held have a book value of $2,823,720 as against a market value of $1,049,865. This represents a liquidating value of $32.88 for each $50 par value of preferred stock as against $39.65 at the end of the 1932 year.

The capital loss on certain security bills last year was in part offset by capital profit realized from the retirement of preferred shares, plus profit on securities sold. The net result decreased the company's investment reserve to $98,252 as compared with $164,800 on March 31, 1932.

Buy in Stock

During the year the company purchased 978 shares of outstanding preferred stock, bringing the amount issued down to $1,668,850 as against $1,717,550 a year ago.

Change in Directors

During the year L. J. Belnap, of Montreal, and J. E. D. Meffre, Paris, retired from the board of directors and were succeeded by W. L. Bayer and H. D. Taylor, both of Montreal.

Comments on Results

In his report to shareholders, the president, H. C. Flood, comments in part as follows:

"Only income received from dividends and actual interest earned has been considered as revenue.

"Your directors during the past year authorized the purchase, in the open market of 978 shares of the outstanding cumulative convertible preferred stock at prices substantially less than par. These shares have been redeemed and cancelled.

"At no time during the year was your company a borrower from banks, bankers or brokers.

"On a basis of purchase price, the assets of your company are invested:

Bonds	2.55%
Bank stocks	5.20%
Industrials	25.60%
Mines	22.80%
Oils	14.80%
Utilities	23.75%
Railways	3.80%
Cash and call loans	1.50%
Total	100.00%

"With the exception of three items, which have an active market, all of the company's holdings are listed on regular stock exchanges."

(For information as to how a complete analysis of this company can be obtained see page 2).

Canadian Airways Mileage Lower in March

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Airways Ltd. report on operations for March, 1933, shows 1,455 hours flown or a total mileage of 131,241. This brings the number of hours flown for the first two months of the current year up to 3,095 and miles flown to 281,415.

Mail, freight and express handled by Canadian Airways in March totalled 282,597 pounds, which with the February returns of 292,592 pounds, makes a total for the two months of 575,189 pounds. The number of passengers carried on the company's machines in March totalled 859, making a cumulative total for the two months of 2,228.

Tide Water Oil Co. Re-elects Same Officers

At a meeting of stockholders of the Tide Water Oil Co. of Canada, Ltd., on May 17, directors were elected for the ensuing year. At a subsequent director's meeting on May 19, the following officers were re-elected: President, Leonard C. Quackenbush; vice-president, Robert E. Ryerson; vice-president and general manager, Philip Clover; treasurer, Kenneth R. Hankinson; secretary, William J. Burker. The company's new plant on Fleet Street in the Toronto Harbor industrial district, is now in operation.

McColl - Frontenac Oil Company 6%

First Mortgage Bonds due Oct. 1st, 1949

Four facts which recommend these bonds:

1. The Company is engaged in Dominion-wide distribution of essential products.
2. The Company's record is one of consistent progress.
3. The bonds are payable in Canada, England and the United States.
4. The yield at current prices is about 6.75%.

Full particulars upon request

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History of Canal Tolls in Canada Throws Light on Present-day Problem

Canadians with long memories will recall that until 1903 a regular system of canal tolls was in force by Canada on both the Welland and St. Lawrence systems. Tolls were first abolished by order-in-council on April 17, 1903, for an experimental period of two years and were finally abolished permanently in 1905 when it was found that trade increased substantially through the waterways.

No tolls were ever charged at the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie for the reason that when the Canadian canal was completed and opened for traffic in 1895, no tolls were levied by the United States canal at that port. It is interesting to note, however, that the original United States canal at Sault Ste. Marie was owned until 1881 by the State of Michigan and until that time when the canal was taken over by the U. S. federal government, a toll of 6c per registered ton was charged.

First Established in 1873

Canal tolls in Canada were originally established by an order-in-council dated April 18, 1873. These tolls were confirmed or altered by order-in-council each subsequent season with the opening of navigation. There was a toll of 1½ cents a ton on steam vessels passing through the Welland Canal and 2¼ cents on sail vessels. For the entire route from Lake Erie to Montreal, the toll on steam vessels was 2¼c and on sailing vessels 3⅜c. There was a toll at each of these canals of 10c on passengers 21 years of age and upwards and half that amount for passengers under 21 years of age.

On heavy bulk commodities including minerals, agricultural products, and grain, the tolls were 20c a ton from Lake Erie to Montreal and 15c for St. Lawrence canals only. From 1885 until 1892, the toll on grain passing down the Welland and St. Lawrence canals for export was reduced to 2c per ton, but in 1893 it was raised to 10c a ton irrespective of destination. By 1902, the last year in which tolls were charged, the rate appears to have been 10c per ton through the Welland and 10c through the St. Lawrence canals with this proviso, that payment of the toll on the Welland Canal entitled the products on which that toll had been paid, to free passage through the St. Lawrence canals or any portion thereof.

Protests Have Familiar Ring

A study of available records of 30 years ago shows that the arguments used to have the tolls removed have a highly familiar ring. These arguments are crystallized in a resolution which was apparently circulated among Boards of Trade in leading cities throughout Canada and presented to the government. Chief points made were as follows:

1. That the toll, in the case of grain, was added to the freight rate and, therefore, came out of the farmer.

2. That farmers were not the proper party to pay this expense and canals were built for the good of the country and the development of trade and commerce. That "if it were right to build them at all, then to have them fulfil their purpose, the public funds should be freely utilized and no restriction should be placed upon their use or any class or individual be taxed any more than others to maintain them."

3. That the charging of tolls had decreased the volume of traffic on the canal and had diverted traffic to the Erie canal on which no tolls were charged. Also that the mutual elimination of tolls at Sault Ste. Marie by Canada and the United States was a precedent for abolition of charges at Welland and the St. Lawrence.

4. That the revenue received from tolls was very small anyway and amounted to only about one-fifth of one per cent of the capital invested.

Let us examine these arguments.

Farmers and Taxpayers

A major argument as submitted by Canadian Boards of Trade in 1902 hinges about provision of the cheapest possible route for Canadian farmers to ship their grain to Europe. This argument was apparently clinched by the specious plea that canals were built for the good of the country and that "if it were right to build them at all—public funds should be freely utilized and no restriction placed on their use, or any class or individual taxed any more than others to maintain them."

Obviously the plea for a cheaper outlet for Canadian wheat has lost much of its force since the Panama canal (which incidentally charges Canadian grain $1.25 a ton) opened a western outlet to Europe at Vancouver, and since the Hudson Bay R. R. gave Saskatchewan a long-sought opening to the sea. In a subsequent article, however, it will be indicated how a considerable amount of revenue could be obtained for Canada by means of a reasonable canal toll which would effect only to a very minor degree—if at all—the movement of grain through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence.

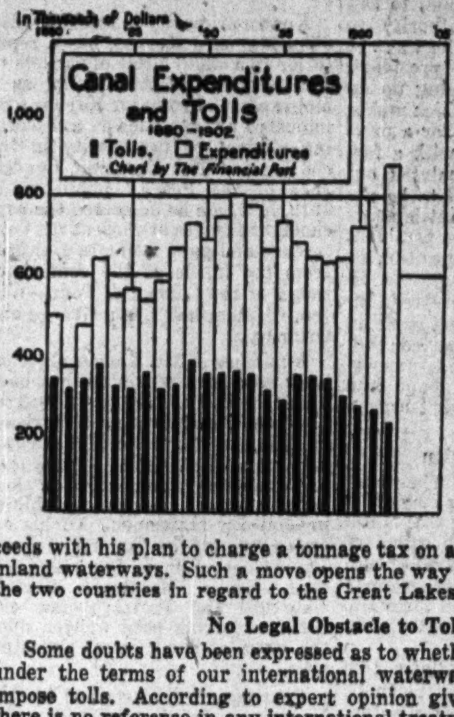
As for the argument that "public funds should be freely utilized" for canals, it will be noticed that this is predicated by the phrase "if it were right to build them at all." Few will question the fact that the new $130,000,000 structure at Welland cannot be justified from a dollar and cents viewpoint and would not be operating today if its construction and completion had depended on sound commercial principles. Nevertheless the fact that these canals have been built should not prevent a government—particularly one as hard pressed financially as the present administration at Ottawa—from exploring every possible source of revenue to put this investment at least on a sound operating basis and if possible to make some contribution on capital account.

Tolls Pay Half Maintenance Costs

A study of revenue and expenditure figures of canal operations in Canada from the period 1880 to 1902 during which canal tolls were regularly charged on the Welland and St. Lawrence Systems, discloses that in that period canal tolls, although representing only a small return in respect of the total capital investment involved, at least went a long way to offset actual out-of-pocket expenses for maintenance and repairs. Thus, average expenditure (exclusive of capital charges) in the 23 years, amounted to approximately $640,000 of which exactly 50 per cent was secured by means of canal tolls. Average canal tolls collected in the period 1880 to 1902 inclusive amounted to about $320,000 annually.

In one year, (1881) canal tolls actually totalled 88 per cent of out-of-pocket expenditures, while in 1902 the last year in which complete tolls were charged, revenue from this source amounted to about 26 per cent of total expenditure.

Annual out-of-pocket expenses for operating Canada's canal system today (exclusive of capital charges) is between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000 annually. This figure is expected to increase to at least $5,000,000 now that the new Welland Ship canal is operating. This is approximately an eight-fold increase in cost of maintenance and operation in the intervening twenty years, but in the same period the volume of traffic passing through these canals has increased about nine-fold so that almost the same relationship exists today between traffic and maintenance charges as was the case in 1902.



The argument that tolls on Canadian canals would divert traffic to U. S. canals such as the Erie canal is important, but as outlined in a previous article (The Financial Post, May 20) this objection disappears if President Roosevelt proceeds with his plan to charge a tonnage tax on all shipping using federal inland waterways. Such a move opens the way for joint action between the two countries in regard to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence area.

No Legal Obstacle to Tolls

Some doubts have been expressed as to whether or not either country under the terms of our international waterway treaty, is allowed to impose tolls. According to expert opinion given The Financial Post there is no reference in any international treaty obliging either country to provide free use of canals in the international waterways between Canada and the United States. Canal tolls according to government officials were formerly imposed by virtue of the provisions of the act respecting the department of railways and canals and the same authority is still existing.

The Treaty of Washington (1871) provided: (Article XXVI).

"That the navigation of the River St. Lawrence ascending and descending from the 45th parallel of north latitude where it ceases to form the boundary line between the two countries from, to and into the sea shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with the privilege of free navigation."

This reference has to do with navigation generally, not with the use of canals. This matter forms the subject of Article XXVII, in which the government of Her Britannic Majesty engaged to urge upon the government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the government of the United States engaged that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty should enjoy the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. It further undertook to urge upon the state governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several state canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line. It was also provided by Article XXVIII that the navigation of Lake Michigan should also be free and open to the commerce of British subjects.

These provisions simply meant that the Canadian government bound itself to treat United States shipping on terms of equality with Canadian and British shipping in the matter of tolls. At that time (1871) the United States canal at Sault Ste. Marie was owned by the State of Michigan, which charged a toll of six cents per registered ton until it was taken over by the United States federal government in 1881.

An attempt on the part of Canada in 1892 to reduce the Welland and St. Lawrence canal tolls on grain to two cents per ton when bound to a Canadian point for export led to a retaliatory proclamation during the same year by the United States government, which placed a toll of 20 cents a ton on all Canadian-bound cargoes passing through the United States Sault Ste. Marie canal. This was several years prior to the construction of the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year the toll through the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals was reduced to 10 cents per ton, regardless of the destination of the cargoes, and the United States toll referred to was thereupon removed and as already stated when the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie was opened for traffic in 1895 no tolls were levied because of the absence of tolls at that time on the United States canal at that point.

There is no doubt whatever but that either country could impose tolls on its canals at any time, but, under the Treaty of Washington, there could be no discrimination as between Canadian and United States traffic.

This is the second of three articles outlining the historical and factual position of Canada's canals. This study is particularly pertinent at the present time in view of the investigation now under way by Franklin D. Roosevelt to explore the possibilities of a federal tonnage tax on all vessels using inland waterways in the U. S. A.

Canadian Farm Machinery Sales To Australia Dropping

Not Likely to Recover Because of Massey-Harris-H. V. McKay Merger—Domestic Manufacture Strongly Entrenched—Massey-Harris Minority Holdings Await Value in Recovery of Markets

Canadian exports of farm implements and machinery to Australia will probably never again reach the volume shown in 1929. This is true of all imports, but especially so of Canada, according to M. T. Stewart, assistant trade commissioner, in an article just published in the Commercial Intelligence Journal of May 20, 1933. Canada's imports will be especially affected because of the amalgamation of the Australian business of the Massey-Harris Co. with the H. V. McKay Proprietary, Ltd., of Melbourne, Australia, the largest firm in Australia. The new firm operates under the name of H. V. McKay-Massey-Harris Proprietary, Ltd. Certain machines formerly shipped in large numbers to Australia are now being made altogether by this company. Massey-Harris has a substantial minority interest.

As in Canada, the prosperity of the agricultural community in Australia was greatly affected by the general depression and the low and unprofitable prices received for all farm products. The 148 Australian factories making agricultural implements saw their total production drop from a value of $2,397,562 in 1929-30 to a value of $1,473,173 in 1930-31. Only nine of these firms employ more than 100 men each and two of these nine—one of them being H. V. McKay-Massey-Harris Proprietary—are capable of supplying practically all the machinery requirements of the agricultural community in Australia. These companies have also been exporting to South Africa, New Zealand and Fiji Islands. The Argentine, once a large purchaser, under present conditions buys nothing.

"Back to the Horse"

The purchases of tractors in Australia have been somewhat limited in the last year or two by a "Back to the Horse" movement but horses are becoming scarce as a result and prices are higher with a consequent improvement in tractor demand of late. The large number of repossessed machines on hand, however, interfere seriously with sales of new equipment. Suppliers of oil and petrol will no longer sell on time, and cash purchasing limits the use. Imports dropped from £1,046,376 in 1929-30 to £24,709. This affected both the United States, the main supplier and the United Kingdom. Canada has never sold tractors to any extent in Australia. It is probable that tractors will be in common use when the large stocks on hand are used up.

Australian Imports

The influence of the Massey-Harris and H. V. McKay merger in April, 1930, on imports from Canada as compared with other implement imports may be seen from the following comparative table of Australian imports for some years back:

	From Canada	From United States	From United Kingdom
1926-27	£361,591	£252,050	£108,006
1927-28	308,564	273,188	96,500
1928-29	311,782	185,666	103,628
1929-30	143,570	229,613	92,891
1930-31	50,930	83,383	36,503
1931-32	14,457	13,527	17,573

Embargo Did the Job

The removal of the embargo on importations of agricultural machines, effective from February 26, 1932, has not yet improved Canada's position. Canada and the United States had previously to the two years' embargo been largely supplying Australian requirements for implements for sowing, cultivating and cutting but the embargo brought the importations of reapers and binders almost to the vanishing point and Australia has the further advantage that a popular Canadian machine is now being made under license in Australia.

There is a constant demand in Australia for a combine or cultivating drill which cultivates the land and sows the seed in one operation. Replacement business is developing but the heavy adverse exchange position restricts imports.

How Demand Stands

The following situation is indicated in the following implements:

Ploughs (other than stump-jump) are leading line with Australian makers. One well-known Canadian plough sells freely in Australia.

Stump-jump ploughs being displaced by strongly built cultivating ploughs and large stocks exist.

Mowers to cut alfalfa and hay-rakes should be in fair demand again but imports are negligible now.

Disc and other cultivators are mainly in Australian hands though spring tyne cultivators are imported from Canada.

Lime spreaders or fertilizer distributors are in good demand for top-dressing grasslands and alfalfa areas. They are made in Australia but Canadian spreaders participated in trade two years ago. It is essential that fertilizer distributors be capable of evenly distributing a small quantity of fertilizer as low as 50 pounds to the acre.

Corn planters or maize drills comes from Canada or United States, not many needed.

Lawn mowers sold to limited extent from Canada but outlook not very attractive.

Scufflers include some Canadian types but local manufacture is developing.

Attachments and replacements are in strong demand, especially spring tynes and points for cultivating drills. Large stocks of parts for all implements and machinery exist.

Tobacco machinery is looked after locally.

White Pine For Africa

Three cars of white pine lumber are on the way to South Africa, where the lumber is to be used for pattern-making. The shipment is the first made in several years.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. Power

	1933 $	1932 $	Decrease $
April:			
Gr. earn.	1,018,220	1,152,396	134,176
Oper. exp.	684,088	803,789	119,701
Net earn.	334,132	348,607	14,475
Ten Mos. Ended April 30:			
Gr. earn.	10,800,358	11,986,968	1,186,610
Oper. exp.	7,365,945	8,076,289	710,344
Net earn.	3,434,413	3,910,679	476,266

Jamaica Public Service

	1933	1932
April:		
Gross earnings	$67,665	$62,666
Net earnings	28,134	22,878
Surplus after charges	18,840	13,552
12 Months End. April 30:		
Gross earnings	$789,563	$807,748
Net earnings	327,005	321,054
Surplus after charges	215,373	212,472

PRUE

Manufacturers of INDUSTRIAL and HOUSEHOLD Cottons in Canada for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DOMINION TEXTILE Company Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered 1864

Savings Deposits Withdrawable by cheque

Debentures $100 and over - 1 to 5 years

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

Beauharnois Deal Regretted by Bennett

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Acquisition of the Beauharnois enterprise by Sir Herbert Holt and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consold. was a matter of personal regret to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and his government, but it was something over which the Dominion could exercise no control.

This was the view expressed by Premier Bennett in making a formal statement covering the Government attitude toward the proposal put forward by the Progressive members that the Dominion should expropriate the Beauharnois power project. Because of constitutional difficulties, the Dominion could not take such a step. It was a Quebec problem said the Prime Minister, and the Dominion could not interfere with that province's policy of developing power through private interests.

Montreal Exchanges Elect New Officers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—L. G. Beaubien was re-elected chairman at the annual meeting of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Other officers were elected as follows: D. S. McMaster, vice-chairman; G. H. Turpin, secretary-treasurer; Governing Committee, J. W. Yuile, M. Forget, A. S. Cassils, F. S. Mathewson, F. C. Fairbanks and Grant Johnston.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Curb Market, Grant Johnston was elected to succeed J. W. Yuile as chairman. L. R. Cooper was re-elected vice-chairman and C. N. McCuaig succeeded Mr. Johnston as secretary-treasurer. O. E. Armstrong, J. M. Fortier, R. E. Gillett, A. E. MacMartin, J. D. MacPherson and A. E. D. Tremain were elected to the board of management.

Alberta's Dairy Production Higher and Better Quality

Alberta's dairy production increased slightly during the first three months of the year compared with the same period of 1932. Receipts of butterfat totalled 3,285,722 lbs. compared with 3,005,658 lbs. a year ago.

Amount of this butterfat grading "special" was 79.9 per cent compared with 71.9 per cent in the 1932 period, indicating a continued improvement in quality.

Sell Farm Implements

Farm implement houses at Swift Current report business as improved in comparison with last spring. They are putting out a considerable number of the new combine-tiller machines which disc and seed at the one operation.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

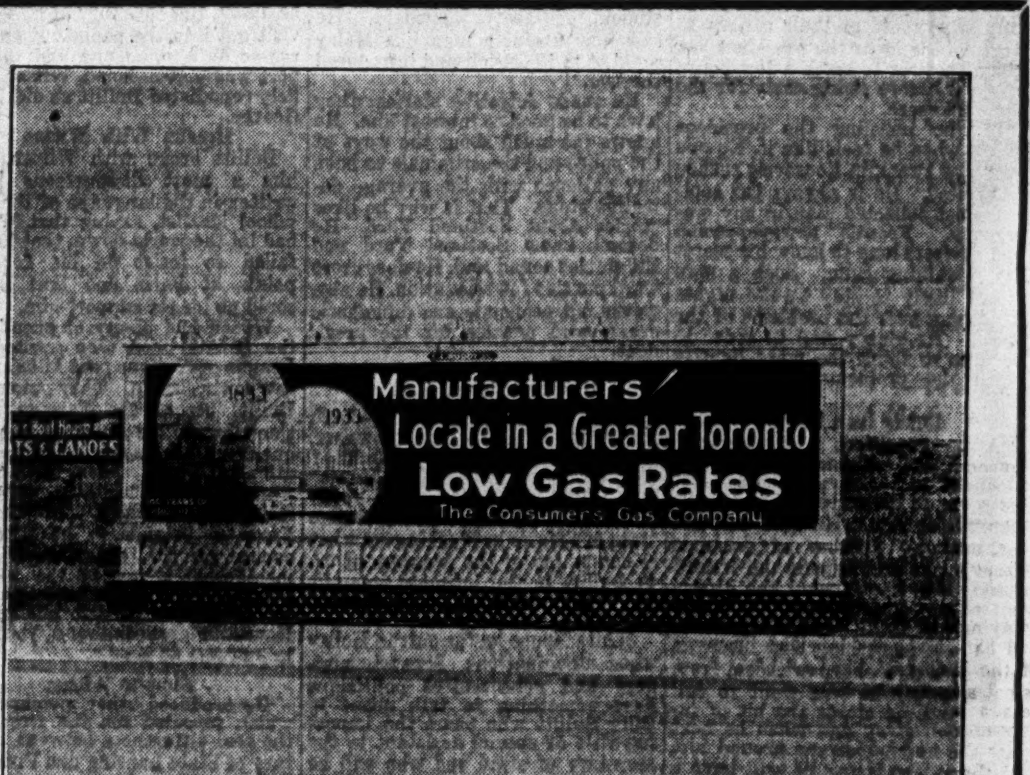
Owning and operating mills at

Murray Bay, Que. — Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Beaupre, Que. — Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. — Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. — Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba

Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint

Groundwood Pulp — News Sulphite Pulp

High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp



Painted Bulletin at Toronto's western entrance.

PROGRESS can be expected only in the community that does everything possible to attract and retain industry. The city of Toronto, through its Industrial Commission and other organizations, does much effective work in promoting its industrial expansion.

The work of such a commission would be of less value, if, in addition to the city's fine natural location, it could not point out to enquiring industries the efforts made by the great utilities to provide adequate service.

The Consumers' Gas Company, instituted when Toronto was in its first bloom of youth, has hoped, striven and grown with the city. Its quality of service has never been excelled by any other gas company and it provides reasonably for domestic and industrial growth. The company pursues the policy of making extensions to the system when justified by actual or immediate potential demand.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

News of Investment Markets

FEDERAL GOVT. CANNOT SLASH DEBT PRINCIPAL

Can Regulate Rates of Interest Charged in Canada

ESTIMATE DEBT

Banking and Finance Committee Advise Budgetting of Principal Repayments

The Dominion parliament has power to fix a maximum rate of interest which may be charged on loans granted by corporations under Federal charter and also by persons and companies operating under provincial charters according to the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice, the Deputy Minister of Finance and the provincial attorneys-general expressed in the sixth report of the standing committee on Banking and Commerce and tabled in the House of Commons last week.

The Dominion parliament also has the power to fix or alter rates of interest in respect of bills of exchange and promissory notes the report states, but the Dominion parliament does not have power to enforce reduction of principal of debt in respect of loans made by corporations or individuals nor can there be any differentiation between loans made on the security of real property, or personal property or unsecured.

Obligations undertaken when the general price level was much higher present a serious problem under conditions now prevailing and in the opinion of the Federal Standing Committee on Banking and Finance, relief from public debts is believed to lie in the cheapening of money and in international co-operation designed to lay the foundation for a rise in the general price level. Balancing of governmental budgets and the conversion of maturing debts at lower interest rates will be constructive steps. The reduction of interest rates by the banks is regarded as a constructive step and a forerunner of more important action the Dominion may take as a participant in the World Economic and Monetary Conference.

Estimate National Debt

The public debt of Canadian governments and municipalities and the funded debt of corporations is estimated at $8,855,596,829 according to the report, and interest charges on this debt aggregate $421,965,896 for an average rate of 4.77 per cent. The committee has considered the question of debts and interest rates in Canada and has considered various phases of the problem. While the report is not a complete study of the subject a substantial amount of information has been presented.

The latest available figures of Canadian public and corporation debts together with the average rate of interest paid are as follows:

	Amount $	Int. Rate %
Federal net debt	2,599,089,000	4.68
Federal guarantees	996,148,354	4.55
Gross prov. debt	1,363,382,464	4.6
Indirect provincial liabs.	215,977,011	4.2
Total liabs. of municipal.	1,584,000,000	4.9
Corporations, railways	919,000,000	4.45
Other	1,178,000,000	5.49
	8,855,596,829	4.77

Notes Down Trend in Interest

Rates of interest paid on the Federal debt vary from 2½ per cent to 5½ per cent. Evidence presented to the committee indicates a downward trend in interest rates with the average rate paid by the Dominion at 5.2 per cent in 1922, 4.97 per cent in 1932 and a current rate of 4.68 per cent due to the conversion loans. The committee recommends the conversion of outstanding obligations from a higher to a lower interest rate when the state of the money market warrants it. The Conversion Loan of 1931 is given as an example of the benefits of this practice for on $638,609,300 of bonds converted the Dominion saves $6,192,964 in interest annually. It is suggested that an interest rate of not over four per cent be used, that any discount on the sale of the bonds should be absorbed by amortization and that as soon as finances permit a general amortization or debt retirement plan should be put into effect and the annual payment to effect the amortization should be budgetted each year.

It is also suggested that future long-term issues should have a sinking fund or should have maturity dates so arranged to conform to the suggested plan of annual debt retirement. Long-term issues should also have callable provisions so that in times of low interest rates advantage can be taken to re-finance.

Gross debenture debt of municipalities numbering over 4,200 is shown by provinces as follows:

Province:	Bond Debt $
Alberta	78,679,570
British Columbia	129,913,890
Manitoba	116,864,937
Ontario	499,002,074
Nova Scotia	31,386,025
New Brunswick	21,477,521
Prince Edward Island	1,863,211
Quebec	362,132,334
Saskatchewan	47,488,595
Total	1,288,808,157

In addition to the bonded debt, municipalities have other liabilities consisting of temporary loans, and overdrafts on banks, accounts payable and miscellaneous floating liabilities which totalled $295,223,318. Interest payments of municipal bonded debts average 4.9 per cent.

Private Debt Not Obtainable

Figures for private debt are not complete. Bank loans are a matter of monthly record but definite information on mortgages is available for only part of the field. Farm mortgages in Canada totalled $677,564,100 according to the census of 1931 and the committee estimates urban mortgages held by corporate lenders total $765,000,000. Mortgages held by private lenders are not included.

Rates of bank interest and discount are not available by provinces but average rates for the Dominion are known as a whole. The average rates on loans, including call loans, show declines from 1930 to 1932. The average interest charged by the banks in 1930 varied from 6.43 per cent to 6.29 per cent; in 1931 the variation was 6.39 per cent to 6.05 per cent and in 1932 6.18 per cent to 6.03 per cent. The average discount rates in 1930 ranged from 6.86 per cent to 6.99 per cent; in 1931 from 6.66 per cent to 6.80 per cent and in 1932 from 6.67 per cent to 6.81 per cent.

Average rates of interest charged by 57 mortgage companies were obtained and show a range from six per cent to eight per cent at the present time in all provinces except Quebec where rates are slightly lower. One large company furnished rates showing that the average rate on new rural and urban mortgages for the Dominion dropped from 8.35 per cent in 1921 to 6.84 per cent in 1931. On renewals the rate dropped from 8.17 per cent in 1921 to 6.90 per cent in 1931.

Higher Stock Prices Hold But Activity is Lower

Distillery Stocks Are in Van — Ford Company Securities Are Strong — Oils Stronger on Roosevelt Announcement of Policy

Stock market activity was somewhat lower while prices either held or climbed higher during last week. Textiles showed former prices because of reported better business for Dominion Textile Co. and other companies.

Distillery stocks were buoyant in the hope that the projected merger of the three or four principal companies will stop price cutting and uneconomic competition and enable the industry to take advantage of whatever export opportunities may develop with the United States.

Oil stock prices are holding well in spite of a bad situation at present in the United States because President Roosevelt has expressed the idea that conservation demands that control in some way of various producing areas must be obtained on a federal basis as states cannot agree. In the stock market this is interpreted as entailing an improvement in oil price levels of advantage to many companies now losing money. Canadian companies with large interests in oil-producing areas have a keen interest in developments and interest in oil stocks remains strong because investors also hope that benefit will come to them.

Foods and Beverages Strong

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics investors' index for the week ended May 18 has entered higher ground at 74.6 for 93 industrial stocks than the high of 73.8 shown last September. The utility index is far lower, however, and the index of all stocks is just about the same. The Dow-Jones industrial figures still remain above the 80 mark obtained in September last, but there was a down-turn for a few days and interest still remains keen as to whether or not the new level can be maintained. Steadiness rather than too quick a rise may be a good sign.

The Canadian index has been taken into figures above last September almost entirely by strength in stocks of 19 food and allied product companies, eight beverage companies including the distilling and brewing groups and 21 miscellaneous companies. Milling stocks have improved but steel stocks, though gaining, are still hesitant. Interest has turned on iron and steel stocks, oil stocks, textile stocks and utility stocks to see whether or not in the weeks to come they will move up to join the groups that have already moved into higher ground. Improving business statistics, especially the firmness of commodity prices, and the increases reported in retail transactions in clothing and shoes and hardware, give more confidence to investors.

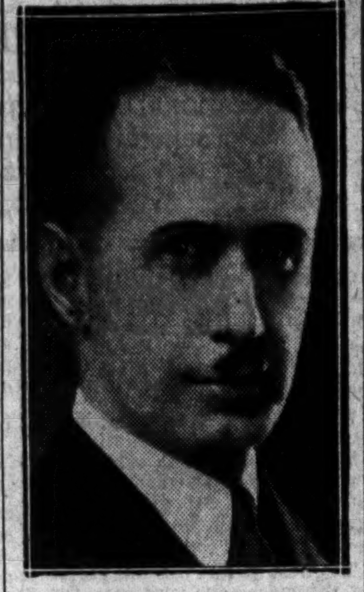
Trend of Distillery Stocks

The relation of recent prices of distillery stocks, now showing outstanding strength to price levels of other days, are shown in the following table:—

	1929 H	1929 L	1930 H	1930 L	1931 H	1931 L	1932 H	1932 L	1933 to date H	1933 to date L
Can. Industr. Alcohol	45	5	12¼	2	5¼	1⅛	3⅞	½	5	1½
Distillers	28¾	8	12½	7⅞	12⅞	5	7⅝	3⅜	9¾	4
Walker's*	28½	6	13¾	5⅛	8⅝	2⅜	8	2½	15	4

*Walker's stock market prices must be read in the light of the fact that on May 10, 1929, the common stock was split 3 for 1, later increased by sale of rights, on May 4, 1932, halved and divided equally between preferred and common stock and that in the last year there has been a policy of steady re-purchase of preferred shares.

Forms Investment Firm



GEORGE C. KIRKPATRICK

For the past 13 years associated with Harris Forbes & Co., Ltd., who has formed an investment firm in Toronto under his own name.

STANDARD PAVING BUSINESS DOWN LOSS IS SHOWN

Retains Good Working Capital Position Retires Preferred Stock

Shrinkage in the volume of paving business available in 1932 and in the demand for materials while prices were substantially reduced affected Standard Paving & Materials Ltd. and its subsidiaries to the extent that an operating loss of $41,632 was shown in the year ended March 31, 1933, in contrast to operating profit of $274,350 in the preceding year. Miscellaneous income was also reduced and failed to offset the operating loss and after smaller provision for depreciation the company had a net loss of $142,196, increased to $191,020 through payment of dividends on preferred stocks.

The income and surplus account, showing surplus reduced to $835,776 from $1,024,076 is as follows:

Cons. Income and Surplus Account Years Ended March 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Net operating profit	*41,632	274,350
Add: Misc. income	34,593	50,705
Net earnings	*7,039	325,055
Less reserves:		
Income tax	....	13,500
Deprec. & depletion	131,157	150,000
Doubtful accts. rec.	4,000	3,500
Amortiz. of patents	....	4,000
Net profit	*142,196	154,055
Less appropriations:		
Subs. pref. divs.	21,464	75,754
Company's pref. divs.	27,360	99,925
Company's com. divs.	....	52,428
Surplus for year	*191,020	*74,052
Add: Prev. surplus	1,024,076	1,125,628
Adj. inc. tax res.	2,720	....
Less: Inc. tax adj., prior years	....	27,500
Bal. carried forward	835,776	1,024,076

*Loss or deficit.

Working capital position, reduced by the loss taken, still remains strong with ratio of current assets to current liabilities up to 5.56 to 1. Bond investments are down to $406,385 from $477,555 and have a market value of $385,151. Accounts receivable, etc., are down to $133,343 from $309,937; inventories are up to $86,185 from $60,930 while surrender value of life insurance is down by $3,176 to $20,093. Bank loans and over-draft have been reduced to $88,516 from $99,235 and accounts payable are down to $28,951 including tax provision whereas in the previous year payables and taxes totalled $124,895. Working capital position is as follows:

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	654,106	881,320
Current liabilities	117,467	224,130
Working capital	536,639	657,190
Ratio	5.56—1	3.93—1

Investments in affiliated companies are up to $88,537 from $57,036 but deferred charges to operations, working advances, etc., are down to $58,465 from $76,021. Fixed assets are carried at $2,106,525 after depreciation; goodwill has been written down by $33,025 to $600,000. Mortgages payable have been reduced to $7,000 from $16,000.

A capital profit of $83,604 was made on purchase of 20 shares of Consolidated Sand & Gravel preferred stock and 1,170 shares of Standard Paving preferred. Part of this profit was used in writing down goodwill and the remainder increased reserve for contingencies by $50,580 to $56,855. Reserve for maintenance of completed contracts is shown at $25,000 and sinking fund is $16,338. There is outstanding 10,722 shares of $100 par value preferred stock of Consolidated Sand & Gravel and the minority interest in capital stock and surplus of one subsidiary is shown at $7,273. There is outstanding 13,105 shares of $100 par value preferred of Standard Paving and 104,872 shares of no par common.

For information as to how a complete analysis of this company can be obtained see page 2.

New Curb Secretary

C. N. McCUAIG

Of McCuaig Bros. & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market, who has just been elected secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Curb Market.

Bond Tenders

June 1, Village of Markdale—$59,710, 5½ per cent 20-year installment debentures. J. Lucas, clerk. (See announcement on page 12).

12 noon, May 26, Ottawa—$1,569,471, 4½ per cent installment local improvement, etc debentures, maturing as follows: $393,922, 10-yr.; $193,286, 15-yr.; $622,263, 20-yr.; $360,000, 30-yr. G. P. Gordon, city treasurer.

PROFIT HIGHER, PHOTO ENGRAVERS PAID OFF NOTES

Earned $2.54 Per Share Compared With $2.04 in Previous Year

While total sales of Photo Engravers & Electrotypers Ltd. declined to $983,390 in the year ended Feb. 28, 1933, as compared with sales in the previous year of $1,042,164, net earnings of the company were increased as a result of operating economies. While most of the increase in net earnings was taken in higher reserve for depreciation the net profit available after depreciation and income tax reserve increased to $65,689 or $2.54 per share on the 30,000 shares of common stock outstanding. In the previous year the company earned $2.04 per share.

Since a dividend was paid on only one quarter in 1932 surplus was increased by nearly $50,000 and the company was able to reduce substantially its obligations on account of new machinery and equipment purchased early in 1931 when a 10-year contract was signed with Robert Simpson Co. Income and surplus account is as follows:

Income and Surplus Account

The company does not publish a complete income and surplus account but the following figures are available for years ended February 28:

	1933 $	1932 $
Total sales	983,390	1,042,164
Net earnings	169,745	137,514
Less: Deprec. res.	93,536	62,282
Income tax reserve.	10,520	14,172
Net profit	65,689	61,060
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	15,000	60,000
Surplus for year	50,689	1,060

Working Capital

	1933 $	1932 $
Current assets	152,161	236,199
Current liabilities	303,679	539,088
Working capital	*151,518	*302,889
Ratio	0.50—1	0.44—1

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

Fixed assets are carried at $664,394 after depreciation while investment in Process Engravers Realty Co. is down slightly at $224,502. The common stock is carried at $550,000 and surplus at $192,553 has been increased by $51,810.

For information as to how complete analysis of this company can be obtained see page 2.

During 1932-33, the company paid off all notes on equipment purchased, amounting to $153,014, while accounts payable were reduced to $30,401 from $68,082 and accrued items, including income tax, are down to $22,273 from $52,992. Bank loan of $250,000, also on account of equipment purchased, has not been paid off but will be paid off in part during the current year it is anticipated. Current assets are lower with cash down to $6,911 from $21,079; accounts receivable down to $94,600 from $141,081; inventories to $35,877 from $60,387 and cash surrender value of life insurance up to $14,773. Working capital position is still impaired as a result of investment in fixed assets but very material improvement has been made in the past year.

SEAMAN KENT PLAN MAY RETIRE BONDS

Reorganization Would Give Bondholders Preferred Stock

Holders of the 7 per cent first mortgage bonds of Seaman Kent Co. will receive five shares of new $25 par value preference stock for each $100 principal amount of bonds held if a plan of reorganization presently proposed is ratified. A new company will be formed to take over the remaining assets of the company which defaulted on bond interest in December, 1930, and has since been in receivership. During this period bank loans have been paid off out of sale of inventories and collection of accounts but reorganization was postponed pending improvement in business conditions which may now materialize.

The new preferred shares will be entitled to annual dividends of 7 per cent, cumulative from December 1, 1933. A sinking fund of $20,000 shall also be set aside annually out of earnings to redeem the preferred shares. No securities ranking ahead of the preferred stock may be issued without consent of two thirds of preferred shareholders. Second preference shares are to be distributed among unsecured creditors on the basis of one second preferred share for each $10 of claims.

Have Voting Rights

On the basis of $390,000 principal amount of bonds outstanding and claims of unsecured creditors amounting to $140,000 the capital set-up of the new company would be 19,500 shares of $25 par value first preferred stock authorized and outstanding; 15,000 shares of no par second preferred stock authorized and 14,000 shares outstanding and 10,000 shares of no par value common authorized and outstanding. The common shares will be distributed to shareholders of the old company on the basis of one new share for every 7½ shares held. First preferred shares will carry voting power on the basis of one vote for each share held, while holders of the second preferred and common shares will be entitled to one vote for each two shares held.

The plan of reorganization is approved and recommended to bondholders by the protective committee which consists of R. Home Smith, E. H. Gurney, E. B. Stockdale, D. I. McLeod, John R. McLeod and J. H. Ratcliffe.

Swift Current Plans Jubilee

The Swift Current Board of Trade is sponsoring the Jubilee Celebration to take place July 1—Dominion Day, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the founding of the city.

Loblaw Earnings Cover $1 Dividend and Bonus

Sales of Loblaw Groceterias Co. in the four weeks ended April 29 are reported at $1,027,732, 11.29 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1932 while profits, down to $63,075 from $71,113, show a similar percentage drop. While sales during April were lower than sales in March, 1933, by $47,734, profit showed a slight increase as was the case in 1932.

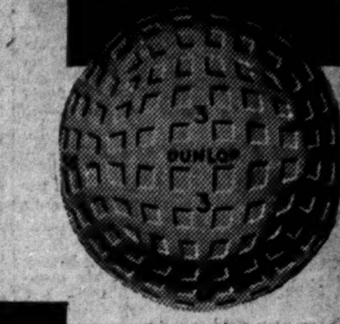
With but four weeks before the end of the company's fiscal year, sales totalled $12,930,341 which represents a drop of 7.67 per cent from the same period in the preceding fiscal year. Profit, at $786,511, showed a drop of 13.05 per cent. Profits are usually increased during the last four-week period by taking in items that are not shown on a monthly basis. At the end of April, 1932, profit was shown at $904,507 while net profit for the entire year ended May 31 was $1,040,841. With 845,966 shares of class A and B stock outstanding, it is apparent that earnings will exceed the $1 per share paid in dividends and bonus during the current fiscal year.

Corporate Investors Absorbs Transamerica

Corporate Investors Ltd. will receive cash in excess of $30,000 by the action of shareholders of Transamerica Corp., who recently agreed to sale of the assets of the latter company. Transamerica Corp. was formed late in 1929 and while income has been sufficient to permit continued payment of preferred dividends unrealized losses on investments are admittedly heavy and capital is small. Corporate Investors Ltd. was formed late in 1931 and first public offering of shares was made late in 1932. An investment trust of the management type, the assets of Corporate Investors Ltd. was entirely in marketable bonds until recently when the management started a conservative programme of investing in preferred and common stocks.

It is proposed that Transamerica Corp. shall be liquidated by July 15 and that the proceeds will be invested in Corporate Investors Ltd. stock at $5.60 per share. Founders of Corporate Investors Ltd. have relinquished 5,290 bearer stock warrants for distribution to Transamerica shareholders which entitle the holder to purchase Corporate Investors Ltd. stock at $5.50 per share up to December 31, 1936.

DUNLOP GOLF BALLS FLY TRUE AND PUTT TRUE



DUNLOP GOLF BALLS like DUNLOP FORT TIRES are "In a class by themselves" 423

Dorval Siscoe Offering Already Oversubscribed

The offering of Dorval Siscoe Gold Synd. units by the Ontario Mining & Development Corp. has been over-subscribed according to an official announcement.

Exploration and development work is under way on the Dorval property, which consists of 2,760 acres, adjoining the Siscoe Gold Mines in Northwestern Quebec. Diamond drilling disclosed geological conditions on the property, over a distance of 2,500 feet, similar to those on the Siscoe. A large programme of development will be continued throughout the summer.

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Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

Company	Year End	Net Income 1932 $	Net Income 1931 $	Common earnings 1932 $	Common earnings 1931 $	Curr. divid. $	Balance car. fwd. 1932 $	Balance car. fwd. 1931 $	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield %
Photo Engravers	Feb. 28	65,689	61,060	2.17	2.04	...	50,689	1,060	11	5	...
Standard Paving	Mar. 31/33	*142,196	154,055	...	...	...	835,776	1,024,076	2½	...	...
Pioneer Gold	Mar. 31/33	453,297	207,687	0.26	0.12	24c.	167,277	34,897	11.35	...	2.1
Huronian Mining	Mar. 31/33	39,699	2,737	...	...	...	47,754	8,055	.30	...	...
Investment Foundation	Mar. 31/33	61,456	71,146	...	...	...	37,512	33,914	...	...	...

* Loss.

Town of Essex Applies For Supervisory Board

Application to the Ontario Municipal Board for appointment of a board of supervisors has been made by the Town of Essex at the suggestion of H. L. Cummings, member of the provincial board. Mr. Cummings told the town council that the cause of their difficulty was failure to collect taxes and that unless the town went in default it would take a 60 mill rate to meet obligations.

Mr. Cummings advised that the town apply for supervision and set the mill rate within the reach of the taxpayer on the basis that it was better to go into default and try to work out than to try and work out the difficulty and oply go in deeper.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Can. West. Nat. Gas	5%	1936	June 15	105
Wabasso Cot.	*6%	1947	June 1	105
Mont Louis Seigniory	†6%	1944	June 1	...
Can. Nor. Coal & Ore	‡5%	1936	July 1	105
Nat. Light & Pr.	§6%	1949	May 26	...

*$10,000 for sinking fund purposes.
†In part.
‡$31,000 for sinking fund purposes.
§Offers for purchase of $20,350 for sinking fund.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

April:	1933 $	1932 $	Decrease $
Gross earn.	2,245,837	2,581,033	335,196
Oper. exp.	1,030,664	1,063,869	33,205
Net earn.	1,215,173	1,517,164	301,991
Four Months:			
Gross earn.	9,097,973	9,951,557	853,584
Net earn.	4,857,744	5,627,587	769,843

THOMSON & McKINNON

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NEW YORK COFFEE & SUGAR EXCHANGE — NEW YORK CURB MARKET
COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC. — WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

ANNOUNCE

the opening of an office in the

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

in the premises presently occupied by

LOGAN & BRYAN

who have decided to discontinue their Montreal branch.

There will be no change in the management of the office, which will be in charge of Eric C. Morris, with Chas. de Guise as Assistant.

CANADIAN PARTNERS

J. P. BICKELL — ALFRED ROGERS — GEO. H. ROSS

Business and Political Leaders Read and Endorse Maclean's

Here are extracts from an even dozen letters from representative leaders in Canadian industrial, commercial, financial and political life. All these letters are of recent date—received during the present year—and they are thoroughly typical of the hundreds of similar expressions that come in the mail as an everyday occurrence.

The Prime Minister of one of our largest Provinces writes:

"Maclean's Magazine is the one periodical that I never fail to read. It breathes the spirit of true Canadianism in its articles discussing Canadian problems. The opportunity that it gives to ambitious Canadian writers should be lauded and endorsed by every loyal citizen who wishes to see Canadian literary talent encouraged and developed. Canada's National Magazine should find a place in every Canadian home."

A Cabinet Minister in charge of a most important Federal Department says:

"I am a regular reader of Maclean's Magazine and I congratulate you upon your ability to put out a magazine of its quality in a country with a limited population such as we have in Canada."

The Attorney-General of one of our Provinces, writes:

"May I, as a constant reader of Maclean's, extend to it my very best wishes for its continued success. If Maclean's maintains the quality of its reading matter established now for many years, it will justify its support by all Canadians."

A prominent Montreal Manufacturer, President of his Company and widely-known as a Leader in his Industry:

"I have been a subscriber for a number of years and have watched with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction the growth of Maclean's Magazine, particularly in view of the excellent and broad way in which you discuss National problems. Such a magazine is indeed an asset to Canada."

A Brigadier-General—who is also well known in business circles—states:

"For nearly fifty years of his useful life, Colonel Maclean has rendered a real service to Canada through the publication of his many high-class periodicals, not the least of which is Maclean's Magazine, which, I feel, fills a real place in the life of Canada."

A widely-known Manufacturer, prominent in New Brunswick public life:

"You are to be congratulated for offering your readers such informative, unbiassed and interesting articles, together with the fiction that entertains."

A Prominent Financial Man, the Officer Commanding one of Canada's most popular regiments, writes:

"A truly Canadian publication—doing a great national work."

The President of one of Canada's largest Grain Companies, says:

"I am a regular reader of Maclean's and enjoy it very much. The whole magazine seems to breathe 'Canada' and the articles are all instructive and entertaining."

The President of one of the Maritime's best-known Industrial Enterprises:

"Every Canadian should read Maclean's, for the information it contains, and I believe most of my friends do, for in discussions Maclean's Magazine is often referred to."

The Head of one of Canada's oldest and strongest Financial Houses:

"Maclean's occupies a wide and well-chosen field. I read it regularly and regard it as a thoroughly creditable Canadian magazine, entitled to rank with the best magazines of any country."

The Vice-President and General Manager of an important Provincial Power Development:

"I am a booster for Maclean's Magazine. It is a very interesting publication. Its articles are well written, are wide in scope and give a vivid picture of all phases of life in Canada. I look forward to the receipt of each copy and take great pleasure in reading every article contained therein."

The Managing Director of an Insurance Company with Head Offices in one of the Western Provinces:

"Maclean's Magazine is always welcome, always interesting, always read, and is undoubtedly improving steadily."

What these men think of Maclean's Magazine is typical of the opinions of leading Canadians in all walks of life, and of substantial citizens in all communities from coast to coast.

Read by men as well as women, Maclean's gives advertisers this important double coverage, and at the lowest milline rate of any magazine in Canada.

Maclean's

Canada's National Magazine

With net paid of 200,000 copies each issue, Maclean's reaches an average of every fifth English-speaking urban home right across the Dominion.

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TORONTO, MAY 27, 1933

THE CHURCH AND THE SOCIAL ORDER

THE United Church of Canada has issued a memorandum of subjects for study by social service groups in the churches. The purpose apparently is to give to the church a more definite political, economic and social objective. The memorandum considers the possibilities of a permanent revision of the economic system and it also discusses immediate measures for the amelioration of suffering and injustice.

Among the immediate measures outlined for discussion are a number which appear to have been taken holus bolus from the programme of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's new Socialist party. Included are a national economic research and planning board to study economic conditions; the extension of co-operative buying and selling; a much larger scale of social insurance, including sickness, accident, old age and unemployment insurance; control of industrial production; higher standards for business through definite codes; increase of taxation on wealth to check socially harmful accumulations and distribute the nation's resources more evenly; more systematic projection of public works; government control over currencies and credit, etc.

There is nothing particularly harmful in the objective sought in any one of these subjects. Every one of them is capable of so many interpretations that, by themselves, the individual planks are almost meaningless.

But taking the programme as a whole, it is found to have a theoretical and Socialist tinge, it takes little account of the fact that it is easier to project ideal states and social systems than it is to put them into practical effect for the good of mankind. The world does not really need a new economic, political or social system. It merely needs to make the old system work more efficiently. The trouble is not with the system but with men themselves. Jealousy, greed, dishonesty, hate and suspicion are the real enemies of mankind.

We may establish a brand new system, we may pass enough laws to fill twenty statute books in every country, we may turn the control of every minute of our lives over to some supposedly beneficient governments and the whole new system would soon be impregnated by the same disintegrating forces that honest men have had to battle against from the beginning of time.

The great rôle of the church in the modern state is to teach men the simple truths of how to live socially together. It is to make good citizens. They do this when they teach the personal and public virtues of honesty, generosity, etc. But the church merely makes itself the instrument of dangerous forces when it seeks to establish a new social order without first teaching men how any social order can be sustained.

MUDDLED RADIO

THE welter of confusion that exists about the objectives and operations of the Canadian Radio Commission is the logical sequel to the action of the government in rushing into national ownership of radio.

So occupied with the problems arising from the economic emergencies that it could not give the matter adequate study, the government quickly appropriated a million dollars a year and appointed a Commission, consisting of one student of the arts, one professional politician and one technical man. Even before the Commission was installed in office it had begun to carry out the first duty of all politically appointed commissions, namely, to provide good jobs for friends of the members. With no one of sound business experience to advise them, the commissioners set to work to operate what must be regarded as a gigantic enterprise.

By now, Mr. Bennett is obviously sick and tired of the whole business and if one reads correctly the feelings that prompt his statements in Parliament he wishes he had never created the new department.

The original mistake that was made was to assume that radio cannot properly be committed to a private interest. Because there was some public disappointment concerning mistakes that had been made by different radio stations, mistakes that were largely the product of their lack of experience and the rapid advance of radio in a very brief period, it was wrongfully assumed that it was necessary to establish an entirely new radio system. The procedure adopted was to burn down the house in order to eliminate the rats. Never, at any time, did the department of Marine and Fisheries lack all the authority required to police the air and provide proper supervision of radio broadcasting within the limits of private ownership.

Now we have a new spending department, a new group of meddling and muddling bureaucrats and a new problem for the taxpayers. But it is easier to jump headlong into these troubles than to swim to shore. People who work hard to get the government jobs do not give them up without a struggle.

WOULD BRING IN NO NEW INDUSTRIES

IF SOME industrialists had their way there would never be any competition for them and there would never be any expansion in their industry.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a small manufacturer by the name of Sam Harris objected to the activities of the Toronto Industrial Commission in attempting to secure new industries. He suggested that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should instruct the Industrial Commission to "lay off" when it comes to securing industries which will compete with existing industries. Competition, he said, was keen enough without paying an organization to bring in new factories to compete with firms already in the city.

There are not many manufacturers in Canada who would agree with this narrow view. Most of them feel that with increased industrial development everyone benefits, even including present industries which have their markets enlarged, their supply of labor improved and their civic facilities increased. Every time Canada gets a new factory from abroad new wealth is created in this country and for that reason it is sound business for communities and business associations to band together to organize industrial commissions to promote factory development. It is less certain that it is sound business for provinces and cities to subsidize or bonus industries, directly or indirectly, as this leads to graft and also leads to the establishment of industries that are uneconomical from the start, which are in fact organized to get the bonus and not to continue in operation.

Industrial commissions must not have their hands tied by small and inefficient manufacturers who could not stand the gaff of new and more modern plants built to give better service. If new industries do not come with new machinery and new ideas it simply means that the old industries will themselves refrain from building new plants and equipping them with new machinery. That spells stagnation in the long run.

Men like Sam Harris, with their small ideas which they are always free to express at great length at meetings of business men, are most unfortunate in their effect upon the reputations of organizations like the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. They bring their organizations under ridicule and make sounder men a little diffident about turning out to speak.

The members of the Toronto branch of the C. M. A. deserve commendation for ignoring Mr. Harris's outburst.

LEISURELY SENATE

IF THE Senate is losing its influence in Canada, it is as much the fault of the Senators themselves as of anyone. Usually when a bill comes to them from the House of Commons they dispose of it in a few minutes and adjourn. And then when bills are slow coming through, they complain that there is no work for them to do because the House of Commons is holding up legislation.

Supposedly, the merit of the Senate is that it gives to Canada a second chamber which reviews carefully legislation that has been passed by the House of Commons and which provides for more adequate study and investigation of new legislation in order that hastily conceived projects may not be advanced under the pressure of public emotion.

The other day the Senate had up for second reading the bill providing for all the new taxes that were announced by Mr. Rhodes in his budget speech. Admittedly, the hands of the Senate are partially tied in dealing with revenue measures. It was largely a formality asking the Senate to approve the new taxes after they were already being collected. Nevertheless, it was a splendid opportunity for the Senators to discuss the character of the taxes that had been imposed, to discuss the nature of the tax burden of the country and generally to express the viewpoint of the more conservative law maker on our present taxation and spending policies. Yet, when Mr. Meighen, Government Senate leader, introduced the bill the only debate that was offered by anyone was a statement by Mr. Dandurand, opposition Senate lead, as follows:

"If no honorable member has any criticism to offer to any part of the bill, we on this side of the House will not insist upon going into committee."

Apparently this lack of comment disappointed Mr. Meighen, for he went on to describe the new taxes categorically and the bill was immediately read the second time. Without delay it was given third reading and passed. Later in the day, a bill to borrow $750,000,000 by way of a new conversion loan came up and was passed with no discussion.

By their comparative indifference to financial business the Senators are rapidly extinguishing their own authority. This is most unfortunate, as the Senate could be made a strong influence for good in our legislative machinery.

Tribute should be paid the Senate for its excellent study of three bills this session; one relating to railways, one to shipping on the Great Lakes and one to the criminal code. But these discussions stand out because they were isolated.

"PASSING THE BUCK"

MOOSE JAW Board of Trade appears to be following, in part, the teachings of John Maynard Keynes, the famous British economist.

At a recent meeting the board "went on record" as favoring establishment of an unemployment facilities committee to investigate works of a national scope and character to be carried out as relief measures and suggested, as one such work, construction of the South Saskatchewan River water supply project.

While favoring the Keynesian theme of government loan expenditure, the board appears to prefer that someone else spend the money on the schemes which an "unemployment facilities commission" might suggest. Briefly, the board passed the following resolution and sent copies to the Dominion and Provincial Governments:

"Resolved that the entire cost of unemployment relief should be borne by the Federal Government and that recipients of relief should be provided with work by the construction of necessary public works in municipalities where relief is given, in so far as this may be possible."

Members of municipal boards and councils, which sometimes are prone to try "passing the buck" in this manner, should take note that no matter what government spends the money, the people generally must ultimately foot the bill. While the expenditures would not appear in the statements of the local governments, they could not be conjured out of the national accounts.

There can be little progress made by boards of trade against the inroads of higher Dominion, provincial and municipal taxation into the national income as long as they themselves encourage politicians in devising new ways of spending money.

MARITIMES WANT FACTS ON SEAWAY

INTERESTING is the comment made by the Halifax Herald on a recent editorial in The Financial Post regarding the St. Lawrence Waterway. The Post hazarded the opinion that Nova Scotia and the other two Maritime provinces are definitely opposed to making any contribution by way of taxation to the seaway. Our opinion was based upon a census of editorial opinion gleaned from Maritime newspapers and of opinions expressed by leading business men, particularly those engaged in Board of Trade and other quasi-official work.

The Herald feels that The Financial Post is premature and far too sweeping. It states that the people in Nova Scotia are in the position of searching for information with respect to this huge proposal. The Herald continues:

"The people of this province have not taken an arbitrary attitude in the matter, but they remain to be convinced—(1) of the need for the so-called seaway; and (2) of its economic benefits. Up to this point Nova Scotia has asked that if the seaway project is gone through with, this part of the Dominion will receive an adequate quid pro quo."

This is highly significant. In seeking more definite evidence that the St. Lawrence Ship Canal is necessary and likely to be of economic benefit to the country the people of Nova Scotia are in exactly the same position as all Canadians for the evidence produced to date is not only inadequate but highly conflicting.

And in demanding that the Maritime Provinces receive an adequate quid pro quo for the seaway project, the Herald definitely warns Canadians as to what they may expect if the St. Lawrence Canal is proceeded with. The Herald comment makes it clear, despite its protestation of open-mindedness, that the Maritimes do not consider the seaway as something likely to be of value to them and that if they are to make their contributions by way of taxation, some other large project or concession will have to be granted to the Maritimes to offset their tax contribution. Such concession cannot be made without a similar concession to the Pacific coast, to Quebec and to those portions of the West which do not hope to benefit from the seaway.

The Federal Government is going to have to need a very large barrel of pork to make all sections of the country happy about the waterway.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prime Minister Bennett's decision to permit no further export of power is undoubtedly sound as a long term policy, but to obtain the ultimate benefits of it we must pay the heavy price of our recent excessive development of power in Ontario and Quebec.

* * *

The very obvious effort being made in Toronto to put Chief of Police Draper "on the spot" savors of that offensive type of city hall politics that has made political machines out of most American police forces and created almost insuperable barriers to proper law enforcement.

* * *

If any more souvenirs are stolen off the Royal Scot it can soon be billed as "The Ghost Train."

POST-scripts

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT did not send his peace message to Canada. As it went only to heads of governments Canada had to share the note to King George V., which was addressed:

"His Majesty George V., King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, etc., London, England."

What a romantic selection of names on the president's cable list! These, for example:

"His Majesty Zog I., King of the Albanians, Tirana, Albania.

"Her Royal Highness, Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

"His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlevi, Shah of Persia, Teheran, Persia."

Apparently, outside of the United States, there are only 54 recognized heads of states. It is interesting to know that, even in this post-war world there are still two emperors left (Japan, Ethiopia), one King-Emperor (British Empire), one Queen (Holland), one Shah (Persia), one Regent of a Kingdom (Hungary), who no doubt reads young King Mihail's letters for him, and one Grand Duchess (Luxembourg).

There are 34 presidents (counting Roosevelt) all of whom are entitled presidents of Republics except von Hindenburg who is president of "the Reich" and Schulthess, who is president of the "Swiss Confederation."

One ruler is merely called Head if State (Esthonia).

In Russia, Stalin is not the head of the state. He is merely secretary of the central committee of the Communist party. Roosevelt sent his message to Michael Kalinin, president of the All Union Central Executive Committee.

EVEN across the desk of the editor of a financial paper there comes occasionally a story well blended with the high qualities of romance, courage and self-sacrifice. Recently, there appeared in The Financial Post a small advertisement from a hospital in Western Canada asking for a loan of $1,000. An Ontario rubber company wrote to the hospital, saying that they had no money to offer but that they would be glad for the period of a year to supply the hospital with any of the products which they made and which could be used. The letter of fervent appreciation received from the small Prairie hospital must have gladdened the hearts of the directors of the Ontario company.

The letter told the story of how the community hospital came into being. Eight years ago a British nurse, visiting relatives in this Prairie district, found herself called upon to nurse one of these relatives who had taken ill. The complete lack of hospital equipment was brought home to her and she vowed that she would open a nursing home. Unfortunately her sympathies outran her business judgment. She was too good-hearted to make the nursing home pay its way. For instance, after a confinement, she would take the money she had received from the patient and use it to buy clothes for the new baby. Inside of two years, she came to the end of her resources. A meeting of citizens was held and enough money was raised to take over the hospital and to move into new premises which were offered by one of the citizens at a third of their value.

Now the hospital has ten beds, is staffed by three graduate nurses, treats an average of six patients a day at $3 per day and never calls upon the municipality for any contribution. The nearest neighboring hospital is 40 miles away.

The secretary of the hospital, writing to the Ontario company, stated that if they had known all the troubles they were going to meet, they probably would not have started. At different times during the seven years, they have "sweat blood to keep one jump ahead of the sheriff." But the community has enjoyed keeping the hospital open. Hundreds of citizens of the small town and of the 1,000 square miles of wheat land around have been benefitted and will continue to be benefitted.

If any other reader of The Financial Post feels the desire to help out in this splendid work the name of the hospital will be furnished on request.

Other Peoples' Views

Technical Terms

Times Trade Supplement, London—A story is told of a Scottish lassie who took service in London and on her first Sunday in Town attended Divine worship. On her return her mistress asked her how she liked the sermon. Jeannie was enthusiastic; it was so grand, she said, that she could not understand a single word of it. One's mind reverts to the works of many distinguished economists: couched in highly technical language, with every expression of opinion guarded by a saving clause, their lucubrations are quite incomprehensible to ordinary men of affairs. It cannot be too often insisted that it is not evidence of cleverness to be incomprehensible; on the contrary, only a really clever man who knows his subject intimately can express his views on a technical matter in familiar language. The use of technical terminology is sometimes merely a precautionary measure to prevent a revelation of ignorance.

A 100 Per Cent World

New York Times — Washington's discovery that there is not enough gold in the world to pay every bondholder in gold has proved a veritable inspiration. The same line of reasoning is being applied in ever so many different directions with the most gratifying results:

Architects have decided that all doors must be abolished, since they would be no good anyhow if everybody tried to get out at the same time.

Restaurants and hotels in New York City have decided to go out of business, since there is no way of satisfying 1,500,000 customers if they should all demand braised sweetbreads with mushroom sauce for lunch.

Life insurance companies announce they will not pay any death policies, since there isn't enough money anyhow in the country if all the policyholders should die at once.

Fire insurance companies ditto, if all the houses should burn up at once.

Transferring $200,000,000,000 from creditors to debtors is a mere trifle; it will all be the same if a comet hits the earth.

Investment Bilkers

Boston Transcript — Some of the economic authorities tell us that the trouble with business is not overproduction but poor salesmanship. Even the salesmen who disposed of so many millions of South American and other dubious bonds during the late golden age evidently failed to keep up with the supply.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

A guest at a hotel resort was complaining to the maitre d'hotel: "Your lunch today was terrible. I nearly lost my appetite."

Maitre d'Hotel—So, what was the matter?

Guest—Well, I found a hair in the ice cream, a hair in the honey and a hair in the applesauce.

Maitre d'Hotel—You did? H'm; that's funny. I can understand how the hair got in the cream; it came from shaving the ice; and the hair in the honey probably came from the comb. But what gets me is the hair in the applesauce. I bought those apples myself, and they were Baldwins.

Rescued—Sir, you have saved my life. I would gladly give you five dollars, but I have only a ten dollar bill.

Rescuer—That's all right. Jump in again.

The World at Large

An Occasional Department Discussing World Economic Affairs That Affect Canada

By F. S. C.

SOCIALISM AT WASHINGTON

STATE Socialism foaled another legislative colt last week in Washington. It was promptly named the Industrial Recovery bill in order to conceal its lineage.

Following up his banking, investment and monetary legislation, and his striking efforts to achieve balance in the national budget, President Roosevelt has given to Congress legislation to promote national industrial recovery.

The first half of this bill provides for the machinery necessary for a great co-operative movement throughout all industries in order to obtain wide re-employment, to shorten the work week, to pay a decent wage with a shorter week, and to prevent unfair competition and disastrous over-production.

The most significant thing about this portion of the bill is that it sweeps into the waste basket practically all of the Supreme Court decisions on the anti-trust legislation of the United States. President Roosevelt is anxious that the anti-trust laws shall go back to their original purpose which was to meet the worst cases of abuse of the public interest, not to encourage such reckless competition as they have encouraged in the United States. In Canada, our combines legislation specifically recognizes combinations in the public interest and distinguishes them from combinations that are against the public interest. Roosevelt apparently feels that it is possible for industrialists to combine together to maintain fair prices, to establish codes of conduct that will ensure fair competition and to prevent the over-building of plants and equipment.

* * *

THE new legislation should tend to raise to a new standard of dignity and importance the many trade associations within industry in the United States. No doubt the president will leave it to these associations to establish their own codes and he will approve them if they offer any prospects of improving conditions within the industries and increasing their power to provide employment. The initiative is left with each industry and the president will take action to organize an industry only if the industry itself is unable to co-operate or refuses to.

Once a code of fair competition is approved by the president, it becomes a set standard for the trade or industry to which it applies. Anyone who complies with it is exempt from the provisions of the anti-trust laws and those who violate it are subject to legal penalties.

* * *

AT THE moment, most business men are enthusiastic about the new legislation. For years they have railed at the anti-trust laws of the United States which so frightened them that they feared to establish codes of conduct lest they be accused of combining against the public interest. They railed at the price-cutter, claimed that he was a worse old pirate than those who attempted to stabilize prices at a profitable level. They railed at those capitalists who crowded new plants into already over-built industries. Now a new president gives them power to get together and holds over their heads the threat of governmental organization and discipline if they do not take the initiative. Most of them like it. If it is Socialism, if it is radicalism, if it strikes a body blow at rugged individualism, they ignore the fact or make the comment that co-operative control of industry by the state and the industries together is better than revolution, which would follow a prolongation of the present economic chaos.

Industrial leaders, then, hail the new legislation and they plan to give the president 100 per cent support. They do it chiefly because it promises to turn "profitless prosperity" and "deficit depression" into an era of profits through elimination of the more wasteful forms of competition and extravagant capital expenditure.

But there are not lacking those who think a few years ahead and who wonder if industrialists will be as enthusiastic about government control of their operations when they discover that control that may turn losses into profits can and will serve to restrict those profits. If the government ensures industry of a fair minimum profit it will undoubtedly restrict it later to what it considers a fair maximum profit, achieving this end either through price fixing, an excess profits tax or some similar device.

And the always well-informed Whaley-Eaton Service at Washington, which interprets for business men, the philosophy of governmental policies and actions, points out that the measure is designed only incidentally to aid the capital side of industry. Its primary purposes are to provide employment and to redistribute wealth, or income, by assuring to the working elements hereafter a greater and a determined share in the profits of industrial production." To conceive of it in any other light is to misinterpret the social philosophy of the Roosevelt administration."

* * *

THE second half of the president's national industrial recovery bill provides for expenditures up to $3,300,000,000 on new "useful and necessary" public construction. The government will, of course, borrow money to pay for the work undertaken and the funds to purchase the bonds will be put in the hands of the public through credit and if necessary currency inflation. The public works programme is simply a way to make inflation "take."

It is of rather considerable interest that the president in proposing a large public works programme also emphasizes the necessity of providing the government with sufficient revenue to pay the interest and amortization on the cost. To this end new taxes will be provided for. The public will be made to feel that the new public works must be paid for by additional taxation to the extent that they do not produce operating and interest revenues themselves. As the government can borrow at about three per cent it would not take much more than $100,000,000 a year to pay the interest on the $3,300,000,000 of public works. But provision is to be made for the ultimate repayment of the whole cost of the work out of taxation and so the new taxes will be designed to produce a certain revenue of at least $220,000,000 a year. Thus another Roosevelt policy is bared. No new government expenditure is to be undertaken unless a new source of revenue to pay for it is found at the same time.

* * *

POSSIBLY one of the new taxes will be a 1 1/5 per cent sales tax. While the sales tax was rejected by Roosevelt and his advisors some months ago, some of them have apparently come around to the idea that it is the only available tax to be imposed and so they are concealing their change by giving to the sales tax a new name which will probably be something like the "re-employment tax."

It is proposed that whatever new taxes are imposed will remain in force only until there is a recovery in business when it is expected that the normal taxes of the country will produce sufficient revenue to look after the interest and amortization charges on the public works and expenditures. And also a bribe in held out to the states now voting on the repeal of the 18th amendment in the president's statement that the new taxes would not be necessary after the repeal were validated and the pre-prohibition revenue laws again went into effect.

Just to emphasize the extent to which control over the whole economic life of the nation is being vested in the White House the bill provides that states and municipalities sharing in federal grants for expenditures must first of all balance their budgets which gives the president effective dictatorship over all phases of public finance.

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The Week in Business

Six-hour Day

EARLY next month the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will again discuss the question of a shorter week and shorter working hours. Organized labor has made this a plank in its platform for many years and through its efforts can claim a measure of success in reducing the average working week. The reduction which is under discussion at present, however, is not primarily to allow the worker more leisure, as has previously been the case, but to provide work for the large army of unemployed.

Industrialists are favorably inclined to a shorter week and less working hours per day as far as production is concerned but they are unwilling in time of depression to pay the same wages for 30 hours work as they are at present paying for 40 or 44 hours. Here negotiations between employers and employees break down.

* * *

Cornell's Contribution

MANY summaries of opinion of industrialists have been prepared, the latest being the result of 1,200 questionnaires sent out by Cornell University. This effort of Cornell, judged by the published report, does not add much to the general sum of knowledge on the subject as it appears to avoid the contentious question of wages except to advocate the adoption of a universal minimum wage.

In brief, the Cornell questionnaire establishes that manufacturers feel that a shorter day and/or week would improve employment conditions, that an adequate supply of goods could be produced and that the resultant reorganization of industry would tend to remove business cycles and stabilize employment. Fear that any general law reducing working hours might work an undue hardship on certain industries was also expressed by manufacturers who advocated that this be considered in the framing of any law.

* * *

Permits Disappoint

APRIL building permits, figures for which were released this week, fail to show the large increase made by construction contracts for April as they do not include engineering projects, but they did show a rise from March of over 60 per cent as compared with a usual seasonal increase of something less than 30 per cent. A number of small cities recorded higher totals than in April a year ago but this was not general, the larger centres all being considerably lower.

Pig iron production was again at a standstill in April with all furnaces out. Steel production increased very slightly from the previous month but still remained at a comparatively low level. An increase in newsprint production and an even greater increase in shipments in April compared with March was one of the most cheering items of business news and would seem to indicate an increase in advertising throughout the newspaper business.

* * *

Loadings Slip Slightly

CAR loadings failed to hold the gains of the previous 3 weeks in the week ended May 13 although the decline was one of only slightly more than 1 per cent. However, as the seasonal trend for the week is upward the adjusted index number fell from 63.59 to 60.63. With the exceptions of the two previous weeks and the seventh week of the year, however, this index of 60.63 is the highest recorded in 1933.

Unstable currencies and the spectacular rise in the price of wheat is being blamed for the reduction of exports during the past few weeks as compared with a year ago. In the week ended May 12, exports were 30 per cent less than in the corresponding week of a year ago. Exporters state that British buyers, in particular, are holding off until they are assured that the new level is here to stay.

Business Conditions in Canada

FINAL INDEX DOWN AS LATER FIGURES SHOW RECESSION

Newsprint Output and Shipments Increase Most Significant

While later information was less constructive than the data upon which the preliminary version of The Financial Post business index was based, a gain in the final index was shown in April over the preceding month. The final index was 70.7 compared with 69.9 in March, encouraging increases in production being shown in a diversified list of industries.

Production of coal declined to 641,298 tons compared with 812,393. Gains in nickel, zinc, asbestos and bauxite were counterbalanced by declines in gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. The index of mineral production was about 82.0 compared with 91.4 in March.

Despite the decline in livestock slaughterings, the index of the production of foodstuffs based on 10 factors showed a gain from 74.1 in March to 82.7 in April.

Imports Lower

Raw cotton and wool for further manufacture was imported in lesser volume in April even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Imports of crude rubber were 1,245,000 pounds compared with 2,496,000, the decline after seasonal adjustment being 22 per cent.

A gain of considerable significance was recorded in newsprint, the output being 147,759 tons compared with 137,078, and shipments were even larger resulting in a decline in mill stocks. Steel ingots showed a gain at 11,384 tons compared with 11,212, while pig iron production was suspended. The output of automobiles was 8,255 units compared with 6,632, the gain being greater than normal for the season. Imports of crude petroleum were 36,187,000 gallons compared with 49,336,000, the adjusted gain being 13.5 per cent.

Gains Less Than Normal

Building permits at $1,552,000 showed a moderate adjusted gain over March. The gain in the electric power output after adjustment for the length of month and seasonal tendencies was limited to 0.5 per cent. The gain in employment in trade was less than normal for the season.

Bank debits at $1,877,000,000 showed a decline of 3.3 per cent and the adjusted index of employment on May 1 was 79.4 compared with 80.5 on April 1. The unadjusted index showed a gain, but the increase was less than normal for the season.

Business Index Higher In Ontario and Prairies

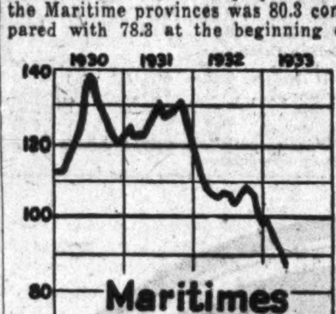
British Columbia Index Turns Downward in April After 4 Monthly Increases — Quebec and Maritimes Continue Downward Trend of 1933

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Business conditions showed improvement in Ontario and the prairie provinces as measured by The Financial Post business indices by economic areas. In terms of the 1926 monthly average the index for Ontario was 73.3, representing a gain of 0.4 per cent over the preceding month. The gain in the prairie provinces was more pronounced, the index being 94.7 in April compared with 92.8, a gain of about two per cent.

Other economic areas showed declines, the trend in the maritime provinces and Quebec having been downward without interruption since the first of the year, while the revised index for British Columbia after having shown an advancing tendency from December to March turned downward in April.

Maritimes—The construction industry was quiet in the Maritime provinces, the moderate gains in contract awards and building permits being considerably less than normal for the season. The electric output on the average daily basis was 1,465,000 kw.h., the gain after seasonal adjustment being no less than about 17 per cent. The index of employment for the Maritime provinces was 80.3 compared with 78.3 at the beginning of

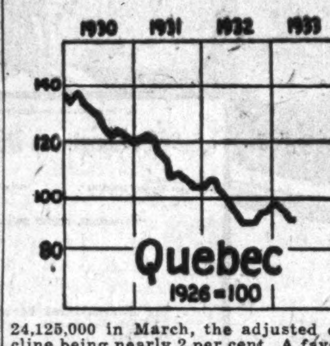


April, the adjusted gain being 0.5 per cent. Bank debits and sales of life insurance, the financial factors used here, showed declines in April.

Exports of Canadian produce through Maritime province ports at $6,589,000 showed a gain of nearly 10 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The decline in imports was much greater than normal for the season and the tonnage of vessels clearing for Halifax and Saint John was at a lower level. The business index for the Maritime provinces was 88.7 compared with 90.8 in March.

Quebec—While the business index for Quebec showed decline in April, the statistical picture was not devoid of bright spots. Construction contracts were valued at $3,366,000 compared with $973,000 in March. Although the new business was small relative to the showing of prosperous years, a large percentage gain was recorded over March after seasonal adjustment. Building permits were $426,000 compared with $221,000 in March.

The decline in electric output was greater than normal for the season. Production on an average daily basis being 23,463,000 kw.h. compared with



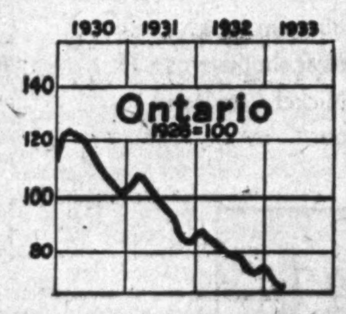
24,125,000 in March, the adjusted decline being nearly 2 per cent. A favorable factor was the maintenance of employment, the index on May 1 being 75.4 compared with 73.1 on April 1, after seasonal adjustment a slight gain being indicated.

The decline in bank debits was 8.3 per cent, the total in April being $520,000,000 compared with $534,000,000, despite the greater activity on the stock and curb exchanges. The sales of life insurance showed a gain of 2.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The boot and shoe industry was more active in the latest month for which statistics are available, the adjusted gain being 9.6 per cent.

Raw cotton imports for further manufacture were at a lower level. Newsprint production was a bright spot, a considerably greater demand being in evidence. The adjusted gain was no less than 8.6 per cent.

The business index for Quebec was 91.7 compared with 94.3 in March.

Ontario—Six factors out of the nine used for the measurement of the trend in Ontario showed gains in April. Building permits were $671,000 compared with $386,000 in March, an adjusted gain of nearly 19 per cent. Contract awards were $2,045,000 compared with $1,375,000 but the gain was less than normal for the season. Electric output on an average daily basis was 11,276,000 kw.h. compared with 11,321,000 in March, but after seasonal adjustment the gain was 2.1 per cent.



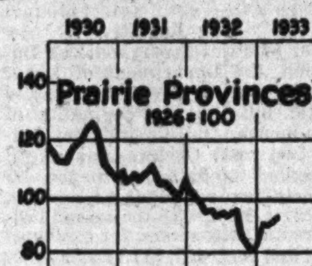
The index of employment showed a gain but the increase was less than normal for the season, the adjusted index being 81.0 compared with 81.7. Owing to the heavy financial transfers in Toronto, bank debits at $821,000,000 compared with $786,000,000, showed a gain. The adjusted increase was about 2.5 per cent. Sales of life insurance were $13,318,000 compared with $12,461,000, the adjusted gain being 10.5 per cent.

Steel and automobile production while still at a low level showed a gain in April, the output of automobiles being 8,255 units compared with 6,632, the adjusted gain in the production of mtor cars was 10.6 per cent. The meat packing industry was less active in April.

The business index for Ontario was 73.3 compared with 73.0 in the preceding month.

Prairies—The gain in the index of the Prairie provinces was mainly due to the increase in the price of wheat and the heavy delivery of wheat by the farmers at country elevators. The average daily price of No. 1 Northern wheat delivered at the Lakehead was 53.6 cents per bushel in April compared with 49.1 and a considerable increase was shown even after seasonal adjustment. Receipts of wheat at country elevators were 10,312,000 bushels compared with 20,850,000 in March, the gain being nearly 1 per cent after the usual adjustment.

Construction contract awards were $545,000 compared with $220,000, the adjusted gain being 49.5 per cent. The gain in building permits was less than

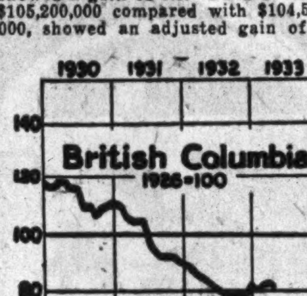


normal for the season. The output of electric power showed a decline and the adjusted index of employment was 84.0 compared with 86.6 on April 1. Bank debits were less than the relatively high total of the preceding month.

The business index for the Prairie provinces was 94.7 compared with 92.8 in March.

British Columbia—New business obtained by the construction industry of British Columbia showed a gain even after seasonal adjustment. Contracts were valued at $2,365,000 compared with $518,000 and building permits were $149,000 compared with $138,000.

The adjusted index of employment showed a gain of 0.5. Bank debits at $105,200,000 compared with $104,500,000, showed an adjusted gain of 1.0



per cent. Electric output and sales of life insurance were in lesser amount. Imports, exports and tonnage of vessels clearing from Vancouver showed decline in April from the relatively high totals of the first quarter.

The business index of British Columbia was 80.9 compared with 82.4 in the preceding month.

Commodity Prices

	Week ending May 13	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle (cwt.) ..	‡$5.45	$5.75	$6.75
Copper, lb.	.07	.06¾	.05⅝
Cotton, lb.	.0885	.0860	.0565
Rubber, lb.	.0498	.0475	.0298
Sugar, raw, lb. ..	.0330	.0335	.0258
Silk, lb.	1.57½	1.62½	1.22½
Wheat (Man.) bu.	▴.62¼	.66	.63⅛
Hides, lb.	.10	.09	.04⅛
Coffee, lb.	.08½	.08¼	.08⅛

Weekly Indices*

N. Y. Annalyst‡	.90.9	89.3	88.8
Fishers'	59.5	59.2	†62.0
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	59.5	58.5	57.6
Crumps (Brit.) ..	61.7	61.1	†62.4

†Average 1932.
‡Week to May 16.
*Week to May 13.
▴May 20.
§May 18.

Monthly Indices

	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.) (Apr.)	65.4	64.4	68.2
Retail (Apr.)	78.6	78.4	83.7
U. S. Labor (Mar.)	60.2	59.8	66.00
Gt. Brit. (Mar.) ...	65.9	66.7	70.6

‡Basis of price quotations is as follows: cattle — steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price. Toronto; copper—electrolytic, New York; silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York; sugar—96 degree centrifugal c/f New York; wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis; hides—heavy native steers; coffee—

Call Dairy Exporters To Price Conference

Sir John Gilmour, British Minister of Agriculture, will shortly call a conference of representatives of countries exporting dairy produce to Britain on the subject of restrictions. He also announced that he would confer with the Dominions on the same subject.

This action has been taken following a plea by the British cheese industry which pointed out the ruinous levels to which milk produce prices had fallen. Some form of price control will be discussed which will enable home producers to operate at a profit.

Plan Closure Can. Steel Co's Ojibway Plants

It looks like the beginning of the end for one of Canada's greatest industrial disappointments as rumors from the Border Cities indicate that the Canadian Steel Corp.'s expensive plants at Ojibway, Ont., are being closed down.

About $15,000,000 has been spent by the U. S. Steel Corp. on this Canadian subsidiary, starting back in 1913, but only since 1928 has there been any activity at the plants. The steel and wire plants were completed shortly after the close of the Great War, which had held up operations, as well as shipping docks, thoroughfares, houses, etc., but everything lay idle for nearly ten years. In 1929 a tinplate plant was erected at a cost of about $1,500,000.

It has been generally conceded since the first sod was turned at Ojibway that the erection of a plant by the U. S. Steel was merely a gesture to influence tariff regulations and allow the United States' parent company to export steel plates, etc., to Canada. Commercial production on a big scale was never reached and probably never planned.

Official confirmation of the closure of plants to some extent is contained in the current issue of Hardware and Metal which states that the manufacture of tinplate will be discontinued at the end of May. Advices from Windsor from other sources state, in addition, that steps are being taken to dispose of the stocks of galvanized sheet and wire at the other plants of the company.

Halibut Fishing Venture Starts from Grand Bank

Grand Bank, Newfoundland, is the centre of the fishing industry with three vessels which will carry on halibut fishing arrived in port. The mother ship of 3,400 tons will carry 252 men, 162 of whom are from Grand Bank and vicinity. The other two smaller vessels will each take 17 men.

Halibut fishing from Newfoundland is a new venture being financed by a Hull, Eng., firm. The mother ship has on board 23 gasoline-engined boats which will carry on the actual fishing with a crew of four men, reporting every second day to the mother ship to remove their catch. The trip is planned to last six months.

Newfoundland Distillery Claims Secret Process

Considerable doubt has been expressed regarding the claims of Continental Distilleries, Ltd., recently formed in St. John's, Newfoundland, that it has a secret formula which will place it ahead of competitors in the whiskey field but reports indicate that the company is going ahead with building operations and definitely intends to make an effort to capture a market for its products.

Complete operations will be carried on in the company's plant and, in addition to whiskey, rum, wine and champagne will be produced, according to officials of the company. All these beverages will be produced under the secret process which has caused all the speculation.

Use Pine for Beer Cases

Northern Ontario white Pine lumber in considerable quantity has been routed through Sault Ste. Marie lately destined to interests in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and stated to be for the manufacture of beer cases. The Carpenter-Hixon Company, Blind River, Ontario, is stated to be filling an order for 100 carloads of the lumber.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1933	Weekly Latest 1932	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1933	Cumulative Jan. 1 to date 1932
Transportation—				
Car loadings (May 13)	36,453	43,777	637,372	786,717
C. P. R. gross earn. (May 14) $	1,996,000 $	2,171,000 $	33,690,000 $	40,178,000
C. N. R. gross earn. (May 14) $	2,668,519 $	3,023,772 $	42,568,218 $	53,486,674
Monthly				
C. P. R. net earn. (Mar.) ...$	877,495 $	1,170,502 $	1,297,479 $	2,017,415
C. N. R. net earn (Mar.) ... $	‡255,307 $	‡496,900 $	‡4,023,243 $	‡1,329,551
Iron and Steel—				
Pig iron, tons (Mar.)	nil	17,989	35,353	38,801
Steel, tons (Mar.)	11,212	43,572	64,352	97,101
Automobiles prod., No. (Mar.)	6,632	8,318	13,828	17,526
Automobile exports, No. (Mar.)	1,637	592	2,418	1,588
Construction—				
Building permits (Apr.) .... $	1,551,693 $	4,370,863 $	4,568,032 $	13,823,873
Contracts (Apr.) .... $	8,608,700 $	10,112,900 $	18,312,000 $	48,419,700
Newsprint—				
Production, tons (Mar.)	137,078	166,758	403,227	490,330
Exports, tons (Apr.)	113,138	138,785	486,368	625,793
Sugar—				
Imports, raw, lbs. (Mar.) ..	61,707,100	97,878,600	82,327,200	134,232,900
Melt. & ship., lbs.*	43,697,904	34,644,152	139,396,717	142,988,040
Manufactured, lbs.*	46,454,674	35,879,441	149,537,094	141,327,647
Flour—				
Production, bbls. (Feb.)	844,899	842,123	1,604,006	1,699,315
Wheat flour exp., bbls. (Apr.)	234,387	255,390	1,455,075	1,339,488
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: Plank & board exports, mill ft. (Mar.) ...	60.46	77.56	138.35	191.84
Boots and shoes, pr. (Mar.)	1,539,487	1,720,208	3,661,661	4,390,813
Petroleum, imp. crude, gal. (March)	49,336,328	67,635,135	121,977,197	188,946,525
Cotton, imp., raw, lbs. (March)	6,374,000	10,212,000	21,165,000	26,914,000
Rubber, raw, imp. lbs. (Mar.)	2,495,430	5,796,594	7,789,857	13,567,283
Coal, imports, tons (Mar. ...	497,908	711,522	1,439,386	1,849,851
Gasoline sales (Feb.)	22,677,000	26,873,000	50,389,000	52,227,000
Trade—				
Imports (April) .... $	20,457,294 $	29,794,296 $	101,263,164 $	156,943,094
Exports, (April) .... $	20,011,652 $	26,927,756 $	114,549,827 $	141,474,817
Wheat exports, bus. (Apr.) ..	4,460,214	7,513,289	44,905,057	36,804,632
Labor—				
Employment Index (Apr.) ..	76.0	87.5	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Mar.) ...	1,371,047	1,388,696	4,067,252	4,127,747
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Feb.)	214	221	427	459
Failures, Liabilities (Feb.)... $	3,947,000 $	3,650,728 $	7,996,929 $	7,711,371
Bank debits† (Mar.) .... $	1,887,000 $	2,024,000 $	5,686,152 $	6,085,081
Bond sales (April) .... $	13,544,538 $	12,074,388 $	34,942,876 $	115,280,720
Insurance sales (Apr.) ..... $	29,770,000 $	33,629,000 $	115,223,000 $	146,572,000
Automobile Financing†				
Used cars (Mar.) .... $	849,815 $	964,196 $	2,083,859 $	2,578,360
New cars (Mar.) .... $	914,609 $	1,060,440 $	1,905,623 $	2,420,352

*Four weeks period, Apr. 1 to Apr. 22. †(000's omitted). ‡Deficit.

Week's Figures Generally Down Analysis Shows

Large declines in crude petroleum imports and cigarette consumption feature the monthly statistics released during the past week, the former falling 26.6 per cent from the previous month and the latter 12.4 per cent. The decline in crude petroleum imports is seasonal but the other is not.

Weekly statistics show that carloadings have failed to maintain the increases which have been evident for three weeks past, the decline being against the usual seasonal trend.

Monthly	April, 1933	% Change From prev. Period	% Change From prev. Year
Pete. imports gal.	36,187,424	—26.6	—6.0
Cig. cons. ...No.	267,148,135	—12.4	—30.0
Iron prod. ..tons	nil	nil	..
Steel prod. ..tons	11,384	+1.5	—68.4
Bldg. permits ..$	1,551,693	+66.0	—64.5
Newsp. prod. tons	147,759	+7.8	—16.4
Weekly*	**May, 1933**		
Car loadings .No.	36,453	—2.6	—16.7
Wheat stks. ..bu.	212,350,899	—1.0	+35.2
Wheat exp. ..bu.	3,880,666	—8.9	—32.1

*Weeks ended May 13, 12 and 12 respec-

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Dominion Panel Works has leased a building in Listowel, Ont., formerly used as a piano factory, and will manufacture veneer work, panels and plywood there. F. S. Blow, of Acton, and J. P. Kelly, of Preston, form the company. Machinery has arrived at the plant and the work of putting it into place is being proceeded with.

T. S. Simms and Co., Halifax, has perfected a process for dehydrating apples and will erect a plant in the Annapolis Valley, according to L. W. Simms, president of the company.

St. John Lime Co., at Brockville, N.B., has placed a new kiln in operation and ten additional men have been employed.

Grimsby Stove and Furnace Ltd., has taken over part of the Grimsby Foundry property and will manufacture furnaces, stoves and heaters. Six men are at present employed and this will be increased to 20 by autumn, T. A. Sims, president of the company stated.

RETAILERS CARRY HIGHER STOCKS

Weekly Trade Review Shows Evidence of Buying Activity

Weekly trade report of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, for the week ending May 20, is as follows:

Halifax. — Wholesale and retail trade report a very slight improvement in a few lines. Trade generally, however, rather quiet. Collections fair.

Saint John — Wholesale trade reported dull in some lines with improvement in others. Retail merchants report trade as fair but retarded by unseasonable weather. Collections slow but some improvement noted.

Montreal—Wholesale groceries still in fair demand; clothing moving decidedly better; other lines reported rather quiet. Retail merchants report moderate volume of trade for the week. Collections — wholesale fair; retail slow.

Toronto — Steady improvement in sales volume recorded in most trades during the past week. Building remains dormant but hardware and paint trades advise merchants are restocking considerably more heavily than 1932. Ready to wear, millinery, men's furnishings, footwear, new automobiles, tires and gasoline trades all report improvement. The outlook is felt to be better. Collections remain slow.

Winnipeg — Wholesalers report fairly steady volume in groceries, and a slight improvement in practically all lines. Retail trade report very little change over previous week but a brighter outlook apparent. Collections fairly good on current accounts, old accounts slow.

Regina — Wholesale groceries fair to good; dry goods fair; hardware fair. A slight increase is noted in city retail trade, due to seasonal requirements. Country retail trade reported as fair in some lines. Collections: wholesale current accounts good — very little reduction on old outstandings. Retail, city, fair to slow; country slow.

Moose Jaw—Wholesale and retail groceries fair; wholesale boots and shoes fairly good; dry goods fair; wholesale and retail hardware fairly good. Collections fair.

Saskatoon — Wholesale groceries remain satisfactory; dry goods sales comparing favorably with last year; hardware and oils and greases continue in fair demand. Retail trade generally continues satisfactorily, particularly in view of the continued warmer weather and preparation for summer wearing apparel. Collections fair on current accounts.

Calgary — Wholesale and retail groceries showing signs of improvement. Other lines moving slowly, but volume would appear to be increasing. Sentiment in country points more optimistic than for many months past. Collections showing slight signs of improvement.

Edmonton—Wholesalers in practically all lines report improvement in business. Country retail trade slow showing some increase since improvement in price of wheat. Current collections fair.

Vancouver—All branches of trade report volume of business is keeping up very well indeed. Collections are reported as being fair and fairly good.

Three Niagara Falls Plants Report Greater Activity

Three Niagara Falls, Ont., plants report increased activity during the past week. American Cyanamid Co. report that April sales were far above those of a year ago and additional men have been employed. Higher cotton prices which have allowed growers in the Southern United States to purchase more fertilizer for their next year's crop is given as the chief cause.

Announcement is made that the Norton Co. plant at Chipawa will be reopened either late in the summer or early in the fall dependent on the demand from the company's other plants for the raw material produced at Chipawa.

Canadian Carborundum Co., whose Niagara Falls plant was closed down last May, is now in operation again with 140 men and an additional furnace was brought into use recently.

B. C. Silver Output Leads

British Columbia is the largest silver producing province in the Dominion with 7,295,723 fine ounces out of a total production of 16,356,393.

PERMITS INCREASE MORE THAN AVERAGE

Building Permits Issued in April Total $1,551,693

Although building permits failed to show the large gain in April over the previous month, recorded by construction contracts, the increase of 66 per cent was nevertheless much greater than the average for the season. The total of $1,551,693 for the month, however, was 64.5 per cent less than that for April a year ago.

Permits issued in the larger centres, while greater than in March were less than in April, 1932. Amounts for the larger cities were as follows:

Building Permits Issued

	April 1933 $	March 1933 $	April 1932 $
Montreal	343,445	183,515	661,312
Toronto	212,853	168,202	957,494
Ottawa	105,350	34,505	144,775
Vancouver	100,870	97,730	211,950
Halifax	63,200	74,595	108,256
York & E. York Twps.	62,730	15,730	157,188
Edmonton	57,525	12,205	160,460
Winnipeg	56,600	31,200	139,200
Hamilton	40,200	28,825	97,750

Business Briefs

Creamery Butter Production in April in Canada amounted to 12,815,434 pounds as compared with 13,715,060 pounds in April a year ago, a decrease of 6.6 per cent. A decline of 23 per cent in the Quebec production to 2,700,000 pounds is chiefly responsible.

Farm Value per acre in the United States, measured by the index of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the base of 1912 to 1914 equals 100, was 73 at March 1, compared with 89 at March 1, 1932, and 106 at March 1, 1931.

No Pig Iron was produced in Canada in April for the second consecutive month. In April a year ago 17,000 tons were produced.

Steel Ingots produced in April amounted to 11,384 tons, a slight improvement over the 11,212 tons of March but well below the 36,030 tons reported for April a year ago.

Crude Petroleum Imports in April amounted to 36,187,424 gallons, more than 2,000,000 gallons less than in April a year ago and compared with 49,336,000 gallons in March.

Car loadings in the week ended May 13 failed to maintain the increases of the three previous weeks, dropping from 37,409 to 36,453 and the index number fell from 63.59 to 60.63.

Meat Exports from Canada are chiefly bacon and hams. In April, total meat exports were $461,760, of which bacon and hams accounted for $398,326. Volume for the month of bacon and hams was 3,817,400, more than 100 per cent greater than in April, 1932.

Wheat Stocks at May 12 were reduced over 3.5 million bushels from the previous week, the total being 212,350,899 bu. At the corresponding date of 1932, the total was 157,051,237 bu.

Wheat Exports during the week ended May 12 amounted to 3,880,660 bu. compared with 4,258,265 bu. for the previous week and 5,720,610 bu. in the corresponding week of 1932.

MR. PICOBAC HITS TORONTO

Lights : : : black shadows : : : incessant honking of motor cars. And a policeman in white gloves directing traffic with his thumb.

Watching his chance, Mr. Picobac worked his way out to the intersection.

"Wait for your light, now," ordered the limb of the law.

Mr. Picobac put down his baggage.

"Thank you," said he : : : "I've just come down to Toronto to investigate smoking conditions," he began, nicking a match with his thumb nail, and re-lighting his pipe.

"And how are the crops in your part of the country?" inquired the policeman, waving the traffic by.

"Not bad," replied Mr. Picobac; "not bad. We got a good crop of Burley—that's one thing. Burley makes Picobac—and Picobac in a pipe makes what *I* call a mild : : : cool . . . sweet smoke."

"Me, too," said the policeman, holding up his hand for the traffic to come to a pause. "Now, go ahead. You got your light."

* * *

Mr. Picobac, while in Toronto, hopes to address the Board of Trade and other business men's organizations where good tobacco is smoked. Try Picobac today. The pick of Canada's Burley crop, grown in sunny, southern Ontario.

—and don't forget, you get more tobacco for your money.

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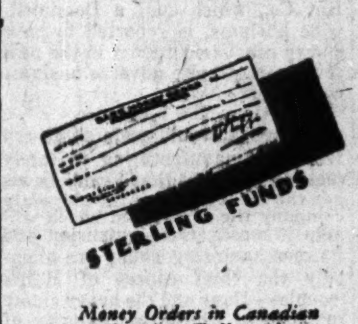

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Sweden—International Yacht Races at Stockholm—Grand Choral Festival at Gothenburg.

France—Fêtes—"Pardons"—Style Shows and Races.

Switzerland—Flower Festival of the Nations at Geneva.

Italy—Corpus Christi Festivals—Feast of St. John at Rome—Feast of St. Peter.

Germany—12th Mozart Festival opens at Wurzburg.

Holland—Wagner Festival at Amsterdam.

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As cosmopolitan, as rich in historical and scenic beauty as ever, but, this season, the mecca of holiday seekers through favourable exchange rates.

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Century Old Moirs Takes on New Pilot

Frank Lewis Elected by Bondholders to Correct Over-expansion and Sales Policy

By JOHN E. LANGDON

MONTREAL.—In the early part of the 19th century two men established and gave their name to businesses which were to become nationally and finally internationally known. One was William Price, who started a lumbering business in the Saguenay area of Quebec. The other was Benjamin Moir, who started a bakery business at the corner of Brunswick and Duke Sts. in Halifax.

Both began in a humble way. They were confronted with pioneer conditions. Their problems were many and they established their own precedents in determining policies. Though separated by several hundred miles of land and engaged in widely different lines of activity, the history of the enterprises established by William Price and Benjamin Moir have not been unlike; in fact, they have a surprising similarity.

Started in Modest Way

William Price's business grew slowly but surely and 100 years after its establishment, the Price firm was known internationally as a producer of lumber and newsprint. The company—it was a joint stock enterprise by this time with many millions of "outside" capital—controlled thousands of square miles of Quebec timber limits, provided employment for thousands of workers and had assets valued at tens of millions.

A combination of recent developments—principally market conditions and weakness in management—forced the company into liquidation early this year.

Benjamin Moir the Founder

From a modest beginning, the Moir business was developed by Benjamin and his descendants until it became one of the largest confectionery and bakery products enterprises in the Dominion—regarded as an outstanding example of Maritime initiative. Like the Price business, the old firm of Moirs became a joint stock company. Last month this 103-year old enterprise passed into the hands of its creditors (the bondholders).

The story of the business created by the Moirs forms one of the most interesting chapters in Canadian corporate history. Upon the death of the founder in 1845 his son, William C., took over the business. The bread and cake business grew rapidly. Twenty years later operations were transferred to the site now occupied and extended to include the manufacture of biscuits.

James Makes Discovery

An important development took place in 1873 when the manufacture of candy was undertaken by Jas. W. Moir, a grandson of Benjamin. Two years later the firm name became Wm. C. Moir and Son.

When William C. Moir died in 1896, James W. took over the management of the entire business. He had associated with him his brother, Wm. C. Moir, Jr. Later on in 1903, the business was incorporated under the name of Moirs Limited.

The reputation of the firm and growth of business then and since has been mainly due to its manufacture of a special chocolate coating developed by Jas. W. Moir after many years of experiment.

Well Established in 1925

By the beginning of 1925 the business was soundly established. Earning power has been well developed and a large staff of workers employed. The business occupied an important niche in Halifax's industrial life. The company had extensive manufacturing plants. It carried on national advertising campaigns. Retail sales outlets numbered several thousands. In addition to the domestic trade. Moirs had built up important foreign connections with agencies in the West Indies, Central and South America, South Africa and New Zealand.

At this time affairs of the company were under the active control of Jas. W. Moir and his brother, Wm. C.—grandsons of Benjamin Moir. Jas. W. was chairman of the board of directors and Wm. C. was superintendent in charge of biscuit manufacturing. Earnest C. Moir, son of William, was also in the business, being superintendent in charge of confectionery manufacturing.

Bankers Secure Control

In 1925 Moirs Ltd. was incorporated to acquire the old company of the same name incorporated in 1903 as a continuation of the business of Wm. C. Moir and Son. New interests, closely identified with the investment banking firm, Royal Securities Corp., entered the picture at this juncture. Additional capital was secured from the public to carry out a programme of expansion, which eventually contributed to the financial downfall of the company.

Prior to this development, the Moir business was privately owned. In 1925, $1,000,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds were sold; in 1927 an additional $350,000 were issued and in 1931 another $288,000 of the bonds were issued. At the end of 1931 the total of bonds outstanding was $1,553,000.

Expand Plant Facilities

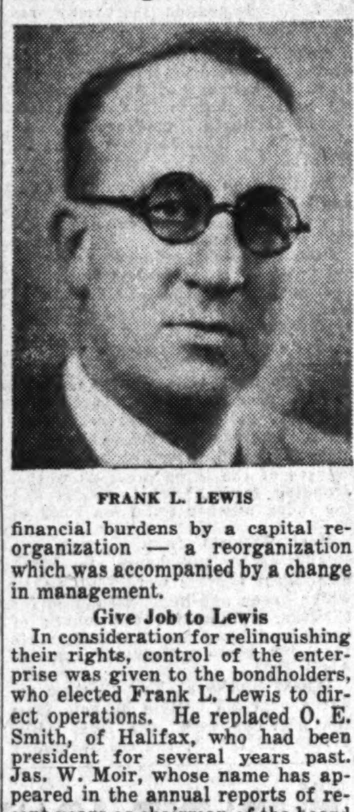
Though the total of securities sold was relatively small in the aggregate, it enabled the company to expand plant facilities to a burdensome size. For instance, the chocolate and confectionery plants located at Halifax had an aggregate floor space of more than 9 acres. In 1927 and 1928 about 75,000 square feet was added, which increased the daily capacity of the plants from 50,000 pounds of chocolate and confectionery to about 75,000 pounds. During 1930 a new building for the service department was added and an increase in mill room facilities for chocolate grinding was completed.

Expansion continued in 1931, when a three-story addition was completed to the chocolate plant at Bedford, giving the company an additional 18,000 square feet of floor space. A new power house and electric generating station, with an installed capacity of 1,000 h.p. was constructed at the same place, while the previous year new dams had been built at Kearney Lake and Paper Mill Lake as part of the hydro system supplying the power to the Bedford plant.

Though sales of bonds gave the company additional cash, bank loans increased steadily during this period of expansion, rising to a peak of $501,050 in 1930 and totalling $417,646 in the last balance sheet published at the close of 1931.

Sales Drop Behind

In face of this expansion in plant sales dropped. In 1931 they fell about 25 per cent—amounting to $2,375,290, compared with $3,187,828 in the previous year, which had been a record one for the company. Economies were put into force but it was found that by continuing to meet obligations in respect to the funded debt, working capital would be seriously impaired. Hence, the decision to lighten the company's financial burdens by a capital reorganization — a reorganization which was accompanied by a change in management.



FRANK L. LEWIS

Give Job to Lewis

In consideration for relinquishing their rights, control of the enterprise was given to the bondholders, who elected Frank L. Lewis to direct operations. He replaced O. E. Smith, of Halifax, who had been president for several years past. Jas. W. Moir, whose name has appeared in the annual reports of recent years as chairman of the board of directors had not taken a very active part in the business. William Moir ceased to be a director in 1929.

Frank L. Lewis, the man elected to re-establish the business started by Benjamin Moir 103 years ago, has built a reputation on the success of his own company, the Eastern Hat and Cap Manufacturing Co., of Truro, of which his father was president before him. Through sound management and up-to-date merchandising methods the Eastern Hat Co., which does a Dominion-wide business, is reported to have shown consistent profits in the past few years despite adverse business conditions.

Give New Guidance

Though it would seem a far cry from hat manufacturing to candy making it is said that Frank Lewis has the ability to give the chocolate company the sort of aid which will help it most. Over-expansion and its merchandising policy are allegedly the chief causes of Moir's troubles—these and the heavy slump in business which the majority of chocolate makers, operating nationally, have sustained.

Frank Lewis does not profess to expert knowledge of the manufacture of candy or bakery products. Nor is he a public figure in the generally accepted sense of the phrase. His hobby is business and making business pay. For that reason the bondholders of Moirs have placed their confidence in him as one who can re-establish the once prosperous business founded by Benjamin Moir.

COAST TIMBER CUT DOWN 17 PER CENT DURING PAST YEAR

Report for 1932 Estimates 20 Per Cent Decline in Value

There was a decline of 17 per cent in the amount of timber cut in British Columbia in 1932 compared with the previous year while the value of production of the wood and wood products industries declined nearly 21 per cent, according to the report of the Forest branch of the Department of Lands for the province. Timber scaled totalled 1,611,458,461 ft. b.m. compared with 1,948,404,273 ft. b.m. in 1931 and value of production of the wood and wood products industries, including loading and freight within the province, amounted to $35,157,000 compared with $44,447,000 in 1931.

The timber scale in 1932 was the smallest for sixteen years, according to the report, all types with the exception of balsam and larch being less than in the previous year. Douglas fir is by far the chief type of timber, the scale in 1932 being 752,558,169 ft. b.m., nearly half the total, although this kind of wood showed the greatest falling off from 1931. Cedar, hemlock and spruce, the next in importance, while all less than in 1931, showed only slight declines. Chief types of timber cut are as follows:

Timber Cut In British Columbia

	1932 ft. b. m.	1931 ft. b. m.
Fir	752,558,169	997,513,398
Cedar	319,086,978	356,478,825
Hemlock	245,169,186	267,283,560
Spruce	106,361,793	123,056,421
Balsam	54,282,274	45,153,077
Miscellaneous	134,000,061	158,908,992
Total	1,611,458,461	1,948,404,273

All Branches Suffer

With only two exceptions, all branches of the wood and wood products industry recorded a decline in value of production in 1932, shingles and cordwood fence-posts and mine-ties being the exceptions. The primary lumber industry, the largest producer by value, also showed the greatest decline, one of 20 per cent.

Wood and Wood Using Industries in B. C.
(Estimated value of production)

	1932 $	1931 $	1930 $
Lumber	13,349,000	16,738,000	32,773,000
Pulp & pap.	11,156,000	13,508,000	16,520,000
Shingles	2,805,000	2,721,000	4,161,000
Boxes	1,100,000	1,315,000	2,287,000
Piles, poles and props	772,000	2,543,000	4,726,000
Cordwood, fence-posts	1,576,000	1,405,000	1,596,000
Ties, rlwy.	502,000	1,044,000	1,253,000
Sundry	1,014,000	1,350,000	2,387,000
Laths, etc.	1,125,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Logs export.	1,730,000	2,370,000	2,492,000
Pulpwood exported.	28,000	43,000	42,000
Total	35,157,000	44,447,000	69,737,000

During the year, 293 sawmills and 45 shingle mills operated within the province, compared with 334 sawmills and 46 shingle mills in the previous year.

Cut By Land Status

In the segregation of the log scale by land status, it is interesting to note that the chief declines are in crown grants; timber licenses and timber leases actually show increases. There was a remarkable decline in timber scaled from Dominion licenses, the total last year being 16,702,000 feet and in the previous year 112,744,000 feet; in 1928 this classification scaled 312,678,000 feet.

The forest revenue collected by the government in 1932 declined considerably from the previous year owing to the curtailment of operations. Total revenue amounted to $2,330,659 compared with $2,973,867 in 1931, timber-license rentals, timber-sale stumpage and timber royalty and tax recording the greatest declines.

Due to an extremely humid summer fire losses, estimated at $571,694, were less than half the totals of the past three years and actually less than one third of the 1931 total. Fire outbreaks numbered 1,266 of which 336 were caused by lightning, 230 by campers, 197 by smokers and 156 by railways in operation.

Economic History Repeats Itself

Wisdom and Fallacy Down the Ages

PAPER MONEY TO FIGHT DEFLATION—1697

"Parliament had recourse to an admirable expedient in this pressing exigency, and found a way of raising money in a juncture when no money was to be had. Other Parliaments have been able to raise great sums of money when the defense of their country required it, but it was the particular honor of this to have been able to make it. They created money without bullion, and distributed a great quantity of coin without the help of the mint. This they did by authorizing the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to issue Bills from the Exchequer to the value first and last of above two millions. . . .

"By this means trade and commerce were maintained; and without silver we had an artificial treasure circulating through the Kingdom, which so well answered the design of the wise projectors, that by the confession of those very men who at first inveighed sharply against it, it proved an effectual, though a paper, prop to support the State, when its silver pillars were for a time removed. We were sailing in bad weather and our main mast was brought by the board; and 'tis very plain, that unless this jury mast of Exchequer Notes had been presently made and set up in this stress of affairs, we must unavoidably have sunk and perished."

—An extract from "A Treatise on Monies and Exchanges" published in London, 1707, author anonymous.

* * * *

WAR CAUSES PRODIGIOUS CHANGES—1817

"On 13 March, 1817, Brougham, in a masterly speech delivered in Parliament gave a review of the commercial and industrial condition of the country since the war. He first pointed out that it was necessary to investigate the cause of distress and then endeavor to supply a cure. The war had caused prodigious changes throughout the greater part of the world, and it therefore became absolutely necessary to enter upon a careful but fearless revision of our whole commercial system in order that 'We may be enabled safely yet promptly to eradicate those vices which the lapse of time has occasioned or displayed; to retrace our steps where we shall find that they have deviated from the line of true policy; to adjust and accommodate our laws to the alteration of circumstances; to abandon many prejudices alike antiquated and senseless, unsuited to the advanced age in which we live and unworthy of the sound judgment of the nation.'"

—Extract from "Commerce and Industry" edited by William Page.

* * * *

"A Treatise on Monies and Exchanges" was loaned to The Financial Post by Thomas Bengough, Toronto.

Vancouver Living Costs Lowest of Chief Cities

Complete April Data Available for Eight Cities—Among 57 Cities Rent and Food Costs Together Are Lowest in Oshawa, Ont.

Vancouver offers the greatest inducement to the family workingman who can sell his services in the markets of the Dominion's larger cities, the cost of living there being the lowest among eight of the chief cities of Canada for which complete data is available.

For slightly less than $15 a week the workingman with a family of five can pay rent for a six-roomed house with modern conveniences, fuel and food bills in Vancouver, this amount increasing slightly among the other cities to $17.67 in Winnipeg, according to statistics for The Financial Post compiled by the Department of Labor, Ottawa, as at April 1. Low rental compared with the other cities in the list and low fuel costs account for Vancouver being the cheapest city in which to live, average weekly rental of $5.63 being more than 60 cents cheaper than the second city in this regard.

London For Cheap Food

Food costs are cheapest in London, Ont., the average weekly food bill being $6.61, Windsor with $6.70 and Montreal with $6.81 following in that order. Fuel bills are cheapest in Vancouver at $2.11 and highest in Ottawa at $3.13. Food costs are calculated from the delivered retail prices of the same merchandise in all cities while fuel bills are calculated from available data on the gas, coal and electricity used. In the case of fuel, the calculation is only comparable for the eight cities as mentioned above, the actual percentage of gas, electricity and coal used in the different locations having been used in the compilation in these cases.

Average living costs for the Dominion at April 1 were $15.74 made up as follows: food $6.83; fuel $2.90 and rent $5.97. The average for the eight large cities for which data are available is $16.28.

Costs of living in these eight comparable cities are as follows:

Cost of Living in Eight Leading Canadian Cities at April 1, 1933

	Food $	Fuel $	Rent $	Total $
Vancouver	7.14	2.11	5.63	14.88
Windsor	6.70	2.39	6.25	15.34
Montreal	6.81	2.70	6.38	15.89
Hamilton	6.90	2.37	6.88	16.15
Toronto	7.07	2.50	6.75	16.32
London	6.61	2.80	7.50	16.91
Ottawa	7.19	3.13	6.75	17.07
Winnipeg	7.08	3.09	7.50	17.67
Average	6.94	2.64	6.70	16.28
Dominion average	6.83	2.90	5.97	15.74

Low Rentals

For 57 cities throughout the Dominion, the Department of Labor calculates average weekly food and rental bills at the beginning of each month. On this basis (excluding fuel cost) Oshawa as at April 1 ranked as first due to the extremely low rental of $4 a week. Amherst, N.S., with the second lowest rental, was second for combined food and rent with $11.11 as against $10.80 for Oshawa.

There is no definite area in Canada in which living costs are cheaper than in another, the highest combined food and rent costs being in Halifax, just a few miles from Amherst, the second cheapest city in the Dominion.

Food Costs Higher

Compared with March 1, food costs show a general increase, 48 of the 57 cities being higher. The greatest increase occurred in Sault Ste. Marie which rose from the low figure of $6.43 to $6.93. Only eight cities showed lower food costs, the decline in every case being small. The calculation for April for Prince Albert, Sask., is not available.

Food and Rent Costs in Leading Canadian Cities

	Food Apr. 1 $	Food Mar. 1 $	Change c	Rent* Apr. 1 $
Nova Scotia:				
Sydney	7.21	7.08	+13	5.25
New Glasgow	7.08	7.10	−2	5.00
Amherst	6.98	6.62	+36	4.13
Halifax	7.46	7.11	+35	8.13
Prince Edward Island:				
Charlottetown	6.87	6.74	+13	5.88
New Brunswick:				
Moncton	7.30	7.31	−1	6.75
Saint John	7.17	6.99	+18	6.88
Fredericton	7.41	7.19	+22	6.25
Quebec:				
Quebec	7.13	7.26	−13	7.50
Three Rivers	6.67	6.57	+10	5.38
Sherbrooke	6.45	6.30	+15	6.25
St. Hyacinthe	5.97	5.76	+21	5.25
St. John's	5.88	5.69	+19	6.00
Montreal	6.81	6.55	+26	6.38
Hull	6.50	6.09	+41	6.50
Ontario:				
Ottawa	7.19	6.82	+37	6.75
Kingston	6.38	6.09	+29	5.13
Belleville	6.10	5.95	+15	6.00
Peterborough	6.32	6.07	+25	6.25
Oshawa	6.80	6.53	+27	4.00
Toronto	7.07	6.91	+16	6.75
Niagara Falls	6.99	6.63	+36	5.88
St. Catharines	6.88	6.61	+27	6.75
Hamilton	6.90	6.84	+6	6.88
Brantford	6.75	6.59	+16	5.88
Galt	6.73	6.84	−11	5.63
Guelph	6.70	6.39	+31	6.25
Kitchener	6.60	6.34	+26	6.50
Woodstock	6.35	6.01	+34	6.25
Stratford	6.50	6.26	+24	6.50
London	6.61	6.42	+19	7.50
St. Thomas	6.87	6.68	+19	6.25
Chatham	6.51	6.29	+22	6.00
Windsor	6.70	6.41	+29	6.25
Sarnia	6.28	6.11	+17	6.25
Owen Sound	6.31	6.13	+18	5.50
North Bay	7.08	6.98	+10	....
Sudbury	7.15	6.93	+22	6.75
Cobalt	7.54	7.42	+12	5.50
Sault S. Marie	6.93	6.43	+50	5.38
Port Arthur	7.25	7.02	+23	6.00
Fort William	7.29	7.01	+28	6.00
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg	7.08	6.96	+12	7.50
Brandon	6.33	6.45	−12	5.63
Saskatchewan:				
Regina	6.76	6.54	+22	7.25
Prince Albert	...	6.58	....	5.63
Saskatoon	6.35	6.50	−15	6.25
Moose Jaw	6.84	6.75	+9	6.75
Alberta:				
Medicine Hat	6.46	6.49	−3	5.88
Edmonton	6.57	6.78	−21	6.88
Calgary	6.39	6.35	+4	6.00
Lethbridge	6.47	6.20	+27	6.00
British Columbia:				
Fernie	7.44	7.24	+20	5.00
N. W'minster.	7.06	6.71	+35	4.50
Vancouver	7.14	6.94	+20	5.63
Victoria	7.53	7.42	+11	5.63
Nanaimo	7.53	7.42	+11	6.25

*Workingmen's six-roomed houses with modern conveniences.

Shifting Sands

Curiously enough certain Corporation Securities which were ranked as "second grade" when issued, have, during the past three years, proven to be infinitely stronger in market value and more stable in earning power than others which, at the time of issue, were considered to be the highest grade.

One result has been a decided shifting of the investor's opinion of values and a realization that sheer magnitude doesn't mean safety. Another result is the present need for searching inquiry into current values of one's investment holdings as well as the potential recovery possibilities of securities that have depreciated sharply in market price, coincident with the passing of interest or dividends. We have spent a great deal of time and money analysing the position and potentialities of Canadian Corporation Bonds and Stocks and are making recommendations based upon our findings to those who send us a list of their holdings. This is done, first, as a matter of building goodwill; second, in the expectation that as the value of our advice is demonstrated, it will result in business for us . . . as it has already done. Forward us a list of your investments and we will tell you what we recommend you to do about them without obligation.

MILNER, ROSS & CO.
350 Bay Street, Toronto

Keeley Mines Reports Gain in Liquid Assets

Eleventh annual report of Keeley Silver Mines covering the fiscal year ended February 28, 1933, shows current assets of $966,566 and current liabilities of $29,950, giving a net working capital of $936,606, or $106,429 greater than at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Since the suspension of silver mining operations at the company's property at Silver Centre, near Cobalt, Ontario, in October, 1931, interest in the company has centred about its investments, which are under the management of the Huronian Mining & Finance Co.

Principal assets include shares in mining companies, shown at not exceeding market value, totalling $522,337. In addition, the company owns 550,000 shares in the Huronian Mining & Finance Co., carried at a cost of $579,313.

A reserve for investments amounting to $95,345, has been provided which represents the excess of the selling price over the cost of the various securities sold during the last fiscal year.

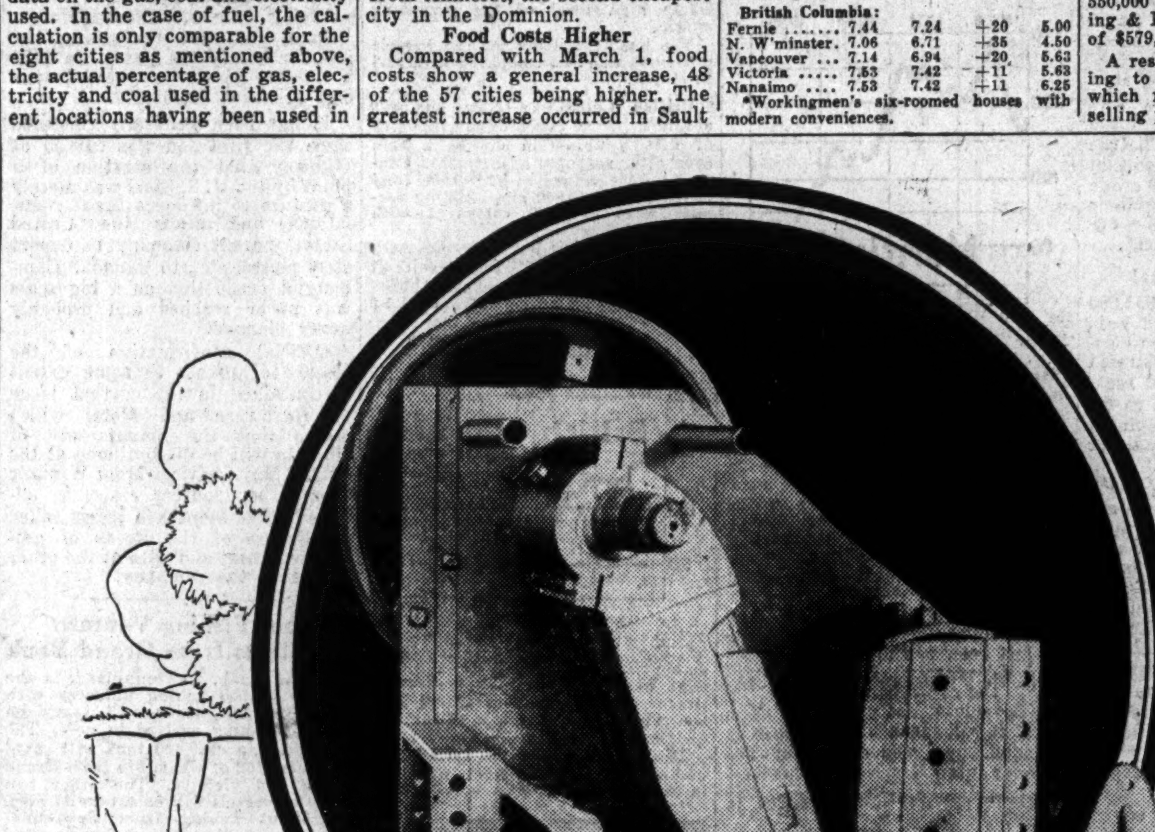
The annual meeting is called for June 19 in Toronto.

Greene-Stabell Mines Progressing With Mill

Good progress is being made with the mill construction programme at Greene-Stabell Mines, according to advice from H. A. Kede, engineering director of the company. Excavations are rapidly proceeding and preparations are advancing for moving in a large tonnage of new machinery from Amos on the Canadian National Railway, to the property. A 1,000 cu. ft. Ingersoll-Rand compressor is on order and the property is being dewatered in the hope that production planned for this coming summer will be realized.

Apple Crop Better

The report of the provincial Department of Agriculture states that the apple crop in New Brunswick for the past season amounted to approximately 40,000 barrels of better than average quality. The proportion of McIntosh Reds showed an increase.



The Dominion Road Machinery Co., Limited
CHAMPION
CRUSHING, ROAD BUILDING AND CONTRACTORS' MACHINERY

Goderich, Ont., March 2, 1933.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.,
25 King St. W.,
Toronto,
Ont.

Gentlemen:

Att'n. Mr. C. E. MacDonald, Manager.

In reply to your letter of the 14th ult. re nickel in iron, we wish to state that for some time we have been using a nickel mixture in one of our Crushers, and up to the present time find that we have had very good results with the same.

In the first place we use this on a small pinion which would not give more than two days' service, although this pinion at other times would last for a year or so, but in this particular instance we had to drive the same in a backward position, which caused the bracket to spring slightly and in so doing would cause a break or heavy wear on the tooth. We then tried nickel as we understood the same toughened the iron, and from this we accounted for approximately three hundred days of wear in the same pinion after using four to five per cent nickel. This seemed to close the grain and toughen the metal at the same time. Since then we have added nickel to sprockets and several other parts through our equipment.

In stationary jaws, swing jaws and a few other parts on our Crushers we use this nickel content to offset using steel castings, and up to the present time have had no breakages.

Yours very truly,

RGJ/M. THE DOMINION ROAD MACHINERY CO. LIMITED,
Per [signature] Superintendent

NICKEL CAST IRON

wears longer — prevents breakages and costly delays

THE various parts of a reduction breaker such as that illustrated here are subjected to constant, sudden strains, as the oversize rock is broken to the desired size.

The Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited have proved that Nickel Cast Iron gives longer wear and greater economy and satisfaction when used in the various parts of its reduction breakers. It prevents breakages and costly delays.

Nickel in cast iron tends to reduce the porosity and refine the grain . . . to increase the machinable hardness and strength and give greater uniformity.

Are there not parts of your machinery or equipment which could be made to give longer wear with fewer shut-downs and greater economy through the use of Nickel Cast Iron? Mail the coupon for complete information.

INCO NICKEL TRADE MARK

Nickel can be successfully alloyed with iron in all proportions, and can be used to produce a great number of desirable properties, many of which are unattainable with other elements. Write for information on your own particular problems.

Nickel CAST IRON PERFORMS BETTER LONGER

Canadian Nickel Products Limited, 25 King Street West, Toronto.
Please send me data regarding the use of
☐ Nickel Cast Iron ☐ Nickel Steel ☐ Type of Service
Name
Address

CANADIAN NICKEL PRODUCTS LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO
A Subsidiary of
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

INCO NEWS

Interesting new uses of Nickel and Monel Metal in industry and home.

Pure Nickel for food handling and cooking equipment

Catelli Macaroni Products Ltd., for some time satisfied users of Monel Metal, have added a quantity of pure Nickel piping, valves and fittings to their equipment for handling tomato juice in their ketchup plant.

The Ontario Reformatory of Guelph, long established users of Monel Metal, have commenced using pure Nickel for food cooking equipment.

Active demand for Monel Metal Washing Machines

J. H. Connor and Son, Ottawa, Ont., report an increasing demand for their De Luxe washing machine with Monel Metal tub.

Nickel clad steel plate for salt plant

Additions to the Windsor Salt plant of Canadian Industries Limited, include the installation of some heavy Nickel clad steel plate, and the lining of heavy tanks with Monel Metal.

Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Toronto, recently completed for Canadian Industries a Monel Metal lined tank involving 475 lbs. of Monel Metal sheet and 150 lbs. of cold drawn seamless Monel tubing.

3,000 gallon tank of "Inconel" for dairy service

The Ernest Cousins Dairy, Montreal, have recently placed their order with the Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd., for a 3,000 gallon milk storage tank. This tank will be made of No. 16 gauge "Inconel", a new alloy specially produced for the dairy industry and composed of approximately 83% Nickel and 12% Chromium. This tank will require approximately 1,000 lbs. of "Inconel".

The Ottawa Dairy of Ottawa, Ont., recently ordered Monel Metal to cover approximately 150 sq. ft. on table tops.

Nickel Cast Iron Valves

The Soc. d'Application des Metaux, Puteaux, France, are making the bodies and seats of Ammonia Compressor Valves in Nickel Iron and the valve in Malleable Iron.

Expanding Use of Nickel Cast Iron

A marked indication of the expanding use of Nickel Cast Iron is shown by the fact that in the face of materially reduced foundry production, sales of Nickel for use in cast iron in the Eastern Canadian field showed an increase of 33% for the first quarter of 1933 over the same period in 1932.

INCO MONEL METAL QUALIFIED FABRICATOR

Only experienced fabricators of Monel Metal display this sign. It is your guide to quality in workmanship and material.

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Audit Reports Fail In Too Many Cases

Many Canadian Holding Companies and Their Auditors Are Not Living Up to Requirements of Companies' Acts — Consolidated Reports Not Enough

By C. A. ASHLEY, B. Com., C.A.
Assistant Professor of Accounting in the Department of Political Science, University of Toronto.

There is grave concern and dissatisfaction among the general public and some members of the accounting profession as to the reports of auditors on a large number of balance sheets of public companies. There can be no doubt that many things happened in the years immediately preceding the present depression that should have been adversely reported on by auditors, and that the present position of some companies would be entirely different if auditors had retained complete detachment during those years. During a depression it is natural for criticism to be rampant, but the public wants, and is always entitled to the independent and unequivocal opinion of the auditor on published balance sheets; and in many cases they do not receive it. Auditors are in the process of losing public confidence and respect at a time when they have an exceptional opportunity to consolidate it.

Qualifications Should be Stated

The auditor's opinion on a balance sheet is expressed through the conventional report required by the companies acts. It is unfortunate that, in Ontario, complications have been quite unnecessarily created by the mention in the act of a certificate and a report. It is evident that, for the protection of shareholders and the satisfaction of the public (and for the legal protection of the auditor) the certificate on the balance sheet should incorporate all the qualifications that the auditor may insert in this superfluous report. A report to the shareholders, other than the conventional one, is most undesirable. If the directors require a separate report, in the form of a financial analysis, this is not part of the statutory work of an auditor, and should be considered quite separately. The long-winded reports, falling far short of a financial analysis, that it has been my misfortune to read have always seemed to be a mere impertinence, if submitted gratuitously, and an indication of gross inefficiency, if asked for by the directors.

Should be Definite, Concise

The qualifications of the short conventional report should be as definite and as concise as possible, so that they immediately impress the reader, and tell him precisely what he wants to know: in what way the balance sheet falls short of receiving an unqualified report. Some reports recount parts of the work the auditor has done; this is quite unnecessary (except as required by special acts). What is required is for the auditor to do all the work he thinks fit, and to report if he has been unable to do any work he has wished to do.

No News is Bad News

A particularly unfortunate habit has arisen of auditors or directors availing themselves of the sections of the acts which permit merely a reference to the auditor's report to appear on the balance sheet. "Certified in accordance with our report dated ....," and variations of this wording immediately create in the minds of all readers the fixed impression that the report contains something singularly discreditable to the management of the company. It is to be hoped that the revision of the acts that is promised will repeal this extremely objectionable provision.

Even worse is the auditor's report which takes the conventional form, but is qualified in the middle by the words "subject to our separate report." It is not too much to suppose that, if the separate report contained anything very serious, the auditor might find it difficult successfully to defend an action for conspiracy to fraud. From the point of view of the auditor as a responsible member of the community it is indefensible.

Many Audit Reports Useless

It is now quite common to find such a qualification as "Subject to the adequacy of the reserve for depreciation." The auditor is appointed for the very purpose of forming an opinion as to its adequacy! Its qualification is useless to shareholders, and gives no protection to the auditor; what then is its object? The public, in its present mood, thinks of it as a disgraceful abdication before the directors, and rightly wonders whether audits do not merely create unjustifiable confidence. It is the opinion of many people that the auditor should state what he considers should be the amount of the reserve for depreciation, unless he has formed the opinion that it is correctly shown on the balance sheet.

"After giving effect to proposed capital changes not yet approved by shareholders, and subject to the adequacy of the reserve for depreciation and of the reserve against debts of former officers, and subject to the value of loans to and investments in subsidiary companies ....." It is becoming fantastic. Soon we shall be reading, without surprise, "Subject to the assets and liabilities being correctly stated."

Law on Consolidated Statements

Consolidated balance sheets present a grave difficulty, and our experience is, perhaps, not yet wide enough for final decisions to be made. But the utmost care by the auditor is required, because it is in the complicated structure, both on its formation and during its operation, that the gravest manipulations by directors now take place. The recent history of some large combines in Canada leads to the supposition that their first days may not have been strictly honorable, and auditors must expect some criticism for their failure to deal satisfactorily with companies during flotation, reorganization or amalgamation.

For a holding company to issue only a consolidated balance sheet, and for the auditor to report on it, does not satisfy the Companies Act, although this has become a very common practice. The balance sheet of a holding company, considered as a legal entity, is however, quite unsatisfactory, although it may satisfy legal requirements.

What is Really Necessary

What is really necessary (see English Companies Act, 1929) is:

1. Both the ordinary and the consolidated balance sheets.
2. Inter company balances to be shown separately.
3. A statement showing how profits and loss of subsidiary companies have been dealt with in the accounts of the holding company.
4. A repetition of any qualifications in the auditors' reports on subsidiary company balance sheets, on the face of the balance sheet of the holding company.

At present we do not know where we are in connection with holding companies and large combines, and the auditors' reports do not, on the whole, give us any definite feeling of confidence.

Canners' Contingency Reserve

Will you kindly give me your opinion in the columns devoted to answering investment enquiries as to whether or not Canadian Canners made a profit or loss last year after deducting $200,000 depreciation? I find a considerable difference of opinion, some asserting that the $1,200,000 authorized by shareholders a year ago to be taken from investment and contingency reserve should be taken from the operating profits of $729,013. If that were done, there would be a loss of $397,000 before bond interest and exchange, a loss of $622,000 after bond interest and exchange, a loss of $822,000 after depreciation, and a loss of $1,273,498 after paying all dividends. Should it be shown as making a profit or loss?

Whichever way you take it, the result is exactly the same. The company's investment and contingent reserve in the last two years compares as follows:

Investment & Contingency Reserve

	Feb. 29, 1932	Feb. 28, 1933
	$	$
Brought forward	2,200,873	596,066
Utilized in year	404,817	......
Brought forward	1,796,056	......
Authorized transfers at annual meeting .	1,200,000	......
Add: Special surplus	......	73,984
Carried forward	596,056	670,037

The company chose in its latest statement to eliminate the additions and subtractions and start with $670,037 as brought forward (after deductions) from 1932-33 and to $670,037 as carried forward into 1933-34. Apparently you feel that the $1,200,000 write-off should have been deducted from operating profits so as to show a loss for the year. We believe that a statement as to the exact amounts apportioned for various purposes from the $1,200,000 transfer would have been helpful to shareholders, but the amount was probably applicable to inventories accumulated in great part a few years ago and which have had to be sold for much less than prices then obtaining and sold also with losses on exchange which could not then be foreseen.

However you apportion it, the company made a double loss, and the total left available for the shareholders would be the same. The company's two last balance sheets show its loss to have been as follows:

Canners' Loss Year Ended Feb. 28, 1933

	$
Investment and contingent	1,126,016
Year's deficit after dividends ...	147,482
Total	1,273,498

Though it is a matter of real concern to shareholders that earned surplus dropped from $980,209 on February 28, 1930, to $393,531 on February 28, 1933, and investment and contingent reserve from $2,200,873 on February 28, 1931, to $670,037, they should also remember that of that amount $1,192,146 or half may be attributed to dividends drawn from reserve. Even in the year under review $451,267 was paid in dividends.

Stronger Price Level Needed

It is doubtful if dividends in the future can be long drawn from surplus to any extent until surplus and reserves are again built up. The company's immediately liquid resources were drawn upon seriously during the year. For instance, cash dropped from $170,548 to $13,215, investments and marketable securities from $622,716 to $35,005, accounts and bills receivable from $615,827 to $444,718.

Its future course in dividends will depend largely therefore on sales of inventory, of manufactured goods, raw materials and supplies, which were shown at $5,784,074 at the end of the year as compared with $7,197,862 a year earlier. The rise in commodity prices so far this year has favored the company, and if that inventory can be placed at a reasonable profit there should be no difficulty in handling interest and some retirement of bank loans of $1,856,123, funded debt of $3,345,200 and first preference stock of $3,884,850. The operating profit of 1932-33 would do that if unaccompanied by need of further write-offs.

A rise in prices would aid the company to repair its profit and loss surplus and investment and contingency reserve to some extent at least. When those begin to grow again shareholders can and will feel much happier. At present valuations balance sheet figures are regarded as being less liable to later reduction than for two years back. If business is now on the bottom looking up, that is probably the case also for Canadian Canners.

Brazilian

I should appreciate it very much if you would send me full information concerning Brazilian Traction Power and Light Co., as to its possibilities as an investment and how high, in your estimation, will the stock go in the present transactions?

Present power enterprises of Brazilian Traction, and the fact that it is in the street railway, electric light, power and telephone business in the most populous parts of Brazil, give it an excellent opportunity of sharing in whatever progress Brazil makes in the future so long as revolutions, rebellions or political developments of one kind or another do not develop to hamper it.

During the depression the company has maintained its earnings quite well, when measured in milreis, the currency of Brazil, although there has been some drop. The great difficulty in paying dividends is that the milreis has dropped to a point somewhere around 8 cents a share and quotations even there are nominal. Any company desiring to send funds out of Brazil has to apply to the central bank for the necessary foreign currency and an individual price is immediately quoted. It has been the policy of the Brazilian government to prevent export of capital during the present depression and they have not even been paying their Brazilian bonds, except in their own currency in their own banks. Recently exchange quotations have been rising but it will mean little until accompanied by freedom to export funds for interest and dividends.

It is obviously difficult to make any sort of estimate as to where Brazilian stock will go when it depends on exchange transactions and on actions of government in a country so far away as Brazil. Even in Canada The Financial Post will not give an opinion as to stock market movements in the future. It aims to give the situation surrounding various stocks and to let each investor decide for himself whether or not to hold or whether or not to buy or sell any stocks. Speculators fool themselves when they buy or sell on anything but their own judgment. A stock can rise or fall for a thousand reasons. Eventually it bends before the force of facts and it is those facts and conditions we aim to show.

On the investment side, and ignoring exchange for the moment, the company's financial position and record of expansion of assets and earnings justify a considerable measure of confidence, but—for the Canadian—future value of Brazilian currency in Canadian dollars is the most important consideration next to the success of the company itself.

Hiram Walker

Is Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts a good purchase? What are the prospects?

Business of most distillery companies during depression years dropped considerably due to falling purchasing power of consumers

For many years back the position of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts has also been affected by the fact that the United States has been operating under prohibition. Such whiskies as have been sent to the United States during this period from Canada have been bought sooner or later by bootleggers from the big companies and have been marketed with more or less difficulty. This business eventually had so many in it and was conducted at such cost that there was little profit in it for many of the operators. Dominion laws prevented direct export and therefore Canadian exports to the United States had to join the procession along the Atlantic coast where prices dropped very low in consequence.

Hiram Walker, being far from the seaboard was not in as good a position as others to have its whiskies bought for this purpose. If, as is expected, the prohibition amendment is eventually eliminated so that whiskies and high alcoholic content liquors can be sold in the United States as well as beer and wine, it would probably be of benefit to this company which had in pre-prohibition days quite a large outlet in the United States.

A good deal of interest has been expressed in this stock because before the depression it acquired cash and other liquid assets of nearly $10,000,000 from the sale of stock. At the time it had been intended to extend business and take in other competing companies. The progress of the depression and changing conditions decided against this course and now the amounts are being used to retire the preferred stock. It is felt that this gives the preferred a good market position and at the same time every share retired increases the equity of the common stock in assets and earnings, whatever they may prove to be.

The company is financially stronger than any other Canadian company in the distilling business and therefore attracts a market following whenever business prospects seem brighter. If, as expected, the three main companies in Canada soon announce details of an agreement to merge, the main benefit to each would be in lessening the need to market at prices which make a profit difficult. Savings in operation and marketing would also be effected.

Robert Simpson Bonds

How do Robert Simpson bonds and common stock stand in relation to bonds and stocks of Simpsons Ltd. the holding company? Have they precedence? Are earnings sufficient to make Robert Simpson Co. bond interest and dividends on the preferred stock secure?

Our understanding of the situation of the Robert Simpson bonds and preferred stock is that these would have precedence over securities of Simpson's, Ltd., in case of liquidation. However, the Robert Simpson Co., as an operating company, leases important properties from Simpson's, Ltd., and pays rentals which are sufficient under present conditions to look after the interest on Simpson's, Ltd., bonds. This money is, therefore, under present conditions an operating charge of the Robert Simpson Co., and, therefore, in one sense, comes before bond interest or preferred dividends.

All departmental stores have been having a hard ride during the last few years of continually declining commodity prices. They have found it necessary to counter the depression by vigorous advertising programmes, backed up by large scale bargain sales and at the same time to make continuous write-offs of inventory values. Such stores are bound to keep many millions of dollars worth of stock on hand at all times no matter what may be their view as to the prospects for prices. When prices become stable or even begin to advance the opposite situation prevails and would be helpful to this as well as to other companies of the kind. On this view recently rising prices have helped the Robert Simpson Co., and business apparently in recent weeks has shown more activity.

Supertest Pete

I have been told that Supertest Petroleum is a good stock to buy at present. Would you please give me information as to the company's capitalization, surplus, and the nature of its assets, etc., and also as to its prospects?

You should study not only the excellent earnings and sales record of the company but the background created by the general business situation and the demoralization now prevalent in the crude petroleum industry of the United States. It is evident that no Canadian company can be indifferent to what is happening in the United States or to the excess refinery capacity created in Canada, and the increasing pressure on gasoline and other prices because of growing effort to market the excess production in Canada.

When consumption begins to grow again, as it probably will when business becomes more active, the situation will brighten for Canadian companies.

Supertest Petroleum Corp. has outstanding $350,000 7 per cent class A preferred and $200,000 class B 6 per cent preferred 25,000 no par value voting common shares and 85,000 shares of no par value ordinary stock. The company showed a surplus of $1,084,075 on its 1932 balance sheet, which is a reduction of about $160,000 in the year.

No income account is published but J. G. Thompson, president, at the annual meeting stated that net earnings of $434,000 showed a decrease from 1931. This decrease he traced to higher taxes and the lower prices received for the company's product. Actual sales kept up well.

Working capital was adequate and fixed assets were shown at $3,222,820. You ask as to the nature of the assets. The company owns and operates a number of well equipped storage stations and owns or controls over 500 service stations in Ontario and Quebec. It also operates a tank steamer. Bulk storage stations at Belleville, Ont., St. John's, Que., and Toronto are also held. The company was incorporated in 1925 to acquire and consolidate several individual companies.

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Inflation Stocks
It is now necessary for every investor to revise his holdings to meet the cheaper dollar. Don't miss our article listing stocks that will benefit particularly by the rising price level. Send only $1 and this "ad" for the following:
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The FINANCIAL WORLD
(FOUNDED 1902)
53-FP Park Place New York

Canadian Warehouses Hold 42,477,858 Gallons Spirits

Huge Inventories, Far in Excess of Canada's Needs, Await Day When United States Re-opens Portals to Legal Entry — Angling for Merger to Prevent Distress Sales

Latest 31-page bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada" contains statistics which make painfully apparent the reasons why the three largest companies that is, Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams and Canadian Industrial Alcohol—are now canvassing so intently the advantages and disadvantages that might come to each from a merger.

Production of spirits in 1929 was 16,816,312 proof gallons for the whole industry in Canada and this had dropped to 7,099,637 gallons in 1932. At the same time the quantities of matured and maturing spirits stored in warehouses advanced from 30,846,797 proof gallons to 42,477,858 proof gallons January 1, 1933. At the apparent rate of consumption shown in 1932 by Canadians it would take 17 years to dispose of this inventory and at the apparent rate shown in 1929 and 1930 it would take from 11 to 12 years. There apparently is a supply for all domestic and foreign business of about 12 years, even when the surplus of exports over imports amounting to 1,100,004 proof gallons is added on the basis of 1932 figures. The same result is attained on the basis of 1929 figures because then imports exceeded exports.

Spirits Made and Sold in Canada
(Quantities Measured in Proof Gallons. 000's Omitted)

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Plants (actual) No.	20	15	x23	...
Capital	$60,211	$61,534	$55,863	...
Work. cap. .	...	$33,780	$38,700	...
Val. of output	...	$24,926	$13,056	...
Output Big 3	...	$21,599	$ 7,831	...
xxSpirits:				
In w'house	30,847	39,851	41,940	42,478
Production	16,816	16,813	9,287	7,100
Imports ..	2,605	2,447	1,091	1,421
Valued at	$44,751	$41,284	$32,662	$23,798
Exports ..	2,390	2,975	3,289	2,521
Valued at	$24,390	$26,333	$18,877	$11,640
Re-exports	$ 5,207	$ 3,738	$ 521	$ 2
Consmptn.†	3,669	3,675	3,079	3,462

x Includes 8 bottling establishments for first time. xx Quantities of spirits are measured both in thousands of gallons and in thousands of dollars, proof gallons being understood wherever the dollar sign is not used. † Dominion Bureau of Statistics warns that exact figures are impossible to show here, as amounts imported by tourists from Canada cannot be computed.

Current Production Low

The great uncertainty is as to the future course of the United States with regard to the 18th amendment. If importation by United States citizens were once more legal, it is possible that the inventories of all Canadian companies would melt away very quickly and that they could resume operations on a larger scale. As things are, Canadian distillers have found it best to drop production to a point half of what it was a few years ago, and the chief distillers are anxious to prevent any more liquor being produced than will maintain supplies.

Imports are only half what they were in 1929. This is one large economy which former consumers have made. Heavy taxation by provinces and Dominion has accentuated these economies as the price has not come down in line with other commodities. Imports to suffer are mainly whiskies from the United Kingdom, dropping from $23,244,654 in 1930 to $16,490,711 in 1931, brandies from France dropping from $2,322,207 to $1,623,306, gin from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and rum from the United Kingdom.

Whisky Exports Fall

Canadian whisky exports showed a drop from $21,746,593 to $12,445,106 in 1931. If the United States makes whisky sales legal again there will be some swift changes in destination of cargoes. For example, these statistics show 1,876,257 gallons of whisky worth $9,382,274 going to St. Pierre and Miquelon in 1930 and in 1931 1,805,139 gallons worth $8,441,741. Large exports of from $600,000 to $1,500,000 each are shown as well to French Oceania, Bermuda, British West Indies and British Honduras.

Re-export has almost died away. Several years ago Canada was a favorite transshiping place but the era of high tariffs, exchange fluctuations and strict customs rulings has shut out all liquors except those destined for Canadian consumption.

Investments After 60

I have been to you before and appreciate your good advice.

At the present time I have a large holding of Canada Vinegars Ltd., common stock. I am more than 60 years old. I am wondering if I should not dispose of say one half of it or at least 500 shares and buy a diversified list of other securities. I have no high grade bonds—government, provincial or municipal—but the rest of my list is composed of a mixed lot of stocks, preferred and common and some industrial bonds, some good and some not so good.

I need the income not so much for myself but for five dependents and to wipe off some liabilities.

In our opinion you are wise at your age and with your objectives, to diversify your investment holdings in the way you suggest. You should trust less and less after 60 to improvement in value of your investments through appreciation and more and more to securing stable investments. This would be true even though inflationary policies so much talked of nowadays should reduce a little the purchasing value of interest from high grade securities.

It would appear to us that your list would be a great deal better if strengthened by such high grade bonds as Dominion Government, Ontario, Quebec, Toronto and Montreal. This is not meant to decry your Canada Vinegars stock which has made a good showing throughout the depression so far as earnings and dividends are concerned.

Hamilton Plant Extends Scope

Arrangements have been concluded between the Chamberlain Corporation of Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A., and the N. Slater Company, Limited, of Hamilton, whereby the latter company will manufacture a complete line of wringers for the domestic washing machine business, according to an announcement by H. D. Fearman, Commissioner of Industries for the city.

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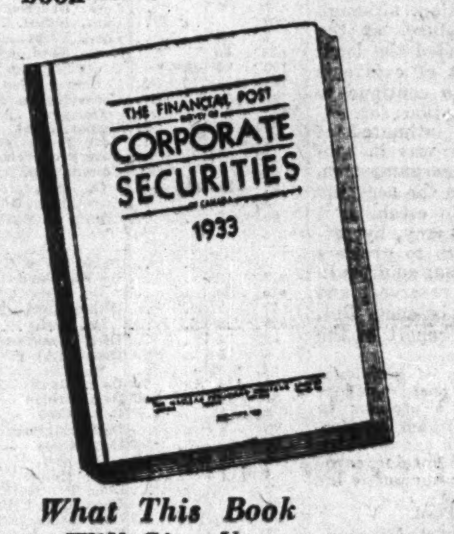

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Alberta Pool Position Is Strongest of All

Growers Have Nominal Equity of $4,000,000, Dominion's Guarantees Are Small, and Provinces' Seem Amply Secured

In two preceding issues, The Financial Post has analyzed the position of the wheat pool organizations in Saskatchewan and in Manitoba, with respect both to the public interest, and that of members, in the financial outcome of their operations. The public interest arises from guarantees given by the Provincial Governments of the prairie provinces, and by the Dominion Government. The result of the latter is yet to be determined. The provincial guarantees cost some $22,000,000 for which government bonds were issued to the chartered banks, and with the exception of a loss already admitted in Manitoba, the governments look forward to recovering this money, during the next twenty years, out of the operations of the pool elevator systems.

Analysis of the financial position of the Alberta Wheat Pool shows a much more satisfactory state of affairs, both from the standpoint of the pool members and that of public interest than is the case in either Saskatchewan or Alberta. The balance sheet indicates a members' equity in the organization of close to $4,000,000, which gives promise of an ability to pay off the capital debt of over $7,000,000, the greater part of which is owing to the province of Alberta, on account of settlement made with the banks in connection with guarantees of pool handling of the 1929 crop. The very complete accounts which the pool has made public, and the manner of their presentation make examination of the situation easy. Figures quoted are from the annual report containing balance sheets, both separate and consolidated, for Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd., as at July 15 last.

Owe Alberta Over $5,000,000

When the Alberta Government settled with the banks for its Pool guarantee, the amount was found to be $5,649,000, and settlement was made by issuing provincial bonds to yield this amount. Arrangements were made in turn to collect this amount from the Pool on an amortization basis over 20 years. After adjustment of interest to September 1, 20 bonds, one maturing each year, commencing September 1, 1933, for approximately $453,000 each, were issued to the Provincial Government, the rate of interest being calculated at five per cent, which was approximately the rate at which the banks took the government's bonds.

Assuming the ability of the Alberta Pool to meet these bonds as they fall due, which is a reasonable assumption, the government would appear to be safe from ultimate loss, except for one thing, the question of exchange. The government bonds issued to the banks were made payable in New York, and while there was some kind of an understanding at the time that the banks would hold the bonds for a period, during which payment would be accepted in Canadian funds, the arrangement was only temporary. There is accordingly a possibility of a considerable loss on this account, unless the province finds itself in a position to pass the exchange item back to the Pool, which would appear unlikely.

Bank Borrowings Low

The Dominion Government has guaranteed current borrowings of the Pool during its past and its present financial years. At the date of the balance sheet current bank borrowings had been reduced to $500, so the position of that government would appear satisfactory in this respect. Indeed, the balance sheet, which indicates an excess of current assets over current liabilities of over $3,000,000 suggests that there is no further need of such a guarantee, so far as Alberta is concerned, whatever may be situation in the other provinces.

More doubtful is the situation with respect to the Dominion Government guarantees of Pool marketing in 1930, as to which the auditors' report says:

"In the year 1930 a guarantee was given by the Alberta Wheat Pool to the various banks in connection with moneys loaned to the Central Selling Agency for the 1930 crop. We understand that any contingent liability so far as your pool is concerned, has been extinguished, but we have not seen any official release. No final accounting for that year has yet been made by the Central Selling Agency in respect to the 1930 crop, and no figures are available in this regard. The statements attached hereto are, therefore, subject to change on receipt of the final settlement for this crop."

Members' Equity Large

The consolidated balance sheet of the Pool and its subsidiary elevator company shows total of assets and liabilities of $17,802,703. Current liabilities appear at $1,283,323. There is an item of $1,500,000 for bank loans secured by hypothecation of Vancouver terminal property and first mortgage liability to the Alberta Government of $5,649,000, making total capital liabilities of $7,149,000. Reserves are shown at $8,507,567, and undistributed earnings at $862,813. This would make a total members' equity of $9,370,380, which however must be subject to deduction on account of the inclusion in assets of $5,393,146, due from growers on account of 1929 Pool overpayment. Allowance on account of certain other assets of doubtful value, such as deferred charges applicable to season 1932-33, $86,298, and investment in Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., $50,000, would further reduce the net equity, but still leave it not far short of $4,000,000. Members contributed $4,996,843 to elevator reserves, and $2,436,478 to commercial reserves, by way of deductions from their Pool settlements, and while they have evidently lost a substantial portion of this, they are in a much better position than Pool members in either Saskatchewan or in Manitoba.

Security for Government

The country and terminal elevator system of the Alberta Pool cost $9,464,452, and after depreciation are carried at $7,250,196. A capital debt of $7,149,000 against such assets appears high, and indeed if the Vancouver terminal and depreciation carried against it are eliminated, as well as the bank loan of $1,500,000 secured by the hypothecation of that terminal, the remaining fixed assets on which the province of Alberta has first mortgage security are shown at less than the amount of the debt to the government, of $5,649,000. The situation is redeemed, however, by the fact that current assets, at $4,544,437, are $3,261,111 in excess of current liabilities, and thus provide a margin of safety that should be adequate.

Need for Reorganization

The Alberta Pool, like the organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba (where there is still Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd., although the Manitoba Pool itself is in bankruptcy) is in need of reorganization. With the disappearance of the contract basis on which the Pool was organized and carried on up to the present, it has to be decided what form its future structure shall take. The annual report indicates that this need is fully recognized. In addition, although the Alberta Legislature, at the Pool's request, extended the legal right of the holders of contracts of the last series to continue to operate the organization for another year, it was intimated at that time that work was in progress for a general reorganization. It would appear from the accounts to be not difficult to establish it as a joint stock company, by offsetting over-payments to growers against their individual equities in elevator and other reserves, and issuing stock for the balance. But, to quote the annual report of the directors:

"A strict recognition of individual equities as between pool members and patrons provides a problem in delicate adjustments which is complex in the extreme and one in which the whole question of surplus earnings and the allocation thereof is involved."

Assets of Pool

The Alberta Pool owns 438 country elevators, and in addition to the terminal which it owns at Vancouver operates another leased terminal there, as well as leased terminals at Prince Rupert and Victoria. It handled during the last reported year just over 40,000,000 bushels of grain, and the net profit of the elevator system, after providing interest and depreciation, is stated at $375,739. Most of the grain was handled on a cash basis, less than 2,000,000 bushels being put in two separate pools operated during the year.

CAN. CELANESE PLANT ACTIVITY CAPACITY LEVEL

Earnings for Four Months on a Parity With Last Year's

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Capacity operations were conducted at the Drummondville plant of Canadian Celanese during the first four months of the current year. Earnings do not altogether reflect plant activity owing to the lower value per sales unit this year as compared with 1932. Aggregate income, however, is on a par with that reported last year and with a stiffening of prices, officials expect that the company will be able to better last year's record.

During the past year Canadian Celanese reported net profits from operations of $7.98 a share on the preferred stock, after providing for depreciation, income tax and other prior charges. The regular dividend of $7 a share was paid, while an extra $1 was disbursed on account of arrears.

Plant is Enlarged

Over the last year the plant of the company was extended and technical facilities enlarged in order to permit the company to take full advantage of the demand which arose for a wide variety of weaves and colors, not only in artificial but in combination of artificial and natural silks. This demand, it is stated by the same authority, is being more than maintained this year.

The company is paying the regular preferred dividend of $7 per share per annum. In addition there is the fact that there are arrears on the preferred stock of $28.75. These arrears accumulated during the period before the company reached a dividend paying basis. In official quarters it is confidently expected in view of the business the company is now doing, and with orders on hand, and improved prospects, that additional disbursements on account of arrears will be made during the current year.

Apple Blossom Festival

Apple Blossom Festival, in Kentville, in June, will mark the 300th anniversary of apple growing in Nova Scotia; the first orchard having been planted by French settlers in 1633. This is probably the earliest planting of apples in the Americas.

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING MAY 20

Range 1933 High	Range 1933 Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % May 19		Sales	Close May 15 (last)	Week Ending May 20 High	Low	Close
[illegible]									
6½	2¼	.	...	Ham. Bridge	220	6	6½	5½	6½
x60	44½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
5¼	4	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	....	5	..	..	..
2¼	2	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	1½	..	..	..
48	48	7	14.6	Do. pref.	....	48	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
‡91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
7	2	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	485	4½	7	4	6½
†75	75	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	..	..	..	..
‡96½	90	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
½	½	.	...	Honey Dew	3000	½	½	½	½
10	5	.	...	Do. pref.	15	7	10	10	10
4½	1½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	175	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
20	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	18	..	..	..
19	14½	2	10.5	Humberstone S.	25	18½	19	18½	19
8	4½	50c	10	Hunt (A)	....	5	..	..	..
5	5	50c	10	Do. (B)	....	5	..	..	..
3	3	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	3	..	..	..
10	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	5	..	..	..
3½	1	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	1735	3¼	3¼	2½	2½
8	3½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..
†46	46	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	..	..	..	..
				Z					
x1	1	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	....	..	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1932. No sales recorded in 1933 to date.
† Quotations for 1931.
‡ Quotations for 1930.
b New York Quotations.
▲ Stock dividend.
♦ On account of arrears covering 6 months ended Dec. 31, 1932.
• Plus final dividend of 17½c. paid Mar. 31.
■ Covers payment due Jan. 3 last and deferred; paid Mar. 15, 1933.

Active Unlisted Bonds

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)

May 22, 1933

Industrial Bonds:	Bid	Asked
Abitibi P. & P. 5% 1953	18.00	19.00
Acadia Sugar 6% 1946	87.00	90.00
Alta. Pac. Grain 6% 1946	82.00	84.50
American Sales Book 6% 1939	104.00	....
Arnold Bros. 6% 1947	39.00	....
B. A. Oil 5% 1945	92.00	95.00
B. C. Pulp & Paper 6% 1950	15.00	18.00
Can. Biscuit 6½% 1946	18.00	22.00
Can. Bread 6% 1941	88.00	90.00
Can. Cement 5½% 1947	75.00	77.50
Can. Machinery 6% 1941	48.00	....
Can. Steamship 6% 1941	27.50	29.50
Can. Steamship 5% 1943	70.00	....
Can. Bakeries 6½% 1945	50.00	60.00
Can. Canners 6% 1950	82.00	....
Can. Cons. Rubber 6% 1946	61.00	....
Can. Copper Refin. 6% 1945	103.00	106.00
Can Cottons 5% 1940	83.00	85.50
Can. Vickers 6% 1947	60.00	62.50
Cons. Press 6½% 1949	62.00	....
Consumers Glass 5% 1948	68.00	....
Cosmos Imp. Mills 6½% 1944	82.00	85.00
Davies, Wm. 6% 1942	90.00	92.50
Debenture & Sec. 4% 1936	53.00	56.00
Dom. Manufacturers 6% 1933	96.00	....
Dom. Coal 5/40	42.00	....
Dom. Tar & Chemical 6% 1949	63.00	66.00
Dom. Woollens 6% 1948	14.00	....
Dom. Telegraph 5½% 1978 "A"	86.00	88.50
Donnacona Paper 5½% 1948	15.00	17.00
Eaton Realty 5% 1949	79.00	82.00
Famous Players 6% 1948	61.00	....
Famous Players 6½% 1948	34.00	37.00
Federal Grain 6% 1949	82.00	84.50
Firstbrook Boxes 6% 1948	25.00	35.00
Fraser Cos. 6% 1932	8.00	10.00
Fraser Cos. 6% 1950	8.00	10.00
Galt Brass 7½% 1941	....	25.00
Goodyear Cotton 6% 1949	99.00	....
Great Lakes Paper 6% 1950	21.50	23.50
Gypsum, Lime & Alab. 5½% 1948	38.50	40.50
Harris Abattoir 6% 1947	89.00	....
Howard Smith 5½% 1953	67.00	70.00
Inter City Baking 5½% 1948	54.50	58.00
Inter City West. Bak. 6½/50	....	20.00
Loew's Toronto 6% Serial	99.00	....
London Realty 6½% 1950	35.00	38.00
Lord Nelson Hotel 4% 1947	45.00	50.00
Maple Leaf Milling 5½% 1949	31.00	....
Massey-Harris 5% 1947	65.50	68.00
McKinnon Industries 6½% 1945	94.00	....
McColl-Frontenac 6% 1949	90.50	93.00
Mercury Mills 5½% 1953	30.00	36.00
Metropolitan Bldg. 7% 1944	83.00	86.00
Montreal Coke & Mfg. 5½/47	96.00	99.00
Montreal Drydock 6% 1948	45.00	50.00
Northern Ontario Bldg. 6½% 1939	60.00	63.00
Nova Scotia Steel 5% 1959	....	18.00
Ont. Steel Products 6% 1943	70.00	....
Penmans Limited 5½% 1951	85.00	....
Price Bros 6% 1943	38.00	....
Richmond Bay 6½% 1947	52.00	68.00
Riordan P&P 6% 1942	80.00	83.50
Rolland Paper 5½% 1948	65.00	67.50
Cons. Invest. 4½% 1959	33.00	....
Simpsons Ltd. 5½% 1949	60.00	....
Simpsons Ltd. 6% 1949	70.00	74.00
Standard Clay Prod. 6% 1942	47.00	55.00
Steel of Canada 6% 1940	103.00	105.00
Sterling Coal 6% 1940	29.00	33.00
Toronto Carpet 6% 1944	78.00	85.00
United Amusements 6% 1942	61.00	65.00
United Grain Growers 5% 1948	80.00	83.00
United Grain Growers 5½% 1949	85.00	88.00
Western Grain 6% 1949	67.00	70.00
Public Utility Bonds:		
Beauharnois Pwr. 6% 1959	46.00	48.00
Bell Telephone 5% 1955	103.00	105.00
Bell Telephone 5% 1957	103.00	105.00
B. C. Power 5½% 1960	84.00	86.50
B. C. Telephone 5% 1960	89.00	92.00
Calgary Power 5% 1960	81.25	83.00
Can. Northern Pwr. 5% 1953	79.00	82.00
Cedar Rapids 5% 1953	102.00	105.00
Duke Price Pwr. 6% 1966	74.00	77.15
French Nat'l. Mail S.S. 6% 1952	123.00	....
Gatineau Pwr. 5% 1956	79.00	80.50
Gatineau Pwr. 6% 1941, Apr. 1	67.00	68.00
Inter. Power 6½% 1957	36.00	....
Maclaren Quebec 5½% 1961	79.00	81.00
Manitoba Power 5½% 1951	39.00	42.00
Montreal Isl Pwr. 5½% 1957	94.00	97.00
Montreal LH&P 5% 1951	100.00	103.50
Montreal LH&P 5% 1970	100.00	104.00
Montreal Tram 5% 1941 July	96.00	98.00
Montreal Tram 5% 1955	75.00	77.50
Northwest. Utilities 7% 1938	92.00	95.00
Ottawa LH&P 5% 1957	90.50	94.00
Ottawa Valley Pwr. 5½% 1970	95.50	97.50
Quebec Power 5% 1968	86.00	89.00
Rio Tramways 5% 1935	96.00	100.00
Shawinigan W&P 4½% 1970	71.00	....
Shawinigan W & P 5% 1970	77.00	....
Shawinigan W&P 6% 1937	90.00	93.00
Southern Can. Pwr. 5% 1955	96.00	98.00
West Kootenay Pwr. 5% 1956	92.00	94.50
Western Power 5% 1949	94.50	97.00
Winnipeg Elect. 6% 1954	28.00	33.00
Government, Provincial & Railway:		
C. N. R. 4½% 1951 Dom. Gtd.	99.00	100.00
C. N. R. 4½% 1957 Dom. Gtd.	99.00	100.00
C. N. R. 5% 1969 Dom. Gtd.	104.00	105.00
C. N. R. 6½% 1946 Dom. Gtd.	113.00	114.00
C. P. R. 4½% 1944	78.00	80.00
C. P. R. 5% 1954	87.00	....
C. P. R. 6% 1942	97.00	99.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1936	102.00	103.00
Dom. of Can. 5% 1941	103.00	104.00
G. T. P. 3% 1962 Dom. Gtd	80.00	81.00
G. T. P. 4% 1962 Dom. Gtd.	92.00	94.00
Ont. Hydro 3½%, 1952 Ont. Gtd.	91.00	93.00
Ont. Hydro 4% 1957 Ont. Gtd.	90.00	92.00
Ont. Hydro 4½% 1970 Ont. Gtd.	98.00	99.50
Prov. of N. B. 5½% 1950	101.00	102.00
Prov. of Ont. 4½% 1944	99.50	101.00
Prov. of Ont. 5% 1948	102.00	103.00
Prov. of Ont. 5½% 1947	106.00	107.00

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass pref.	7%	1¾%	July 3	June 15
Bank of Montreal	8%	2%	June 1	Apr. 29
Bank of Toronto	10%	2½%	June 1	May 15
Bk. Can Nationale	10%	2½%	June 1	May 15
Belding Corticelli, pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 31
Borden Co., c.	$1.60	40c	June 1	May 15
Bank of Nova Scotia	12%	3%	July 3	June 15
Can. For. Invest. pref.	$8	‡$4	June 18	June 1
Can. Canners 1st pfd.	6%	1½%	July 3	June 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	20c	5c	July 3	June 15
Can. Perm. Mortgage	10%	2½%	July 3	June 15
Can. Cottons, pref.	6%	1½%	July 4	June 17
Canadian Oil pref.	8%	2%	July 1	June 20
Can. Bank of Commerce	8%	2%	June 1	Apr. 30
Can. Hydro-Elec., 1st pfd	6%	1½%	June 1	May 1
Cons Diversified Std. Secs. 1st pfd.	...	25c	June 15	May 15
Canada Vinegars	$1.60	40c	June 1	May 15
Dominion Bank	10%	2½%	July 3	June 20
Dome Mines	$1	25c	July 20	June 30
Do., extra	...	25c	July 20	June 30
Dominion Textile	$4	$1	July 3	July 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30
Dominion Stores	$1.20	30c	July 3	June 15
Eastern Theatres c.	$2	50c	June 1	Apr 29
Goodyear Tire	$2.40	60c	July 3	June 15
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	July 3	June 15
Grouped Income Shares	...	9c	May 30	May 15
Imperial Oil (No. 37)	50c	12½c	June 1	May 15
Inter. Milling 1st pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 1	May 20
Do., "A" pref.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 20
Inter Petroleum (No. 37)	$1.12	*28c	June 15	May 31
Do., pref.	$1.12	*28c	June 15	May 31
Internat'l Proprietaries "A"	$2.60	65c.	June 15	May 25
Imperial Tobacco	7%	1¾%	June 30	May 31
Lake Shore Mines	$2	50c	June 15	June 1
Do., extra	...	50c	June 15	June 1
Laura Secord	$3	75c	June 1	May 15
Loblaw Groceterias A & B	80c	20c	June 1	May 12
McIntyre Porc. Mines	$1	25c	June 1	May 1
Do., extra	...	25c	June 1	May 1
McColl-Frontenac, c.	60c	15c	June 15	May 15
Montreal Loan & Mtge.	$3	75c.	June 15	May 31
Montreal Cottons pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 31
N.S. Light & Pr. pfd.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 17
National Biscuit, c.	$2.80	70c	July 15	June 16
Do., pref	$7	$1.75	May 31	May 15
Nat. Sewer Pipe "A"	$2.40	60c	June 15	May 31
Ogilvie Flour pref.	$7	$1.75	June 1	May 22
Page-Hersey	$3	75c	July 1	June 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Provincial Bank	6%	1½%	June 1	May 15
Reliance Grain pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 15	May 31
Rolland Paper, pfd.	$6	$1.50	June 1	May 15
Royal Bank	8%	2%	June 1	Apr. 29
Sylvanite Gold	4%	2%	June 30	May 31
Do., extra	...	½%	June 30	May 31
Thrift Stores	...	†10c	July 1	June 20
Tuckett Tobacco, pref.	7%	1¾%	July 15	June 30

†Initial.
*Previously paid 25c. per share in U. S. funds.
‡Paid on account of arrears covering 6 months end. Dec. 31, 1932.

Dividends Passed or Deferred:
Great Lakes Power, pref. June 15 deferred. Last paid $1.75 March 15, 1933.

Dividend Rate Reduced:
Bank of Montreal, June 1, 10% to 8% per annum.
Can. Bank of Commerce, June 1, 10% to 8% per annum.
Royal Bank, June 1, 10% to 8% per annum.
Provincial Bank, June 1, 7% to 6%.
Bk. of Nova Scotia, July 3, 14% to 12% per annum.

Extra Dividends:
McIntyre Porc. Mines June 1, 12½c + 12½c.
Dome Mines, July 20 25c.
Sylvanite Go'd, June 30, ½%.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)
Investment Bankers, Toronto

May 22, 1933

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar c.	.80	1.25
Acadia Sugar 6% pfd.	3.50	4.50
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% pfd.	58.00	....
Acme Glove pfd. bonus c.	8.00	11.00
Agnew Surpass 7% pfd.	60.00	65.00
Allens London 7% pfd. bonus	31.00	....
Allens St. Cath. 7% pfd. bonus	31.00	....
Allens Toronto 7% pfd. bonus	19.00	....
Andian National Corp.	22.00	25.00
Atlantic Sugar "A" pfd.	70.50	81.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper pfd.	5.00	8.00
Burns pfd. bonus com.	2.75	4.50
Canada & Dom. Sugar	32.00	35.00
Canada Mach. c.	3.50	6.00
Canada Mach. pf.	19.50	....
Canada Pack. c.	23.50	25.50
Canada Pack. pf.	92.50	96.00
Canada Starch 7% pfd.	61.50	68.00
Canada Tea 7% pfd.	....	49.50
Canada Wire & Cable 6½% pfd. W.W.	40.00	....
Can. Industries c. "A"	83.00	....
Can. Industries c. "B"	82.00	86.00
Can. Industries 7% pfd.	122.00	....
Can. Westing.	40.00	....
A. W. Chase pfd. bonus c.	10.50	14.00
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. pfd.	5.25	....
Dodge Mfg. "A" pfd.	6.50	....
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8% pfd.	....	55.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel c.	2.50	4.00
Dom. Manufacturers 7% pfd.	67.50	....
Dunlop Tire 7% pfd.	36.50	42.00
Eastern Dairies Ltd. 7% pfd.	....	46.50
Edmonton Stock-yards Units	38.00	52.00
Federal Grain 6½% pfd.	21.00	....
A. J. Freiman pfd.	46.00	....
Gen. Steel Wares pfd.	9.00	12.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	5.00	6.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	....	52.00
Guelph Carpet 6½% pfd. bonus	62.00	70.00
Guelph Carpet c.	4.25	....
Inter City Bak. c.	5.00	13.00
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	22.75	23.50
Langley's Ltd. 7% pfd.	20.00	23.00
Loew's London c.	.50	1.00
Loew's London 7% pfd.	3.50	5.00
Loew's Toronto c.	4.00	....
Loew's Toronto 7% pfd.	....	61.00
Massey-Harris 5% pfd.	17.00	18.00
Medical Arts pfd. bonus c.	96.50	....
Mount Royal Hotel c.	.35	.70
Mount Royal Hotel 6% pfd.	3.25	4.25
Nat. Grocers c.	1.00	1.25
Nat. Grocers 7% 2nd pfd.	50.00	....
Paramount Kitchener pfd.	29.50	....
Paramount Oshawa com.	2.00	....
Paramount Oshawa pfd.	28.00	....
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	38.50	....
Reliance Grain 6½% pfd.	50.00	....
Rolland Paper 6% pfd. W.W.	26.00	29.00
Standard Clay Prod. com.	....	15.00
Standard Fuel 6½% pfd. bonus	58.50	....
Ind. Stock cont'd.		
Stop & Shop Ltd. com.	3.00	....
Supersilk pfd. bonus	25.50	30.00
Supertest Petroleum "B"	17.50	20.00
Toronto Elevators 7% pfd.	81.00	85.00
Toronto Housing	15.25	....
Un. Grain Grow.	11.50	14.50
Western Grain 6½% pfd. bonus	19.50	22.00
Western Groc. pf.	74.00	82.00
Willards Choc. pf.	....	13.50
Insurance Stocks:		
Br. Amer. Assce.	32.50	40.00
Canada Life Ass.	375.00	390.00
Can. Fire Ins.	50.50	55.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	115.00	125.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	38.50	44.00
Crown Life Ins.	91.00	110.00
Dom. Fire Ins.	83.25	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	130.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	80.50	100.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	9.00	11.50
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	68.25	....
Fidelity Ins. Co.	47.00	....
Great West Life Assce.	241.00	250.00
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	241.50	....
Imperial Life	260.00	272.00
Mfrs. Life Ins.	231.00	250.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	15.00	18.00
National Life 25% pd.	55.50	65.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	10.25	13.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	14.50	20.00
Sun Life Assur.	350.00	370.00
Western Assur. c.	14.25	18.00
Western Life 20% pd.	8.00	11.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtg. & Trust	149.00	160.00
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd.	4.15	4.30
Chartered Trust	51.00	....
Debenture & Sec. 5% pfd.	12.00	....
Eastern Can. Sav. & Loan	108.00	115.00
Eastern Trust	130.00	140.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	48.00	51.50
Investment Foundation Units	21.00	....
Lambton Loan & Savings	50.50	60.00
London & Western Trust	47.00	51.50
Mtge. Disc. pfd.	1.55	2.00
Premier Trust	75.50	83.00
Provincial Bank	81.00	....
Security Loan & Savings	99.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust	100.50	111.00
Sterling Trust	....	46.00
Traders Fin. c.	.25	....
Traders Finance 7% "A" pfd.	19.50	22.50
Trusts & Guar.	29.00	33.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	130.50	140.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	93.25	103.50
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	92.50	95.00
Calgary Power 6% pfd.	67.00	....
Can. Light & Power c.	20.50	23.50
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P com.	22.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	72.00	....
Maritime Tel. & Tel. com.	7.00	7.75
Maritime Tel. & Tel. 7% pfd.	9.75	10.75
N.B. Telephone c.	6.15	7.50
Nor. Ont. Pwr. c.	9.75	....
Nova Scotia L&P 6% pfd.	68.00	73.00

Recent London Quotations:

Brewers & Distillers	5s.
Can. & For. Secs.	3s. 6d.
Can. West. Lumber	9d.
Hudson's Bay	20s.
Do., 5% pref.	75s.
Internat. Holdings	$1½
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stock "B"	90½
Trust & Loan of Can.	6d

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending May 20

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range, 1933 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.§	5	1953	...	...	...	...	18	13
Asbestos	5	1942	...	21	...	...	*65¼	49
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	5¼	...	...	*20	14
Do., gen. mtge	6	1956	...	...	...	...	*9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	62	...
Can. Cottons	5	1940	8.11	...	...	...	84⅝	...
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	*100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	19⅝	19⅝
Can, Pr. (Laur.)	5½	1958	...	†5	...	...	*7	5
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	*28½	5½
Can. S.S. Debs.	5	1943	...	68	...	...	*83¼	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	...	...	...	...	108	108
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	‡103	...
Dominion Coal	5	1940	...	...	...	...	37	...
McNish	6	1948	...	1.50	...	...	1.50	1.00
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	...	55	...	...	*73½	70½
Mtl. L.H.&Pr. debs.	3	1939	...	44	44	...	44	39¾
Mont. Tr. 1st mtg.§	5	1941	5.70	...	...	...	98½	95¼
Mont Trams. "A"§	5	1955	7.83	...	...	...	77½	58
Do., G. & Ref "B"	5	1955	7.47	...	...	...	73½	...
Do., "C"	4½	1955	9.03	...	...	...	57	57
Do., "D"	5	1955	7.14	...	...	...	77½	76½
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	†78	...	...	*62½	59
Ontario Steel	6	1943	...	...	...	...	80	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	*93	88
Steel of Canada§	6	1940	...	103	...	...	*102¾	100
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	...	...	...	*75	45
Winnipeg Elec.§	5	1935	...	...	...	...	*86	...
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	...	...	...	*101½	100
Steel of Canada	6	1940	...	...	...	...	*102½	...
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan§	5	1937	...	111.00	....	....	116.25	114.25
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.48	100.00	....	....	100.75	100.00
Do.	5½	1934	4.28	101.25	....	....	102.60	101.35
Do.	5½	1937	3.26	108.50	....	....	110.50	109.25
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.38	100.25	....	....	101.25	99.70
Do., refund	5	1943	4.58	103.25	....	....	103.37	101.85
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.41	100.25	....	....	99.75	98.75
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.55	100.00	....	....	*92.25	91.50
Do., renewal	4	1952	4.51	93.25	....	....	93.50	91.63
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	4.11	....	....	....	98.50	97.00
Do.	4½	1957	4.78	98.25	....	....	98.25	96.00
Do.	4½	1958	4.58	98.50	98.63	....	99.37	97.75
Do	4½	1959	4.64	99.50	....	....	100.15	97.50
Nat. Service Loan	5	1936	4.15	102.25	....	....	103.25	101.50
Do.	5	1941	4.46	103.25	....	....	103.75	100.75
Dom. Loan	4	1935	4.00	99.50	....	....	99.75	99.75

†Latest ask ‡Quotations for 1930. *For 1931. *For 1932. None recorded in 1933 to date. §Payable in Canada and New York

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions for week to May 18)

Div. Rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for week	Low for week	Close May 18
..	..	Assoc. Breweries	10	8	8	8
..	..	Assoc. Oil & Gas	500	.12	.12	.12
..	..	Central Manitoba	1,700	.13	.12	.12½
65+10c	8.1	Hollinger	100	9.20	9.20	9.20
..	..	Reno Gold	1,000	1.20	1.20	1.20
..	..	San Antonio	300	1.10	1.08	1.10
..	..	Sherritt Gordon	500	.75	.75	.75
1.25	9.6	United Grain Grow.	20	13	13	13
3	6.1	West. Can. Flour, pf.	5	49½	49½	49½
7	9.3	Western Grocers, pf.	10	75	75	75

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Lumber pf.	..	65	Pelissiers, pref.	10	15
Beaver Fire	..	100	Northern Trust	..	19
Can. Fire Ins.	45	..	West. Breweries	1	..
City Dairy 7% pf.	..	35	Reliance Grain pfd.	52	..
City Dairy 8% pf	..	40	Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	3
Great West Life	240		Fundamental Ser. A	..	4½
Nor. Mtg. part pd.	..	5	Fundamental Ser. B	..	4½
Pelissiers, com.	½	1	Group Inc. shs.	..	4.40

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotaiton giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

University Tower Corp. Cover Operating Expenses

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though there has been no marked change in the position of University Tower Corp., owners and operators of a large office building in the uptown section of Montreal, report revenues have been sufficient to take care of operating expenses, taxes, etc. The rental situation in the city has not shown any improvement and the majority of office buildings are only partially rented. University Tower has done fairly well with the greater part of its space rented.

Alberta Oil Ouput

Alberta oil production for March totalled 75,225 barrels, a somewhat larger production than in February, owing to the completion of a new well of large capacity in Turner Valley. During March, Turner Valley produced 69,306 barrels of naphtha; 2,158 barrels of light crude, while the Red Coulee field produced 3,095 barrels of light crude and the Wainwright field 666 barrels of heavy crude.

Halifax Port Active

Cargoes handled over the wharves at Halifax between January 1 and May 5 amounted to 380,010 tons—a considerable gain over last year and the year before when the tonnage was 318,957 and 305,493 respectively. As regards the present year, exports greatly exceeded imports, being 261,010 tons as against 119,000 tons.

System Is Needed In Disposing Estate

Legal Advice is Highly Desirable in Drawing a Will; Make Inventory of All Assets

The making of a will is not necessarily a difficult task if the problem is approached in a systematic manner. Many wills remain unwritten because people are undecided as to just what is a fair division of their property.

This is largely a personal matter that may require a good deal of thought but the only way to make progress in its solution is to take an inventory of all assets that will form part of the estate and list all possible heirs to whom it is desired to leave the assets. Outside counsel and advice may be of aid in considering how property shall be left, and trust companies and many experienced life insurance underwriters have made a special study of the problems involved. Legal counsel is almost a necessity in drawing the will and many trust companies will perform this service at a minimum charge or without cost. A lawyer who has had experience in the drawing of wills and the administration of estates will have a fund of knowledge that may aid materially in solving difficulties that are apparent and avoiding others that are not so apparent but which may result from a poorly written will.

Legal Advice May Save Trouble

Wills vary widely in their construction; some may be simple, others may be complicated. Much depends upon the size and content of the estate or the number of heirs. The records of the courts show frequent difficulties arising in the carrying out of "home-made" wills. It is the legal interpretation of the terms of the will that is binding on the executors and the legal interpretation of a phrase may be quite different than the meaning placed upon it by the testator. The services of a good lawyer would avoid such difficulties. Then there are points that might easily be overlooked in drawing the "home-made" will or following a standard form.

As an example, money which is part of the estate might be left in a joint bank account as a matter of convenience. When such a bank account is opened it is usually agreed that if one depositor dies the survivor takes title to the account. If the money in the account is to devolve upon the beneficiaries the will should specifically mention money in bank accounts.

Loose wording of a will may easily defeat the purpose of the author of the will while ignorance of legal requirements may result in the will having no value in the eyes of the law. The will is a legal document subject to legal interpretation only. The aid of a lawyer while not an absolute necessity in every case is highly desirable and the costs of such technical advice are comparatively small. Costs vary according to the amount of work involved in drawing the will and the size of the estate involved. If neither is large there is usually a minimum fee of $5.

Should List Assets in Estate

The actual drawing of the will, however, can follow only after the maker of the will has made an analysis of his estate to secure the net value. To arrive at this net value the current value of all assets should be taken as accurately as possible and from this total is deducted all current liabilities and then all estimated future liabilities such as expenses that would arise in the event of death. The net amount is the net value of the estate, all of which may not be revenue producing, and it is desirable to segregate revenue producing and non-revenue producing assets.

A form for estate analysis is outlined as follows, in a booklet issued by The Toronto General Trusts Corp.:

Gross Assets

1. Life insurance—face amount, not including double indemnity .... $...
2. Real estate—present estimated market value, without deducting any mortgages .... $...
3. Bonds, stocks and mortgages, present estimated market value .... $...
4. Interest in business—estimated .... $...
5. Cash balances including savings accounts .... $...
6. Notes receivable .... $...
7. Other assets, such as personal property .... $...

Total gross estate .... $...

Current Liabilities

1. Outstanding loans on life insurance policies .... $...
2. Mortgages on real estate .... $...
3. Notes payable including unpaid installments on real estate, stocks, automobile or other property .... $...
4. Other indebtedness .... $...

Total current liabilities .... $...

Estimated Eventual Liabilities

1. Estimated funeral and final expenses, unpaid bills, etc. .... $...
2. Succession duties .... $...
3. Administration expenses, including legal fees .... $...
4. Unpaid income tax .... $...

Total eventual liabilities .... $...

Total

From gross estate .... $...

Deduct:

Total current liabilities .... $...

Total eventual liabilities .... $...

Net estate to be left .... $...

Less:

Non-revenue producing assets such as personal effects, unimproved real estate, etc. .... $...

Net income producing estate .... $...

Such an inventory gives a comprehensive idea as to the extent and composition of the estate. Such an inventory, properly itemized, can also aid the executors in securing probate of the will and getting releases from the Succession Duty department. If the executor has an inventory prepared for him which it is only necessary to check over, some delay in winding up the estate can be avoided.

Then Consider Disposal

With the estate all itemized on paper consideration of its disposal will be facilitated. In the majority of cases there will be a wife or husband, children or other dependents who should have first consideration. There may also be bequests to churches, hospitals, various charities, employees and others not in the immediate family. It may be desired to leave some token of remembrance to friends and all of those who are to share in the estate can well be listed.

Bequests of various kinds can be provided for first, then cash gifts which are to be made to relatives and others. These subtracted from the net value of the estate leave the amount to be provided for wife and children or other chief beneficiary. If this amount is not sufficient to amply provide for the chief beneficiary the various bequests of minor importance can be scaled down. On the other hand, the smaller bequests might be increased.

The division that has been made would then be satisfactory if your executor were to take over your affairs and no change in values had occurred but your estate will not remain constant in size and values will appreciate or depreciate according to business conditions. Since the will only takes effect on the assets available at death, when the estate may be smaller or larger than it was when the will was drawn, it is advisable to divide the estate into parts, allocating a certain percentage to the various beneficiaries.

This division of an estate into parts overcomes the rigidity of definite figures that may impose hardship on certain beneficiaries if bequests are made as specific sums of money. As an example, an estate with a net value of $1,000,000 in August, 1929, might easily have shrunk to $600,000 by December, 1929, with depreciation in security values. Bequests of $500,000 to charitable institutions would leave $500,000 for the principal beneficiary in August but only $100,000 in December. Had the will provided for distribution by shares, all classes of beneficiaries would have had the same reduction and the principal beneficiary would have been protected. The reverse is also true and in a rising market the value of an estate might increase substantially. In this case, if the principal heirs were specifically provided for first and the less important heirs shared in the remainder of the estate the residual portion might be far greater than was originally intended.

Once a will is properly drawn a codicil from time to time will be all that is necessary to keep it up-to-date with your estate and correct the proportions that are to be distributed. If the estate increases or decreases to any considerable extent in most cases the will should be revised.

Executor Is Important

The choosing of an executor or executors for your estate is another part of the problem of setting your house in order. If the will is drawn with proper care and forethought the question of the proper administration of the estate after death must be considered. Trust companies offer well-established departments with experienced executives for undertaking the duties of executorship and their services are desirable especially in the handling of large or complicated estates. Above all, it is necessary that an executor should conserve the estate and act impartially, yet with consideration, toward the heirs. A personal friend may be able to meet all the requirements but it is desirable to choose an executor who may reasonably be expected to survive the maker of the will. In many cases the wife is named as an executor and if this is desirable it is often wise to appoint two executors so that the wife can have the benefit of outside counsel.

Editor's Note: There are many other important points to consider in drawing a will and these will be treated in subsequent articles in this series. The next article will appear in The Financial Post at an early date. Later the series will be published in booklet form.

This offering having been oversubscribed this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

We offer

3,750 Share Units

Dorval Siscoe Gold Syndicate

Limited

(No personal liability)

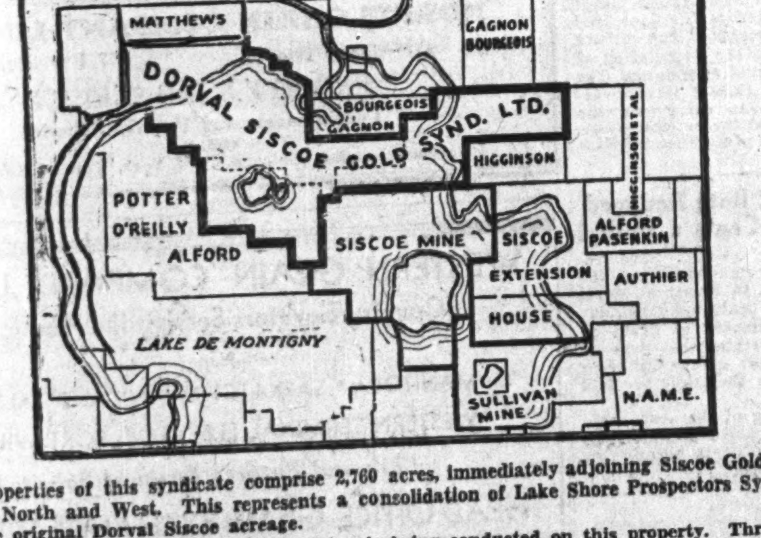
Authorized Capitalization 7,500 shares units, no par value.

Each unit entitles the holder to 200 shares of $1.00 par value in a $3,000,000 company which has already been incorporated.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

BRUCE P. DAVIS, Director, Barrister, Toronto — J. T. TEBBUTT, President, President, Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd. — E. M. TICE, Secretary-Treas., Toronto

Consulting Engineer, CHARLES SPEARMAN, B.Sc., M.A.



The properties of this syndicate comprise 2,760 acres, immediately adjoining Siscoe Gold Mines on the North and West. This represents a consolidation of Lake Shore Prospectors Syndicate and the original Dorval Siscoe acreage.

A most aggressive diamond drilling campaign is being conducted on this property. Three drill holes have already been put down with the most encouraging results. In No. 1 hole there is a consistent presence of quartz stringers throughout the entire core. The total width of granodiorite intersected was 63 feet. Tourmaline is generally present with the quartz. No. 2 hole cut the contact at a depth of 250 feet. Results on No. 3 diamond drill hole are regarded as perhaps the most interesting that have been established in the Siscoe Gold Area. At a depth of 889 feet a 16-foot solid quartz vein was encountered. No. 4 hole is now being drilled further to the Northwest. A sequence of Siscoe Gold Mines geology has apparently been proven for 2,500 feet into the Dorval Siscoe property.

Price: $20.00 Per Share Unit.

Ontario Mining and Development Corporation

Limited

Canada Permanent Building - TORONTO, Canada

Telephone: WAverley 1061*

Sees No Final Answer to Ottawa Pact Outcome

Foreign Policy Association Makes Comprehensive Survey of Results of Imperial Conference of 1932

That the final answer to the success or failure of the Ottawa Imperial Conference probably rests upon whether or not the grouping of nations into regional or political associations can effect a reduction in existing trade barriers and bring about an increase in the volume of world economic activity is the conclusion drawn by a comprehensive report on the Ottawa Conference published recently by the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

The conference, this report points out, has a twofold significance in that it represented in the first place the most ambitious effort to date, to stay the forces of the world depression by what in effect if not in name was international action; and was in effect in attempt to cope on a limited scale with the same problems which will confront the world economic conference. Secondly, the conference marked a significant advance in the movement toward greater economic unity within the Empire which has existed for nearly 40 years.

Atmosphere Auspicious

Reviewing briefly the historical and immediate factors which led up to the conference the report states the belief that the political atmosphere in which the conference met could scarcely have been more auspicious, but points out that even in the opening addresses there was strong diversion in points of view as evidenced by the willingness of the Dominion to increase tariffs in order to make preferences possible and the desire of Great Britain to prevent further tariff increases against the outside world. The principal difficulty throughout the conference, according to this analysis, lay in reconciliation of the British and Canadian points of view.

As to its effect on the Empire countries, this review believes it must remain an open question whether the Ottawa agreement in the long run will prove advantageous. "As opponents and defenders of the pact represent diametrically opposite schools of economic thought it would be presumptuous to pass final judgment at this time." Supporters believe that expansion of trade; further removal of troublesome imperial trade barriers; fairer treatment in the fixing of tariff duties and effectual stimulation of international trade will result.

Other observers, it is pointed out, believe the political gain will outweigh economic advantages, and in this way offer substantial encouragement for the forthcoming world conference.

Three Points of Opposition

Opposition, on the other hand, bases criticisms on three propositions; namely, that the effect of the pacts generally has been to raise rather than lower tariff schedules and to restrict rather than increase total trade; that the agreements have tied the hands of the Empire countries for a period of at least five years and hamper them in outside negotiations for reducing the world's trade barriers; that prices and cost of living in Great Britain will tend to increase without any comparable advantage in return.

This survey states definitely its opinion that the provision that Empire producers must offer their goods in the British market at prices, not exceeding the world price, is in fact meaningless as a protection against higher costs. It is argued that if the products only brought "world prices" in the British market, no benefit would be obtained by producers from the Ottawa agreement for it is "inconceivable that the imposition of tariff barriers in England would raise prices on the world market except where the market, as in the case of copper, may be controlled."

Effect on U. S. A.

As to the effect of the agreement on the United States, the survey admits that gains in inter-Imperial trade will in many cases be at the expense of American exports, but states it is impossible to make a close estimate of the actual loss involved. Unofficial estimates, it is pointed out placed the trade affected at $75,000,000, but the point is made that attempts to divert trade by artificially imposed barriers are frequently not as effective as expected.

It is stated, however, that in all probability the decline in American exports to Great Britain may be more serious than the drop in Canadian trade. In this regard, the increase in the British duties on fresh, canned and dried fruits is said to affect exports from the U. S. A. which in the past years have averaged approximately $40,000,000 annually.

Several other countries, it is pointed out, will probably suffer a greater proportionate loss in their exports to the U. K. than will the U. S., for while only about half of American imports into England on the basis of the 1930 are dutiable, over 70 per cent of the imports of European countries and nearly 85 per cent of Germany's shipment are subject to duty. Denmark, Argentina, and Soviet Russia are mentioned as being countries to be particularly affected.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS FIND GOLD SUPPLY IN MELTED SCRAP

Buying of Scrap Gold Lucrative Business With Many Prices

Higher price of gold is leading jewellers, dentists and makers of casket handles to canvass more diligently the availibility of other metals to replace gold in part at least. Dentists especially are offering substitutes for the gold fillings without which, Will Rogers says, "you are off the gold standard."

Dentists are complaining that the yellow metal cannot be readily procured. An enquiry by The Financial Post elicited the information that this is only partially correct. It is true that the Canadian Mint at Ottawa is curbing the sales of gold to dentists because of its inability to quote a firm price, pending settlement on the gold output of Canadian mines shipped to England. It takes about two weeks for final adjustment to be made and until settlement is effected, the government is not able to determine just what price should be paid to Canadian miners and as a result it is at somewhat of a loss to name a price to Canadian users of the metal in the art trades and in offices of dentists.

Scrap Gold New Business

Since gold became more valuable, a very lucrative business has been built up by dealers buying scrap gold. The prevailing price paid is four cents per karat per pennyweight and the spread in the prices offered for old gold by these mushroom merchants and the established jewellery concerns is an evidence of the handsome profit that is being made by the glorified junk dealers who, with their own unique methods of valuation, sift the gold from the dross of their customers' precious possessions.

At one large Toronto jewellery store it was learned that it was willing to pay 60 per cent more for the gold content of a given article than the newly established gold buyers, which is a clue to the profits that are being made by merchants of the melting pot.

The trade has to guard against the unscrupulous vendor of precious metals. Cases are related where an article of jewellery has had its gold gouged out and replaced with lead and afterward has been neatly coated over with a gold veneer. One instance was of a gold sovereign, that had had its centre gouged out and the body of the coin replaced with lead. Still another was of a gold watch with an ounce of lead carefully secreted, which goes to prove that the merchant of the melting pot in buying scrap gold must have a wary eye for the unscrupulous vendor and his profits must compensate for the risk he runs.

For the most part gold collected in this manner is shipped in batches to the Canadian Mint at Ottawa for melting down and refining. This gold is not marketed to the Mint, but returned to the shipper who receives on quantities less than $5,000, only the standard rate of $20.67 per ounce. In order to take advantage of the premium existing on gold, merchants receiving gold from the Mint market it as a commodity to dentists, jewellers and art trades under premium prices.

The bootlegger of gold also does a thriving business and it said that not a little finds its way to Australia and points where the highest market prevails.

KIRKLAND-HUDSON ASSETS $312,522

Derraugh Claims Dropped —Further Work Intended at Kirkland Lake

The Derraugh claims in the Swayze which have been under option to the Kirkland-Hudson Bay Gold, Mines have been dropped according to the annual report of the company just made public.

The Kirkland-Hudson Bay Mines is under the control of interests closely associated with the Lake Shore Mines, while the Derraugh claims were staked for a syndicate comprising principally Lake Shore employees. The reason given for dropping the option was that diamond drilling was not sufficiently interesting to justify the heavy development commitments.

At the company's Kirkland Lake claims, adjoining the Lake Shore Mines, further exploratory work is being conducted from the deep workings of the Lake Shore Mines.

An east drift on Lake Shore No. 1 vein on the 2,700 ft. level was carried to a point 100 ft. north of the north boundary of Kirkland-Hudson Bay and from this point a crosscut was run south into the latter property for a distance of 500 ft. At 200 ft. south of the boundary a 6-ft. vein was cut which gave encouraging values. This will be explored further at deeper levels. At a depth of 3,900 feet drifting is proceeding east on Lake Shore veins and will be carried into Kirkland-Hudson Bay property.

Liquid Position Good

The balance sheet dated December 31, 1932, shows current assets totaling $312,741 as against current liabilities of $219, giving a working capital of $312,522 as compared with $155,861 at the end of the previous year. Included in the current assets are 3,700 shares of Lake Shore Mines carried at cost or $24.10 per share and 613 shares of Noranda carried at cost or $36.60 per share. The current market valuation of these shares is some $45,000 in excess of that shown in the report. The outstanding shares have increased to about 2,950,000 shares reflecting the exercising of the options held by H. M. Porteous on treasury shares at 20 cents each.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending May 20.

Par Val.	Range 1933 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 15 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 20
1	.05	.03	Abana	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Aconda	2,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
No	.03	.03	Aldermac	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.03½	.01	Alexandria	27,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.05½	.02½	Algoma	46,900	.03	.03½	.02½	.03
1	.01	.00½	Algonquin	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Amity C.	11,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
No	.26½	.10	Amulet	22,793	.24	.24½	.22½	.22½
1	.01	.00½	Apex	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04	.02	Area	56,600	.03	.04	.03	.03
No	.04½	.01½	Arno	48,700	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	1.36	.74	Ashley	400	1.25	1.28	1.20	1.20
1	.14	.02½	Bagamac	18,050	.07	.07	.05½	.06½
1	.03	.00½	Baldwin	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.20	.08	Barry Hollinger	13,300	.08½	.09	.08½	.08½
No	1.66	.75	Base Metals	25,025	1.45	1.66	1.35	1.61
No	1.00	.98	Beattie	....	.98	....	....	....
1	.28	.08	Big Missouri	14,625	.20½	.24½	.20	.22
1	.18	.08½	Bobjo	25,800	.12	.13½	.12½	.13
No	7.65	2.28	Bralorne	17,084	5.85	7.65	5.75	7.60
1	.25	.15	Brett Trethewey	7,100	.19	.20	.17½	.19½
1	.03½	.01½	Brownlee	65,400	.02½	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.01	.00½	Buckingham	5,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.04½	.01½	Buffalo Can.	1,000	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.03½	.01½	Bunker Hill	20,000	.03	.03½	.02½	.03½
5s	1.10	.60	B'Wana McKubwa	....	1.10	....	....	....
No	.04	.02½	Canam Metals	....	.04	....	....	....
1	.12½	.03	Can. Kirkland	17,600	.05½	.05	.05½	.05½
1	.01	.00½	Capital Rouyn	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.03½	.01	Cartier Malartic	5,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
1	.48	.15	Castle Trethewey	34,413	.44½	.48	.42	[illegible]
1	.15	.05	Cen. Manitoba	18,500	.14	.14	.12	.12
1	.28	.17	Cen. Patricia	19,050	.23	.25	.22	.25
No	.11	.03	Chibougamau Pros.	14,200	.08	.09	.08	.08
	.10½	.03	Church. M. & Mill.	....	.05	....	....	....
No	.02½	.00½	Clericy	67,300	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
	.01½	.01	Clifton Cons.	148,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	3.90	1.65	Coast Copper	820	3.50	3.60	3.25	3.60
1	.05	.00½	Cobalt Contact	17,000	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.11	.05	Columario	12,600	.08½	.09	.07½	.08
5	1.05	.75	Coniagas	....	1.05	....	....	....
No	.45	.20	Coniaurum	2,370	.38	.43	.40	.41
25	103.00	54.00	Cons. Smelters	5,302	99.00	103.00	98.00	101.00
No	27.45	13.60	Dome Mines	29,570	23.50	27.45	23.50	27.40
No	.08	.03½	Dom. Explorers	500	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.01	.00½	Dominion Kirk	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04	.01	Don Rouyn	1,100	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.04½	.02	Duparquet	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	1.61	1.16	Eldorado	8,785	1.50	1.55	1.51	1.55
No	3.25	1.80	Falconbridge	10,870	3.17	3.23	3.10	3.15
1	.02½	.01	Federal	1,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.02½	.01½	Flintoba	....	.02½	....	....	....
No	.03	.01	Gilbec	26,000	.02	.03	.02½	.03
1	.09	.04	Goldale	4,000	.06½	.07½	.07½	.07½
10	.24	.10	Goldfield	15,587	.20	.23	.18	.18
	.01½	.01	Gold Reef	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.08½	.02	Goodfish	125,200	.03½	.08½	.03½	.05½
1	.03½	.01	Graham	3,500	.03	.02½	.02	.02
1	1.95	1.19	Granada	9,670	1.49	1.50	1.43	1.45
1	.08	.06	Grozelle	4,500	.03	.07	.06½	.06½
1	.31	.24	Halcrow Swayze	4,600	.30	.30½	.29	.29
1	.06	.02	Harker	9,000	.05½	.05½	.04½	.04½
1	.02½	.00½	Hilltop	....	.00½	....	....	....
5	9.60	6.00	Hollinger	14,687	9.25	9.30	9.00	9.05
1	.95	.61	Howey Gold	22,955	.79	.80	.78½	.78½
No	8.85	3.10	Hudson Bay	4,286	8.20	8.55	8.00	8.25
No	.40	.25	Huronian	80	.35	.32	.32	.32
No	16.85	8.00	Int. Nickel	49,915	15.15	16.25	15.10	15.30
1	.02	.00½	Jackson Manion	3,500	.00½	.01	.01	.01
1	.45	.20	Keeley	12,300	.45	.45	.40	.45
1	.02	.00½	Keora Mines	2,000	.00½	.01	.01	.01
1	.76	.48	Kirk. Hud. Bay	3,700	.50	.54	.50	.52
1	.02½	.00½	Kirk. Hunton	7,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.52	.30	Kirkland Lake	13,350	.35	.35	.34	.35
1	.03	.01½	Kirkland Premier	9,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
1	.22½	.12	Kirk. Townsite	12,600	.18	.18	.16½	.17½
20c	.02½	.00½	Koot. Florence	23,000	.02	.02	.01½	.02
1	.35	.15	Lakeland	....	.18	....	....	....
1	.18½	.08	Lake Maron	124,600	.10½	.12½	.10	.10½
1	40.00	30.75	Lake Shore	5,705	38.25	38.50	37.50	38.50
1	.08	.02½	Lebel Oro	3,000	.07½	.07	.06½	.06½
1	.52½	.20	Macassa	129,400	.49½	[illegible]	[illegible]	.44
1	.20	.05	Malartic	27,875	.18	.18	.15	.18
1	.02½	.01	Malrobic	62,200	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02½
No	.10	.02½	Mandy	3,000	.09	.09	.08	.08
No	.03½	.01	Manitoba Basin	497,950	.02	.03½	.02	.03
5	29.75	21.20	McIntyre	7,269	28.35	28.85	27.40	28.20
1	.50	.30	McKinley	....	.43	....	....	....
No	.08	.02½	McLeod River	168,000	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.23	.03	McMillan	10,325	.22	.23	.20	.23
No	.75	.46	McWatters	14,350	.64½	.64	.60	.63
1	.50	.15	McVittie	93,300	.38	.50	.37½	.48
5	1.00	.06	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	....	.55	....	....	....
No	1.80	1.20	Mining Corp.	10,640	1.61	1.69	1.55	1.62
1	.03½	.01½	Moffatt Hall	43,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
1	.06½	.02	Moneta	4,500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.00½	.00½	Montreal Rouyn	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.40	.11½	Moss	48,000	.13	.13½	.12½	.13
1	.02½	.00½	Murphy	17,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.05	.02½	Newbec	13,200	.04	.04½	.03½	.03½
1	.06	.01½	Night-Hawk Penn.	8,500	.05	.04½	.04	.04
5	2.45	1.15	Nipissing	8,225	2.35	2.40	2.10	2.20
No	29.65	19.75	Noranda	98,706	28.25	29.20	28.25	28.25
No	.52	.32½	Nor. Canada	34,000	.38	.40½	.38	.40½
No	.28	.19½	Normont-Gold	2,000	.27½	.28	.27	.28
No	.02½	.00½	Old Colony	166,600	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
1	.14	.05	Osisko	500	.09	.10	.10	.10
1	.27	.11	Parkhill	1,400	.26	.25½	.25½	.25½
1	.03½	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	4,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.02
1	1.00	.50	Pend Oreille	3,575	.95	.98	.95	.95
1	.01½	.00½	Peterson Cobalt	1,800	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	11.75	4.30	Pioneer Gold B.C.	72,305	9.65	11.75	9.60	11.60
1	.01½	.00½	Porcupine Crown	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Potter Doal	7,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.82	.55	Premier Gold	17,150	.72	.77	.70½	.72
1	.03½	.00½	Preston E. Dome	189,900	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
No	1.08	.68	Prospectors Air's	1,800	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.05
No	*1.00	1.00	Quebec Pros.	....	....	....	....	....
No	.15	.08	Quemont	1,100	.14	.13	.12	.13
1	.02½	.00½	Ribago	40,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
1	.03	.01½	Ritchie	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.04	.01	Robb Montbray	22,400	.02	.03	.02½	.03
1	1.21	.75	San Antonio	20,192	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.07
1	.03	.03	Seven Troughs	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.82	.33	Sherritt Gordon	55,197	.77	.82	.75	.82
1	1.77	1.25	Siscoe	147,355	1.54	1.54	1.40	1.45
1	.10½	.02½	South Keora	4,500	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.06	.01½	Stadacona	329,200	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
1	.14	.07	St. Anthony	1,000	.09	.09½	.09	.09½
No	1.49	.60	Sudbury Basin	28,180	1.26	1.49	1.24	1.35
1	.06½	.00½	Sudbury Contact	8,000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	.01½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	....	.00½	....	....	....
No	.16½	.16½	Sudbury Nickel	....	.16½	....	....	....
1	.38½	.20	Sullivan	53,050	.37	.38	.36	.36
1	1.21	.72	Sylvanite	29,550	.88	.90	.86	.87
1	.03½	.01½	Tashota	....	.01½	....	....	....
	.18½	.15½	Tashota Goldfield	....	.18½	....	....	....
1	5.40	3.70	Teck Hughes	41,817	4.75	4.85	4.63	4.84
1	.10	.03	Thom. Cadillac	5,900	.09	.09	.03	.05
1	.23	.10	Towagmac	500	.20	.22	.22	.22
1	2.00	1.00	Treadwell	300	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.60
1	.12	.04	United Kirkland	....	.11	....	....	....
1	.06½	.01½	Vacuum Gas	3,000	.02	.02	.02	.02

Par Val.	Range 1933 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close May 15 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 20
No	2.40	2.30	Venezuela	....	2.35	....	....	....
No	1.28	.80	Ventures	53,975	1.11	1.11	1.02	1.05
1	.22	.03	Vickers	20,000	.05	.04½	.03	.03
1	.45	.20	Vipond	14,050	.42	.45	.42	.43
No	.81	.35	Waite Ackerman	400	.73	.81	.70	.81
1	.04½	.02½	White Lake	1,500	.04	.04½	.04	.04
1	.08	.02	Wiltsey Coughlan	27,300	.07½	.08	.07	.07½
1	.12½	.07	Wood Kirkland	4,500	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
No	5.35	3.73	Wright-Hargreaves	22,390	5.15	5.25	5.10	5.20
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.12	.08	Acme Gas & Oil	12,700	.09½	.09½	.08½	.08½
	.04½	.04½	Admiral	2,000	....	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.82	.55	Ajax	4,950	.67	.70	.67	.70
1	.23½	.05	Alta. Pacific	4,100	.22½	.21	.17½	.17½
1	.18½	.05	Amalgamated	174,818	.10	.18½	.10	.13
No	.14	.04½	Associated	6,500	.13	.14	.11½	.11½
No	.05	.01	Baltac	6,500	.05	.06	.03½	.03½
1	*.05	.02½	Brit. Dominion	....	....	....	....	....
No	.70	.25	Calgary & Ed.	2,300	.70	.68	.64	.64
1	.13	.03	Calmont	4,950	.12	.12	.08	.08
1	.11	.03½	Common. Pete.	3,400	.09½	.11	.06	.06
No	.45	.05	Dalhousie	2,050	.40	.45	.37	.37
No	.02	.02	Devenish	....	.02	....	....	....
No	*.02	.00½	Dome Oil	....	....	....	....	....
No	.22	.05½	East Crest	17,600	.18	.22	.17	.21
	.38	.25	Erie Gas	....	.27	....	....	....
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	357,000	.00½	.01½	.00½	.00½
No	.30	.05	Foothills	1,100	.30	.25½	.25	.25
No	.09½	.01	Freehold	60,300	.09½	.09	.08	.08½
1	*.02	.00½	Great West	....	....	....	....	....
No	.04	.01½	Hargal	....	.01	....	....	....
No	*.05	.02	High Sarcee	....	....	....	....	....
No	.95	.30	Home	9,770	.90	.87	.75	.80
No	*.05	.01½	Homestead	....	....	....	....	....
1	.20	.10	Homestead O. & G.	2,500	.12	.13	.13	.13
1	*.01	.00½	Illinois Alberta	....	....	....	....	....
No	*.02½	.00½	Lethbridge	....	....	....	....	....
No	.15	.15	Lowery	500	....	.15	.15	.15
No	*.02	.00½	Madison	....	....	....	....	....
	.06	.05½	Marjon	....	....	....	....	....
1	1.00	.14	Mayland	1,940	.88	.90	.70	.70
No	.03½	.03½	McD. Segur Ex.	....	.03½	....	....	....
1	*.04	.01	McD. Segur N.	....	....	....	....	....
1	.50	.25	McLeod	4,000	.35	.50	.44	.45
No	.15	.07½	Mercury	31,850	.11	.15	.11½	.14½
No	.32	.11	Merland	43,450	.32	.32	.27	.27
No	.13	.09	Mill City Pete	....	.12	....	....	....
1	.38	.12	Model	6,500	.35	.38	.30	.33
1	*.05	.04	Monalta	....	....	....	....	....
1	*.07	.03	Moose Mountain	....	....	....	....	....
1	*.01	.01	New Federal	....	....	....	....	....
5	.20	.09	Nordon	37,350	.13½	.16	.12½	.13
No	.04	.02½	Oil Selections	5,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
No	.15	.04½	Okalta	17,100	.10	.15	.10	.11½
No	.50	.20	Olga Gas & Oil	17,600	.44	.48	.41	.43
No	.03½	.01	Penn. Pete	....	.01½	....	....	....
1	.17	.13	Petrol Oil & Gas	1,200	.15	.16	.15	.15
No	*.14	.08	Ranchmen's	....	....	....	....	....
1	*.01	.00½	Regent	....	....	....	....	....
No	*.02½	.01	Richfield	....	....	....	....	....
No	15.50	5.75	Royalite	1,123	13.00	13.50	12.45	12.50
1	.11	.05	Sarnia Oil	2,500	.08½	.09	.08½	.08½
1	*.03	.01	Signal Hill	....	....	....	....	....
1	.16	.04	South West Pete	100	.16	.15	.15	.15
1	.06	.06	Spooner	....	.06	....	....	....
No	.38	.12	Sterling Pacific	700	.38	.34	.30	.32
	.43½	.43	Trinidad Oil	....	.43½	....	....	....
1	*.11	.07½	Turner Valley	....	....	....	....	....
No	.16	.03	United	45,750	.11	.14	.09½	.12½
1	*.09½	.03	Vulcan	....	....	....	....	....
No	.01	.00½	Wainwell	....	.00½	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to May 15)					
25c	.01	.00½	Bayview	5,000	.00½	.01	.01	.01
20c	.08	.02½	Beaver Silver	77,000	.05½	.06½	.05	.05
1	1.15	.60	B. C. Silver	100	.85	1.15	1.15	1.15
25c	.17	.10	Big Slide	16,400	.14	.12½	.10	.11
25c	.05½	.03	Bluebird	10,300	.05	.05	.04	.01½
No	6.20	1.38	Bralorne	16,313	5.80	5.95	5.65	5.70
1	.40	.05	Bridge River Cons.	92,400	.29	.33	.27	.31
	.56	.35	Bridge River Exp.	116,150	.40	.56	.40	.54
100	89.00	88.50	B. C. Electric pfd.	....	88.50	....	....	....
1	2.85	1.50	Cariboo Gold	3,205	1.95	2.10	1.80	2.00
No	12.90	5.60	Coast Breweries	420	11.00	11.25	9.75	10.45
25c	.02½	.00½	Corke Province	19,800	.02	.02	.00½	.00½
1	.02½	.00½	Cotton Belt	....	.02½	....	....	....
1	.04	.00½	Dalhousie Mines	6,000	.02½	.03½	.01½	.03½
1	.55	.28	George Copper	200	.55	.50	.50	.50
50c	*.02	.01	Geo. Enterprise	....	....	....	....	....
1	.09½	.02	Georgia River	171,700	.07½	.07½	.05	.06
1	.30	.16	Golconda	2,000	.25	.27	.27	.27
1	.80	.60	Gold Belt	5,150	.60	.80	.60	.80
50c	.07½	.03½	Grandview	25,800	.07	.07	.05½	.06
1	.01½	.00½	Independence	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.03	.01	Indian Mines	7,500	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.17	.08½	Inter. Coal	1,700	.16	.17	.12	.15
1	*.21	.21	Jack Waite	....	....	....	....	....
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	16,000	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
	.01	.01	Lakeview	....	.01	....	....	....
10c	.05½	.01	Lucky Jim	15,600	.05½	.05	.04	.04½
10c	.33	.20	Meridian Min.	47,450	.34	.35	.26	.32
5c	.05	.05	Metaline Metals	....	.05	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Morton Woolsey	11,000	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
50c	.05½	.00½	National Silver	76,650	.04½	.05	.04	.04
	.81	.74	Nicola	800	.70	.80	.80	.80
50c	.17½	.02½	Noble Five	80,400	.15	.15½	.12½	.13
50c	.01	.00½	Oregon Copper	....	.01	....	....	....
	.65	.40	Pioneer Ext.	6,650	....	.66	.40	.60
1	10.30	4.30	Pioneer Gold	11,080	10.10	10.15	9.60	9.75
	.11	.10	Planet	....	.11	....	....	....
	.14½	.04½	Porter Idaho	20,050	.12	.13	.11	.12
50c	.02	.00½	Premier Border	148,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
No	.22	.10	Reeves McDonald	3,400	.21	.22	.20	.22
No	.14	.04	Reward Min.	20,150	.09½	.12	.09½	.10
1	1.35	.60	Reno Gold	96,650	1.10	1.35	1.05	1.15
1	.09½	.01	Rufus Argenta	17,500	.03	.07	.05	.05
1	.07	.02½	Ruth Hope	11,400	.08	.07	.05½	.03½
1	.08½	.03½	Silverado	3,100	.07	.08	.03	.08
	.03	.01½	Silversmith	5,000	.01½	.03	.04	.04
25c	.03	.01	Silver Crest	32,500	.05	.05½	.04	.04
50c	.04½	.01	Snowflake	217,550	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
1	.30	.25	Sunloch	200	.25	.25	.25	.25
No	.12	.07	Vanalta	200	.08	.10	.10	.10
50c	.35	.08	Wayside	115,900	.31	.35	.29	.30
25c	.03½	.01½	Waverly Tangier	200,700	.07	.08½	.05½	.07½
20c	.05	.01½	Wellington	17,500	.04	.04	.06	.04
1	.15	.03	Whitewater	21,100	.13½	.14½	.12	.12

*Quotations for 1932. No sales recorded in 1933 to date.

DIVIDEND PAYERS

Company	Rate	Yield %	Company	Rate	Yield %
Ajax Oil	8c.	11.42	Merland Oils†	2½c.	....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	....	Noranda	$1.10	....
Coniaurum†	3c.	....	Petrol Oil	*2c.	....
Cons. Smelters*	10%	....	Premier	12c.	16.66
Dome Mines	$1+55c.	5.65	Pioneer, B.C.	24c.	2.06
Falconbridge	10c.	....	Royalite	*1.50	....
Hollinger	65c.+10c.	8.28	Siscoe	12c.	8.27
Howe Sound	40c.	....	Sterling Pacific Oil†	2½c.	....
Lake Shore	$2+$1	7.79	Sylvanite	4+1c.	5.74
McIntyre	$1.50+12½c.	5.73	Teck Hughes	60c.	12.39
McLeod Oils‡	5c.	....	Wright-Har.	20c.	3.84

*Stock. ‡Interim. †Initial. *Paid in 1932.

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Ont.

May 23, 1933

	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Price	Yield
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Oct.	85.00	5.61
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 July	95.00	5.63
Alberta	6	1 Mar., 1947	1 Sept.	100.50	5.95
*British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Oct.	88.50	5.99
*British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	95.00	5.49
British Columbia	6	15 Feb., 1947	15 Aug.	101.00	5.90
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 July	82.00	5.85
*Manitoba	5	2 Dec., 1959	2 June	93.00	5.50
Manitoba	6	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	99.50	6.05
*New Brunswick	4	1 June, 1948	1 June	92.00	4.75
*New Brunswick	4½	15 June, 1936	15 June	100.00	4.75
New Brunswick	5½	1 May, 1950	1 Nov.	103.50	5.19
*Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 Nov.	99.00	4.59
Nova Scotia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]	15 Oct., 1943	15 Oct.	103.50	4.68
Ontario	5½	1 Feb., 1947	1 Aug.	107.00	4.80
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Oct.	95.60	4.85
P. E. I.	6	1 May, 1947	1 Nov.	110.00	5.00
*Quebec	4½	1 May, 1961	1 Nov.	100.50	4.22
*Saskatchewan	4½	1 Sept., 1955	1 Sept.	86.00	5.60
*Saskatchewan	5	1 Nov., 1959	1 Nov.	92.00	5.58
Saskatchewan	6	15 Mar., 1952	15 Sept.	99.00	6.09
*Newfoundland	5	31 Dec., 1952	30 June	73.00	7.64
*Newfoundland	5½	1 July, 1939	1 July	77.50	10.33
*Newfoundland	6½	30 June, 1936	30 June	86.00	12.20
Cities					
*Montreal	5	1 Sept., 1963	1 Sept.	102.50	4.84
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan., 1955	1 July	96.55	4.73
*Vancouver	5	15 Jan., 1970	15 July	85.20	6.00
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Sept.	92.00	6.00
*Edmonton	5½	1 Apr., 1947	1 Oct.	90.90	6.50
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1945	1 July	82.60	7.50
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 July	108.80	5.25
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 June	96.35	5.25
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 July	75.00	7.00
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 July	89.25	6.25
Quebec	[illegible]	1 June, 1948	1 June	102.00	4.81

*Payable in New York.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Business Opportunities

A PARTNER wanted. Any one having $25,000.00 to invest in hardware and plumbing trade, to join established firm of over forty-five years. For details, write to Box 124, The Financial Post.

GENTLEMAN having exclusive sales franchise throughout U. S. A. for leading British manufacturer established over 100 years, seeks capital for marketing comprehensive high quality line. Future developments will prove highly remunerative in connection with proposed manufacturing establishment. Strictest investigation invited. Principals only. Box 126, The Financial Post.

Position Wanted

POSITION wanted by experienced financial man—capable of taking full charge of office in capacity of secretary-treasurer. Immediate salary not main consideration provided future promising. Best of references as to ability and integrity. Box No. 122, The Financial Post.

Service for Investors

INDIVIDUAL investors may secure a special service on specific companies in which they are interested. Service includes detailed analyses and all newscards and revisions published on those companies during the year. Send in your list of companies. Rate—$12 a year for any 10 companies. Additional companies pro rata. Or write The Financial Post Corporation Service, 210 Dundas Street West, Toronto, for further particulars.

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ARE you posted on what publicity your products are receiving in the Canadian Press? Do you know how many dealers are advertising your wares and how much space they are using? Our CLIPPING SERVICE would keep you constantly informed of these matters. The fees are moderate. Write for the whole story. Canadian Press Clipping Service, 481 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Stenotype Service

BE QUOTED correctly! At every gathering where it is desirable to record accurately all that has been said, let Stenotype Service take the responsibility. Mechanical shorthand is employed to insure speedy, trustworthy verbatim reports. Conventions, club gatherings, boards of directors, political associations, etc., etc., can employ this service at all meetings with assurance of satisfaction. Fees are moderate. For further information write The Stenotype Reporting Bureau, 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Business Space to Let

MOVING to new offices? If so, you want thoroughly modern, fireproof offices served by swift elevators and flooded with sunlight and clean air; central location, free from traffic congestion and plenty of parking space. Very likely you have definite ideas about the maximum rent you will pay. Come, then, and inspect the MacLean Publishing Company's office building at University Avenue and Dundas Street, where there are a few small suites of offices available having each and every advantage enumerated above, at rentals that will attract you. Apply to The MacLean Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto. Phone ADelaide 9131.

Miscellaneous

WILL anyone assist small hospital in temporarily impoverished prairie district, to survive this depression. One thousand dollars will cover another year's requirements. Particulars, references, Box 117, Financial Post, Toronto.

Tailings

Shareholders of McLeod River Mining Corp. are officially advised by E. R. Reid, president of the company, that the long deferred commencement of dredging operations is soon to become a reality. The annual meeting of the company is called for May 18 at which time shareholders will receive particulars of the status of their company.

* * *

"Placer Mining in British Columbia," issued by the British Columbia Department of Mines, is an extensive survey of the areas that have proven favorable for placer gold mining in that province.

The bulletin is available through the department at 25 cents per copy.

Island Lake Share Sales Not Benefitting Treasury

The activity in the share of Island Lake Mines has brought a note of warning from Ventures Ltd., its chief sponsor.

The only shares available for trading, says Ventures, are vendors shares the proceeds from which do not find their way into the company's treasury. Satisfactory progress at the property under Ventures' guidance is reported, but it is very much of a prospect. The shares are not listed, but there has been some activity in over-the-counter sales.

Argentine Wheat Stocks Total 84,653,000 Bushels

April shipments of wheat from the Argentine amounted to 17,269,680 bushels, slightly less than the amounts exported in the two previous months. Stocks still available for export amount to 84,653,252 bushels, according to the May 1 estimate.

China and Great Britain made purchases of wheat during April while the neighboring countries of Brazil, Chile and Uruguay all were buyers of fair quantities. According to the correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires, the opinion held there is that the embargo placed on Russian wheat by Great Britain will result in increased sales of Argentine wheat in that market.

Increase in price levels has added a speculative element to the market but the increase has not been nearly as great as in either Chicago or Winnipeg. Offers to sell at country points have resulted from higher prices but these have not been sufficient to create any selling pressure.

Weather Conditions Good Though Operations Late

Seeding operations in western Canada have progressed satisfactorily during the past week, with weather conditions generally favorable in spite of heavy rains in some parts delaying work temporarily. Grasshoppers are in evidence in some localities but control measures are well in hand and authorities expect to be able to cope with the situation satisfactorily, according to the weekly crop report of the Agriculture Department, Canadian National Railways.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 185

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May, 1933, and that the same will be payable (less five per cent Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada) at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April, 1933. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. H. LOGAN
General Manager

Toronto, 21st April, 1933.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1933, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July, 1933, to shareholders of record of the 20th June, 1933.

By Order of the Board.
Dudley Dawson,
General Manager.

Toronto, 18th May, 1933.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND No. 254

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record of June 15th, 1933, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

By order of the Board.
J. A. McLEOD,
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., May 16th, 1933.

The Canadian Foreign Investment Corporation

Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of 8% per annum has been declared for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1932, on the 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, to be payable on June 15th, 1933, to Holders of shares of the said stock of record on June 1st, 1933.

R. J. R. STOKES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

May 22nd, 1933.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend (No. 103) of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) on the paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared payable on Friday the 30th day of June, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1933.

By Order of the Board,
F. P. L. LANE,
Secretary.

Montreal, Quebec,
May 19th, 1933.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, and payable to all shareholders of record May 31st, 1933, and that cheques will be mailed to them on the 15th day of June, 1933.

By Order of the Board,
HUGH A. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF PER CENT for the current quarter, being at the rate of

Ten Per Cent Per Annum

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable

Monday, the Third Day of July

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of June, 1933.

By order of the Board.
WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 17th, 1933.

This Week in Wheat

From Our Grain Correspondent

Market Eases

WINNIPEG.—Wheat prices took a rest this week after a joy-ride which upped the quoted worth of Canada's major commodity from around the 50 cent levels at the beginning of April to a high point of 65.5 cents for cash No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg. The market just got tired after all the fireworks of previous weeks and slid down about five cents a bushel as export demand for the Canadian product failed to develop. Other factors were lack of important constructive financial and political developments and continued uncertainty pervading foreign exchange markets. The chief constructive factor on the Canadian side was the strength in the British pound sterling, but British buying has temporarily dried up with the appearance of 60 cent wheat.

Many observers are showing increasing concern about the failure of British and European demand to develop on any broad scale. With only another 10 weeks to hear from, Canada finds herself with a saleable wheat stock of roughly 240,000,000 bushels and unless something approaching a miracle occurs very soon this country will find herself with a carryover far above the high figure of 156,000,000 bushels estimated by the D. B. S. as probable carryover on July 31. One favorable aspect is the report from Ottawa that John I. McFarland has been able to dispose profitably of a large quantity of his reputed federal holdings of 130,000,000 bushels during the recent price boom. If this is true it will at least lift a heavy financial burden from federal shoulders.

* * *

Russian Situation

THERE are reports that Russia has been negotiating with the Argentine for some fairly large purchases of wheat. It must be remembered that Russian imports of wheat about this time of year have frequently occurred, even in years when Russia has previously exported wheat on a large scale. Such imports have usually gone in through Vladivostok, and appear to have been related more to transportation difficulties in furnishing food supplies to her far Eastern areas than to actual scarcity of wheat. On various occasions several million bushels of Canadian wheat have been so taken. This year the lower price of Argentine wheat makes it likely that any Russian imports will be from that country. Such imports will not be an important market factor unless they should develop on a larger scale than usual. Should it appear, however, that Russia is to import wheat through either the Baltic or the Black Sea, that would be considered much more significant.

At the beginning of this season it was estimated that Russia might succeed in exporting a total of 30,000,000 bushels from Black Sea ports, but the total actually reached was only 17,000,000 bushels. For months reports of internal conditions have suggested food shortages in Russia, but it has been difficult to be sure whether there was any great deficiency in the total supply of bread-stuffs, or whether merely internal difficulties in collecting and distributing wheat were indicated. Exhaustion of reserves of grain, whether held in warehouses or on farms seems to have been pretty well established, however. That should mean heavy drafts on the first available supplies of winter wheat from the South, when a new crop is harvested, which together with short production due to the decline in seeded winter wheat, should severely limit, if it does not entirely preclude, Russian ability to export wheat, at the opening of a new crop year.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 37

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 28c. Canadian Currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 15th day of June, 1933, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 37 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1933, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 14th day of June, 1933.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of June to the 15th day of June, 1933, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income War Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada having been amended, effective April 1st, 1933, to provide that a tax of 5% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada, the above mentioned tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the 5% tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates will be required by the paying Bankers in respect of all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Stockholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the 5% Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require the receipt or certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax for such payment. In order to secure such proof from the Canadian Commissioner it is necessary for the United States stockholder to submit, at the time of cashing his dividend coupon, an ownership certificate on Canadian form No. 601. Only in this way can the Canadian Commissioner identify the withheld Canadian tax with the specific recipient of the dividend in order to furnish the necessary individual receipt. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, in Toronto.

By order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
22nd May, 1933.

Grain and Milling in Canada

CANADIAN STOCKS FORM ALMOST ALL EXPORTABLE GRAIN

Prices Exclude U. S. A.—Other Countries' Wheat Stocks Depleted

All factors relating to world wheat production and export seem to favor Canada among the exporting countries and Canadian exports may be expected to be well maintained until next December, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation, dated May 19, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Critical condition of the winter wheat crops in the United States, and drought in Australia have combined with lack of exportable surplus in Russia and Danubian countries, excluding United States through present prices and shipment of almost all the 1932 crop in the Argentine and Australia, to create this condition.

United States official crop report dated April 1, indicates a probable production in the winter wheat belt of 337 million bushels compared with 334 million bushels indicated at March 1 and a five-year average of 589 million bushels for the years from 1926 to 1930.

Reduce U. S. A. Surplus

Damage sustained by the winter wheat crop in the United States materially affects the status of the accumulated surplus in that country in its relation to the world wheat situation. If the winter wheat crop does not exceed present indications and if an average spring crop is harvested, total production in 1933 will not be sufficient for normal domestic needs and the accumulated surplus will have to be drawn upon to an indeterminate extent.

Shipments of wheat from Australia and the Argentine continue on a moderate scale, about 30 million bushels being exported from the two countries during the past four weeks. Prolonged drought has caused anxiety in Australia in regard to the new crop and is reported to have resulted in a reduction in the acreage sown to wheat this year. While some light rain has been received, considerable extra moisture is needed to offset the effects of drought.

Opening of Navigation

Opening of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes late in April resulted in large quantities of wheat being moved down to more favorable export positions. Exports from Montreal, Quebec and Sorel commenced during the third week in April and up to May 11 over 9 million bushels had been cleared, slightly less than in the early open season of 1932.

The immediate supply position is that Russia has no wheat for sale, the Danube has no wheat available for export, the United States cannot compete at present price levels and the bulk of the 1932 Australian and Argentine crops have already been marketed. Consequently, the only wheat available for the world market is the balance of the southern hemisphere crops and the reserves held in Canada. The 1933 crops of Russia, Danubian countries and the United States will be harvested slightly before the bulk of the Canadian crop and on the size of these crops will depend the situation for the balance of the year.

Uncertainty will exist as to the size of the 1933 Russian crop and whether the Soviet will or will not export wheat. Many factors weigh against the probability of Russia being an exporter during the coming crop year, chief of which are reports that the internal situation is serious, the low point of cereal reserves and the sharp shrinkage in livestock numbers making the people more than ever dependent on wheat for food.

The Danube harvested a very small crop in 1932 and somewhat larger production may be expected in 1933, although absolute recovery from conditions in 1932 cannot be expected. During the past six crop years Danubian exports have averaged about 36 million bushels. Only an exceptionally large Danubian crop would have serious consequences upon the supply situation.

Position of the United States has been set out above. Total production will likely fall below 600,000,000 bushels and should, by any chance, the spring crop be a partial failure United States will have to materially reduce her surplus for domestic purposes.

SEEDING PROGRESS BEHIND YEAR AGO

Only in Manitoba did the acreage sown at May 20 compare favorably with the same date a year ago, according to the crop report of the Searle Grain Co., and even in that province operations were almost eight days later than the average for this date. About 97 per cent of the acreage which will be sown to wheat was seeded in Manitoba compared with 99 per cent in 1932, while in Saskatchewan 72.4 per cent was seeded compared with 91.7 per cent in 1932 and in Alberta the precentage was 57.6 compared with 90.1. Operations were 6.7 days late in Saskatchewan and 10 days in Alberta.

Reports from correspondents throughout Western Canada indicate that a 6 per cent decrease in wheat acreage may be expected, the individual provinces being as follows: Manitoba, 6.3 per cent; Saskatchewan, 5.9 per cent; Alberta, 5.7 per cent.

Better moisture conditions were reported from Alberta at May 20 than the average for the previous ten years, the percentage being 107, but in Saskatchewan and Manitoba the comparative percentages of 85.5 and 90.4 indicate considerably less moisture than the average. In every case, however, moisture conditions at May 20 are slightly better than at the corresponding date of 1932.

NOTICE

Village of Markdale
$59,710.54
5½% Debentures
Twenty-year serial plan.
Tenders received until June 1st.
J. LUCAS,
Village Clerk.

Sees Acreage Reduction As Menace to Canada

United States Apparently Weaned Away from Original Plan of Reducing Her Own Acreage to General Reduction Idea at Wheat Parley

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The wheat conference at Geneva between government representatives of the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine is disappointing. Instead of being merely harmless, it seems likely to result in diverting the efforts of the United States, already initiated there, from reduction of wheat acreage in order to get out of the wheat export trade, and to maintain domestic prices above world levels, into an attempt to get other countries to reduce wheat acreage so the United States can maintain acreage, and remain in the export business.

As a diplomatic effort on the part of Canada this does not rank very high, both because this country has a greater interest in wheat than any other, and because we are in a better position here to know what is going on.

Official Pronouncement

The official communiqué issued at the close of the Geneva conference, after declaring that the wheat problem was the main key to world recovery, declared:

"The problem can be solved only by international action. The three main measures for this international action, which should be conceived as something provisional, would be: (a) Limitation of production and possibility of exports; (b) liquidation of stocks; (c) maintenance of a reasonable import margin in European importing countries."

Conversations on the first two points are to be resumed in London after the delegates have consulted their respective governments. The third is dealt with in a lengthy argument, addressed to European countries, endeavoring to show why they should, to some extent, modify their protective policies on wheat in the interests of world recovery.

Concern Felt

The sentence in the official statement which gives most concern reads as follows:

"Compared with the London wheat conference of May, 1931, the present meeting admits of a new element of the greatest importance; on the American side there exist legal possibilities for co-operation."

This, of course, refers to the enactment of the farm relief bill by the U. S. Congress, conferring wide powers upon the president, or technically upon his secretary of agriculture to take steps for reduction of wheat acreage, and authorizing the imposition of taxes to be paid by consumers in order to raise funds to bring about acreage reduction, whether by buying or leasing lands to take them out of production, or by subsidizing farmers in order to persuade them not to produce. It needed no suggestion of similar action in other countries to persuade Congress to pass this bill.

U. S. A. Position

In so far as wheat was concerned the United States was in effect renouncing export trade. That country grows wheat primarily for its own citizens. What is left over is an awkward surplus, which because it must be sold abroad at world prices, tends to bring internal prices down to that level. If nothing is done, economic pressure will shortly drive enough farmers out of wheat to bring production to a domestic level, but to avoid the harshness of that process the country is prepared to take other steps to bring about the desired reduction.

Now it would appear, however, that at Geneva some sort of tentative agreement has been worked out by which in essence Canada persuades the United States not to go through with the original plan, but instead to reduce acreage to a much smaller extent, and to let this country in on the reduction plan. If the plans hinted at are to be carried out it means that we are inducing the United States to remain in the business of raising wheat for export, holding out the hope that by international action the price of wheat may be increased to a point that will make that enterprise once more attractive.

Share Reduction

Hopes of course are held out that the acreage reduction is to be shared as well by Australia and the Argentine. But no one has worked out any plan for reducing acreage there, any more than a plan has been developed that might apply in Canada. We have only to look at the difficulties of doing anything of the kind in Canada to realize what an unsubstantial benefit this country has to offer, or has to expect from those countries. The United States has a plan, which involves heavy taxation of her bread consumers, but at least the money can be obtained. Nothing corresponding can be done in this country, or in those of the southern hemisphere, because the money is neither available nor to be raised. But perhaps before the time comes to reduce to writing the proposals discussed it may become apparent how impracticable the scheme is.

A newspaper despatch from Geneva declared it to be an open secret that "the ability to dump its stocks of wheat on the world market has been one of the best cards in the hands of Henry Morgenthau, head of the American delegation, in pushing acreage reduction and other American proposals, and is likely to be useful, too, in bringing European into line." Such a statement might indicate that President Roosevelt's advisers are beginning to think that perhaps after all the original plan envisaged by the farm relief bill will not work, and that something else must be tried in its stead, or the blame for failure placed on other shoulders than those of the administration. Or, more probably it might indicate that President Roosevelt, having found something that is expected to be useful in his own country, wants to benefit the rest of world by forcing other countries, for their own good, to adopt something similar. Taking for granted the good will behind the proposals, Canada has too much at stake in connection with wheat to delegate her thinking on this subject to the president of the United States or to anyone else.

NORMAL RAINFALL IN ALBERTA ALONE

Other Two Provinces Report Considerably Less Than Usual

Western Canada moisture conditions, compiled by the Searle Grain Co. from the records of 263 rain gauges in the three provinces, show that only Alberta received a normal amount of moisture during the period from April 1 to May 15, the actual percentage of the ten year average, weighted for wheat acreage, being 96 compared with 70 per cent in Saskatchewan and 51 per cent in Manitoba.

Usually farmers do not wish moisture during the latter part of April and the first week of May in order that seeding operations may not be retarded but sufficient rainfall is required during the following few weeks in order that the seeds may have sufficient moisture to ensure healthy germination. Even though there is sufficient sub-soil moisture, rainfall is necessary to provide nourishment for the small roots of newly planted grain.

Alberta, with 110 rain gauges reporting, averaged 2 inches of rainfall during the six weeks period. Saskatchewan, with 118 rain gauges reporting, averaged 1.15 inches compared with 1.75 for ten years or more, while Manitoba, with 35 rain gauges reporting, average .96 inch compared with a ten-year average of 1.95 inches.

Snowfall cannot usually be counted on to provide sub-soil moisture, the report points out, as it usually falls while the ground is frozen and runs off before the ground has been thawed out, but during the past winter thaws in February and March, followed by snow, probably changed this to some extent.

WARM AND DRY IS PRAIRIE NEED

Wheat Seeding Over in Manitoba — Others Later

A change in weather in western Canada on May 16 from fair and quite warm to cloudy and cool with rain and snow in various parts, particularly in Alberta, resulted in some hold-up of seeding operations, but good progress had been made prior to the change, according to the weekly crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway dated May 19. Manitoba wheat is practically all seeded, 80 per cent completed in Saskatchewan and 60 per cent in Alberta.

Some progress has also been made in seeding coarse grains although in some districts cultivation is just getting started due to the slow growth of weeds. About 40 per cent of oats is now in the ground over the three provinces and a small percentage of barley.

Weather has been mostly fair and warm to quite warm during the week in Manitoba, accompanied by scattered light to heavy showers. Wheat seeding is ordinarily completed, oats 63 per cent and barley 51 per cent. Good conditions for seeding have been experienced although the top-soil is drying out and a good heavy rain is needed.

Saskatchewan experienced good weather in the first part of the week but May 16 saw a change to cloudy and cooler with a few degrees of frost in the northern sections. Precipitation has been light in central and east-central districts where warmth and rain are needed. Seeding progressed well, however, the percentages seeded at the date of the report being wheat 80, oats 28 and barley 15.

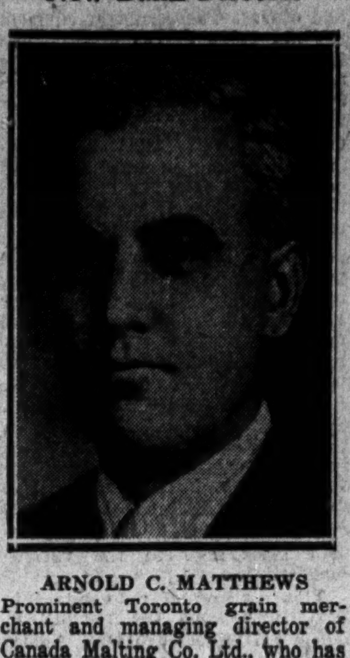
Wheat seeding is about 60 per cent completed in Alberta although again held up in some districts during the past week owing to heavy rain and some snow. A few degrees of frost has also been experienced. About 20 per cent of oats is in and a little barley. Although the weather so far this year has been cool and wet, early wheat is showing above ground and indicates good germination. The Peace River district has experienced general cool and showery weather but seeding is now going ahead, with 10 to 50 per cent of wheat over the area; warm dry weather is the general need.

Acreage Control Postponed Until 1934 Winter Crop

No steps for acreage control in the United States will be taken until the 1934 winter wheat crop is ready for seeding next fall, according to the United States secretary of agriculture, as present crop prospects indicate less than enough wheat for normal domestic needs.

For a couple of months at least there is little prospect of a processing tax on wheat, both because of the postponement of acreage control and because the imposition of such a levy might be construed as a violation of the tariff truce to which nations participating in the London Economic Conference have agreed. Imposition of the processing tax would cause additions to the present tariff due to the compensating assessment plan on imported produce under the present farm relief laws.

New Bank Director



ARNOLD C. MATTHEWS
Prominent Toronto grain merchant and managing director of Canada Malting Co. Ltd., who has been elected a director of the Dominion Bank. He is also a director of Maple Leaf Milling Co. and other organizations.

CANADA NEED NOT REDUCE ACREAGE SAYS B. C. SHIPPER

Robert McKee Thinks Canada Need Not Fear Competition

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Opposition to the proposal that Canada should combine with the United States and other grain producing countries in a programme for the curtailment of wheat output is expressed by Robert McKee, head of the Canada Grain Export Co. here and one of the leading figures in the wheat shipping business on the Pacific coast.

"President Roosevelt's new experiment in trying to curtail wheat production is only another way of seeking to increase the price," said Mr. McKee. "It may be more successful than the former effort of the Farm Board to maintain wheat prices. The more it succeeds the more Canada will be pleased.

"But there is also a movement on foot to get Canada into a conference of other producing countries to curtail wheat production. The fact is we can produce the best wheat in the world and at the least cost. It seems to me that the way for Canada to get out of her present difficulties is to keep on doing the thing she can do best, which is produce wheat."

Stabilization Out

Mr. McKee thinks that the world has seen the last of the present series of attempts to stabilize wheat. He pointed out that it cost the United States half a billion dollars to keep up the price, and now the Farm Board was practically out of the wheat business.

"Russia will not be an important factor in the world wheat situation for a long time, except in the odd year when Russia has a bumper crop," said Mr. McKee. "Russia is such an enormous consumer of wheat that she cannot expect to be an important exporter. Her population grows so fast that every year she needs an additional 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to keep her people from going hungry."

Japan as Market

He believes that Canada can look forward to steadily increasing volume of trade from Japan, so far as wheat shipments are concerned. Japanese imports of Canadian wheat, due to Canadian quality, have been well maintained in recent years.

The Orient is Vancouver's logical and best market, potentially. On the Chinese market the business is largely governed in terms of silver, and if silver is demonetized China will purchase more heavily, according to Mr. McKee. China took 77 per cent of her wheat imports from Canada in 1927. Last year these imports were only 17 per cent, due to exchange fluctuations and political uncertainty.

As production of wheat moves westward in Canada, Vancouver will continue to gain, Mr. McKee believes. Storage space here now totals 17,970,000 bushels, which makes it the largest ocean export wheat port in the world.

Liverpool Wheat Importers Plan to Fight Ruling

Dissatisfaction with recent customs rulings regarding imports of Canadian wheat shipped through United States ports and its ability to qualify for the preference has been expressed by Liverpool wheat importers.

Through the Liverpool Corn Trade Association a resolution to this effect has been submitted to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which in turn has remitted it to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The resolution states that it is commercially impossible to carry out the regulations which the customs now demands to obtain preference for Canadian wheat.

Grain Freight Rate Reduced to Five Cents a Bushel

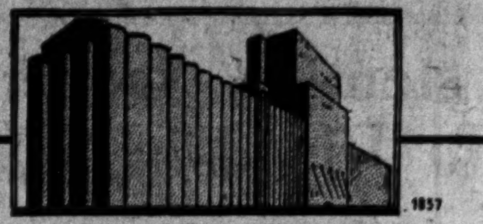
Lake steamship owners have reduced the grain freight rate from the head of the lakes to Montreal, Sorel and Quebec to 5 cents a bushel due to the small movement of grain on the lakes. It was stated that between 75 and 80 per cent of the different fleets operating in the trade are laid up.

At the beginning of the season the rate was 6½ cents and later the maximum was set at 6 cents before this most recent reduction.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to May 22

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1932 High	Low		Open May 17	High for week	Low for week	Close May 22
		Wheat				
.67⅜	.40½	May	.64	.64⅞	.60⅜	.60⅜
.67¾	.41¾	July	.64⅞	.65¾	.60	.60
.69⅞	.46⅜	October	.66¾	.67¾	.63	.63
		Oats				
.29⅜	.21⅛	May	.28½	29⅛	.26¾	.26⅜
.30¼	.21½	July	.29½	.30	.27⅝	.27⅝
.30¼	.21⅞	October	.29½	.30⅛	.27⅜	.27⅞
		Barley				
.38½	.26⅛	May	.36½	.37	.34⅜	.34⅜
.39⅜	.26	July	.37½	.39⅜	.35¼	.35⅜
.41	.27¼	October	.39⅛	.40⅜	.36⅜	.36⅜
		Flax				
1.10	.71¼	May	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.07¼
1.09⅜	.71⅝	July	1.08¼	1.10⅜	1.07¼	1.07½
1.12	.76	October	1.08½	1.11⅜	1.08	1.08⅛
		Rye				
.48	.30¼	May	.46	.46½	.42	.42
.48⅞	.31	July	.46¾	.48¼	.43⅛	.43⅛
.50⅜	.34	October	.48½	.50⅛	.45	.45



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NINETEENTH ANNUAL GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL REVIEW

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

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BOND PRICES MOVE HIGHER IN PAST MONTH

Better Prices in Recent Weeks May Bring Out New Issues

LOANS ARE DOWN

Improvement in Commodities Betters Position of Provincial Borrowers Substantially

Canadian municipalities had bank loans of $130,170,000 at March 31, 1933, and provinces had loans of $31,241,471, a large part of which may be funded in coming months providing market conditions are satisfactory. While little provincial and municipal financing has been done for nearly a year, the municipalities have reduced their loans from $149,148,000 shown at the end of March 31, 1932, while provincial loans have dropped from $43,993,000. Since the reduction has not come from the public funding of these bank loans, it appears to be obvious that the improvement is a result of increased efforts to balance budgets and to eliminate as far as possible capital expenditures on local improvements.

The extent of provincial and municipal borrowings from the bank is not entirely indicated in the monthly bank statement since borrowings may be on current account in anticipation of tax receipts or may be on debentures to be sold at some future date. Current loans of municipalities are shown in the bank statement not as a separate total but included with current loans to other types of borrowers. The floating debt of Canadian provinces and municipalities cannot therefore be accurately determined.

Outlook Improved

So far this year, Canadian insurance companies which are the chief buyers of municipal debentures have not been in the market to any considerable degree and the demand for such securities from private investors has not been heavy. There has been absolutely no demand for new Canadian flotations in foreign markets and as a result comparatively few provincial or municipal bonds have been offered to the public. In recent weeks, the market for the better grade of provincial and municipal bonds has strengthened considerably and improvement in commodity prices such as wheat, and other grain has benefitted the West materially. The result has been that western provincial issues which, for the past year or so, have been in very little demand have shown substantial improvement in price which may tempt many provincial and municipal borrowers to market their bonds providing there is any improvement in demand. Demand usually improves following appreciation in bond prices and a probable reduction in yield from high grade securities as a result of improved sentiment and market conditions may influence investors to enter the market at this time.

The fact that the Dominion of Canada has a heavy refunding programme in the latter part of the year which, if at all feasible, will be done on a substantially lower cost basis than has been possible in recent months, may lead many borrowers to get into the market for new money before the Dominion announces its plans.

Good Gain in Recent Month

Since foreign bondholders were relieved from payment of the new five per cent tax in March, Canadian high grade bonds have shown good appreciation. In March, the banking difficulties in the United States served to weaken the market for Canadian bonds but with the opening of the banks a strength was noted that had not prevailed since the latter part of December, 1932. At the present time Canadian government and provincial issues are selling well in advance of prices prevailing all through 1932 with the probability that prices in effect in December will be surpassed.

As an indication of how prices have strengthened in the past year the average yield on seven high grade Canadian bonds which was 5.22 per cent in May, 1932, is now down to 4.55 per cent. Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent Conversion Loan bonds, due November 1, 1959, are now selling at 100 as compared with 98.35 at the end of December, 1932, and 89¼ at the end of May, 1932.

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Canadian Provinces Have Sound Position

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Dominion of Canada (including Yukon)
Area (square miles)	355,855	255,285	251,700	251,832	412,582	594,434	27,985	21,428	2,184	3,690,043
Population (1932)	689,210	731,605	921,785	700,139	3,431,683	2,874,255	408,255	512,846	88,038	10,376,786
(1921)	524,582	588,454	757,510	610,118	2,933,662	2,361,199	387,876	523,837	88,615	8,788,483
(1911)	392,480	374,295	492,432	461,394	2,527,292	2,005,776	351,889	492,338	93,728	7,206,643
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Estimated wealth (1929)	2,644,000,000	2,406,000,000	3,047,000,000	1,970,000,000	10,628,000,000	8,265,000,000	788,000,000	911,000,000	164,000,000	30,840,210,000
	Jan. 25, 1933	June 14, 1932	Aug. 31, 1932	Sept. 20, 1932	May 1, 1932	Jan. 10, 1933	Oct. 31, 1932	Sept. 30, 1932	Dec. 31, 1932	Mar. 31, 1933
Gross funded debt (Latest figures)	156,290,535	139,919,481	135,177,014	109,732,587	500,458,953	103,237,691	60,826,755	66,550,747	3,504,000	2,651,868,000†
Net funded debt	126,266,316	133,351,245	129,869,069	103,146,449	493,938,903	91,906,140	55,497,439	61,583,478	2,889,357	2,599,089,000
Current revenue	22,162,657	13,492,430	11,902,647	14,631,341	54,175,233	36,941,020	5,795,630	8,100,988	1,206,026	315,290,000†
Current expenditure	29,214,217	18,645,481	17,722,936	14,631,341	56,236,031	37,525,729	6,360,893	8,264,092	1,277,401	364,425,000†
Surplus or deficit (Last fiscal year of record)	d 7,051,560	d 5,153,051	d 5,820,289	....	d 2,060,798	d 584,709	d 565,263	d 163,104	d 71,375	d 49,135,000
Agricultural Revenue: (Gross) 1932	29,031,000	114,976,000	109,649,000	49,113,000	226,446,000	129,656,000	21,711,000	21,238,000	10,078,000	711,898,000
Mining (1932)	26,855,997	21,168,727	1,625,167	8,695,961	79,239,578	24,369,246	2,243,879	16,234,882	....	182,320,150
Forest— Lumber industry (1931)	26,989,987	821,628	335,011	547,587	12,789,684	15,333,194	3,534,442	2,460,753	115,464	60,927,750
Pulp and paper industry (1931)	10,774,044	....	....	*	32,056,851	54,449,572	*	*	....	110,786,276
Fisheries (1931)	11,109,822	184,646	453,056	1,241,575	2,477,131	1,952,894	4,156,240	7,986,194	1,078,901	30,682,631
Manufactures (1930)	241,121,932	94,314,782	62,276,766	142,424,990	1,713,025,322	1,022,280,687	63,468,262	85,802,921	4,254,966	3,428,970,628
(Gross value) (1931)	175,707,357	68,367,411	44,265,151	118,540,365	1,312,400,828	849,154,353	55,209,818	70,679,503	4,136,576	2,698,461,862
Trade: 1932— Exports	110,129,312	456,625	1,780,662	4,721,886	123,572,365	190,368,028	33,293,447	35,343,930	565,073	501,839,326
Imports	38,711,059	7,348,122	5,201,415	15,530,082	216,306,319	142,908,680	11,629,110	14,118,584	607,393	452,614,257
Hydro-Electric Power:	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Developed (1932)	713,792	71,597	42,035	390,925	2,208,105	3,357,320	133,681	112,167	2,349	7,045,260

* Total for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba is $13,505,809.
† Official estimate March 31, 1933.

Municipal Defaults Are Relatively Small

Less Than 6 p.c. of All Canadian Municipal Debentures Are Affected—Record Compares Well With That of Other Types of Borrowers

In a period that has had few parallels in all the history of the past for prolonged depression of business, commodity and security values, the obligations of Canadian governmental and municipal borrowers have stood the most rigid test of adversity without failure to pay interest and principal when due. Defaults there have been, but, with very few exceptions, the amount of bonds involved has not been great nor have any of the defaulting borrowers been cities of first rank. The record of the provinces and of the Federal Government of never having defaulted on an obligation remains unstained.

On a total of some $1,363,000,000 of municipal obligations outstanding in Canada it is estimated that not over $80,000,000, or about six per cent is in default on either principal or interest. Of this total, a substantial amount will be taken out of default as soon as improvement in business and commodity prices enables taxpayers to meet their taxes. This will remove by far the greatest number of defaults and there will remain but a comparatively few municipalities where principal payments will be extended over a longer period or bondholders will have to take any material loss on principal.

Actual Loss Will be Small

Investors in Canadian municipal bonds have enjoyed a high degree of security and where defaults have occurred the ultimate loss will be relatively small, probably well under one per cent of the total of municipal bonds outstanding. On some $6,759,000,000 of government funded debts, direct and guaranteed, and municipal funded debts outstanding the ratio of default has been only 1.2 per cent. Municipal defaults attract such interest among investors that it is often difficult to "see the forest for the trees." The default situation is not generally serious in Canada although a few individual situations may be bad. Provincial governments have taken measures to control and rehabilitate municipalities in difficulties and the insurance companies, banks, trust and loan companies that are large holders of municipal obligations have taken action to protect their interests which are the same as the interests of small private investors.

Calgary, by refusing to make payments due January 1 in New York funds, has received the greatest notoriety for its default but this city was prepared to meet its obligations in Canadian funds and Canadian investors lost only the difference in exchange rates prevailing between Canadian and United States funds. Windsor and the other municipalities in the Border Cities group in Ontario present the worst defaults Canada has experienced, defaults resulting from civic over-expansion that resulted in over spending far out of line with sharply reduced industrial output and revenues. It is little consolation that neighboring Detroit has had similar difficulties.

No Default in Maritimes

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there have been no municipal defaults. In Quebec no city has defaulted but some 21 towns, villages and townships and 15 school corporations have defaulted and have been placed under the Quebec Municipal Commission which has broad powers and has taken quick action. In several instances arrears of interest have been paid. Ontario has not been free from defaults and Hawkesbury, Scarborough Township, Mimico, Long Branch, the Municipality of Dysart, the Township of Pelee Island have got into difficulties and On-

(Continued on page 14)

Quebec

Province Commands High Credit Rating With Long Record of Conservatism

Quebec leads all of the provinces in production of forest products and hydro-electric power and stands second only to Ontario in agricultural and industrial production. Montreal, great transatlantic terminal, is not only the largest city in Canada, but is the commercial and financial centre of the Dominion while Quebec, the capital, is one of the oldest and most picturesque cities on the continent.

With a per capita debt that is below that of any other Canadian province and an extremely strong financial position, this province commands as high a credit as any borrower in the Dominion. Until 1932, the province had not shown a deficit for over thirty years and even the extreme conditions prevailing in 1932 the deficit of the province was only $614,709.

General Information

Quebec is bounded on the north by Hudson Bay, on the east by Labrador, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and New Brunswick; on the south by the State of Maine and on the west by the province of Ontario.

Quebec has a total area, land and water, of 594,434 sq. miles; the largest area of any Canadian province. From north to south it extends 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,000 miles. The estimated possible farm lands (1931) showed 43,745,000 acres, out of a total land area of 365,442,560 acres, or 12 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 17,758,000 acres, or 40 per cent, was then under cultivation.

Estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $8,265,000,000 or $2,875 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census of 1931, the province had a population of 2,874,255, compared with 2,360,665 in 1921, and 2,005,776 in 1911. The distribution in 1931 showed that 63.10 per cent of the population was urban, and the remainder rural; in 1921 56 per cent of the population was classified as urban.

Railways

The total mileage of steam railways in the province at the end of 1931 was 4,926 miles, of which 3,410 is operated by the transcontinental lines, 331 by the Quebec Central Railway, 163 by Montreal & Atlantic Ry., and the remainder by 10 local companies.

In 1931-32, 1,445 sea-going ships, total tonnage 5,930,902, and 9,705 coastwise vessels and lake and river boats, total tonnage 9,831,720 entered the ports.

Agricultural Production

In 1932 Quebec ranked second among the Canadian provinces in annual agricultural revenue, and third in agricultural wealth. Field crops head the list of products from the point of view of revenue, the major items being hay and clover, oats and potatoes. Quebec also has the most important maple products industry in Canada. The total revenue from all agricultural products in 1932 was estimated at $129,656,000 and the gross agricultural wealth of the province $894,211,000. The following table shows the estimated gross annual agricultural revenue for the past two years:

	1932	1931
	$	$
Field crops	70,382,000	73,478,000
Farm animals	13,314,000	19,729,000
Wool	332,000	534,000
Dairy products	30,433,000	39,162,000
Fruits and vegetables	4,777,000	6,465,000
Poultry & eggs	7,504,000	9,243,000
Fur farming	532,000	693,000
Maple products	1,727,000	1,817,000
Tobacco	329,000	336,000
Clover & grass seed	110,000	154,000
Honey	216,000	595,000
Total	129,656,000	152,206,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1932 was $37.

Livestock

Quebec ranks next to Ontario in the number of milch cows, the number for the last few years being around one million. Next to milch cows, horses are the most valuable animals. Sheep and swine form an extensive part of the livestock of the province, being second only to Ontario in importance. The following figures show the number and value of the livestock of the province during 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	297,410	$26,767,000
Milch cows	932,800	27,984,000
Other cattle	944,100	12,273,000
Sheep	751,400	2,254,000
Swine	667,300	4,671,000

Fur Farming

Total value of pelts in the season 1931-32 was $2,334,262, 23 per cent of the total value of raw fur production in Canada. At the end of 1931 there were 1,043 fur farms in the province, 1,743 of which were fox farms. The value of the animals was

(Continued on page 16)

MODERN METHOD CAN SAVE CITIES LABOR, LOSSES

Efficient Control System Uses Business Machines With Profit

AIDS TAXPAYERS

Proper Budgetting of Revenues and Expenditures Important if Deficits Are to be Avoided

Modernization of municipal accounting methods is constantly going on in Canada and there are many municipalities in which it would be difficult to improve on methods in use but on the whole municipalities are slower to modernize equipment and institute proper measures of control than are business enterprises. In the words of one chartered accountant "It appears that the control of municipal finance in Canada is inadequate. The whole system of control needs to be overhauled, and inefficiency, corruption and fraud eliminated or minimized." It is not suggested that an unusual amount of fraud or corruption can be found in municipal offices but it is generally true that where there is money handled and there is not sufficient check on employees, leaks are bound to occur sooner or later.

In many cases methods of collecting revenues, of issuing receipts and of keeping accounts has not changed for many years and in the interval population has substantially increased and requirements have changed. Even the elementary principle of centralized control of revenues has not been followed in some cases. Proper budgetting of receipts and expenditures, advocated by the Citizens' Research Institute for many years, has not been generally followed and municipal deficits incurred in recent years have been largely due to improper budgetting that has not recognized the increasing difficulties to be encountered in the collection of taxes.

Machines Save Money

Into the field of municipal accounting, the modern office machine can play an important part in the reduction of costs, the minimizing of losses. Machines adapted to municipal accounting requirements are just as necessary as are similar machines in use in brokerage offices, by public utility companies and other forms of corporate enterprise dealing with the public. Edmonton, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Vancouver, to mention but a few leading Canadian cities that have mechanized their accounting departments in some degree.

Billing machines permit greater speed and accuracy in the preparation of tax statements, bills for water rates and for public utility services. Receipts of taxes, bills for services, fees and fines can be handled with greater accuracy by installation of proper equipment which provides a continuous record of all receipts, which enables an immediate check at any time on collections, and ensures that all moneys paid in go to the municipal treasury. No person can get an official receipt for payment unless the municipality has a record of the transaction. The proper cash register prints totals on the tax bill or other statement which is in duplicate and which constitutes an official receipt identified by serial number.

Protection is given both to taxpayers and to municipal employees while the municipality benefits from the time saved in auditing accounts. Mechanization of municipal accounting methods can save auditors 40 per cent of their time since the audit is simplified by eliminating all detailed checking. The printing at one time of the taxpayer's receipt, the office duplicate and the cash book entry provides an original entry at source of revenue.

The best municipal accounting practice provides for collection of all revenues at a minimum of offices but this is not always possible and smaller cash registers located at all revenue producing branches of municipal or provincial governments serve as a definite record of revenues. As an example, a small fee is usually charged for the searching of legal records and in one such record office the installation of a cash register resulted in a revenue the first day that was higher than any previous day's record. Revenue continued on this improved level and money that had formerly trickled into the pockets of attendants soon paid for the installation.

Costs of Government Still Show Increase

Analysis Shows Per Capita Costs of Government in 17 Leading Canadian Cities — Victoria, B.C., is Highest; Charlottetown, P.E.I., is Lowest

Cost of Government continued to increase in Canada during 1931, the last period for which records are complete. Total expenditures on current account of all Governments in Canada, Dominion (including C. N. R. deficits) Provincial and Municipal (including schools) amounted to $101,46 per capita according to an estimate made by the Citizens' Research Institute. In the period 1914 to 1931 while population was increasing by 35 per cent governmental expenditure increased by 254 per cent. National wealth increased 160 per cent from 1914 to 1929 but since that year has decreased materially although no official figures are available. The per capita cost of Government in each of 17 principal Canadian cities showed an increase while increases were also registered by four of the provinces and the Dominion.

Expenditures Highest on Record

On the basis of the Institute's compilation for this series of reports, the governmental expenditures in Canada on current account reached a new peak in 1931 being over seventy million dollars greater than in the previous year. About forty-five million of this was on Dominion Government account caused by the larger deficit on Canadian National Railways and by increased Relief expenditures. The comparable figures as compiled by the Institute for the years 1914, 1930 and 1931 follow. Inter-governmental payments, such as subsidies and school grants, are included in the figures of each.

	1914	1930	1931
	$	$	$
Dom.	127,384,473	442,203,049	488,768,232
Prov.	54,996,626	186,933,146	190,387,035
Mun.	114,748,031	351,693,558	373,468,049
	297,129,130	980,829,753	1,052,623,406

Victoria, B.C., had the highest per capita cost of Government in 1931 with civic expenditures amounting to $60.66 per capita, provincial expenditures to $38.89 and federal expenditures to $47.11, a total of $146.66 per capita as compared with $139.91 in 1930. British Columbia still has the highest per capita costs for provincial expenditure although there was a reduction in 1931 to $38.89 from $41.97 per capita in 1930. Federal expenditures in 1931 to 1932 were $47.11 as against $43.40 in 1930-31.

In the following table, the per capita cost of Government, federal, provincial and municipal, has been tabulated for each of 17 principal cities across Canada.

Per Capita Cost of Government Cities

City	Municipal* 1930	Municipal* 1930	Provincial† 1931-32	Provincial† 1930-31	Federal‡ 1931-32	Federal‡ 1930-31	Total 1931-32	Total 1930-31
Victoria	$60.66	$54.54	$38.89	$41.97	$47.11	$43.40	$146.66	$139.91
Vancouver	53.32	51.32	38.89	41.97	47.11	43.40	139.32	136.69
Edmonton	62.92	61.06	20.87	19.22	47.11	43.40	131.90	123.68
Calgary	56.95	54.29	20.87	19.22	47.11	43.40	124.93	116.91
Regina	54.55	49.90	14.27	15.30	47.11	43.40	115.93	108.60
Saskatoon	56.02	51.92	14.27	15.30	47.11	43.40	117.40	110.62
Winnipeg	55.69	55.12	14.91	14.26	47.11	43.40	117.71	112.78
Toronto	65.09	60.03	15.77	15.63	47.11	43.40	127.97	119.06
Hamilton	49.72	46.02	15.77	15.63	47.11	43.40	112.60	105.05
Ottawa	48.98	43.94	15.77	15.63	47.11	43.40	111.86	102.97
London	55.37	52.41	15.77	15.63	47.11	43.40	118.25	111.44
Windsor	72.45	59.00	15.77	15.63	27.11	43.40	135.33	118.03
Montreal (1930)	45.62	46.10	14.27	13.64	47.11	43.40	107.00	103.14
Quebec	37.96	37.76	14.27	13.64	47.11	43.40	99.34	94.80
Saint John	40.19	35.76	13.32	14.48	47.11	43.40	100.62	93.64
Halifax	36.25	35.23	13.04	12.33	47.11	43.40	96.40	90.96
Charlottetown	18.69	17.31	10.38	7.47	47.11	43.40	76.18	68.18

*Less Provincial grants but including local improvements.
†Less revenue from Federal Government.
‡Including trading deficits.

Ontario

Focal Point of Canadian Industry, Province Has Diversified Wealth

With a great wealth of natural resources and a central location, Ontario has obtained a pre-eminent position among the Canadian provinces in most lines of production. It ranks first among the Canadian provinces from the standpoint of population, agricultural, mining and industrial production while the volume of its export and import trade also exceeds that of any other province. Ranking second only to Quebec in the development of its hydro-electric power resources and its forest production there has also been built up an extensive tourist trade.

While the southern part of the province has been settled for many years and has a rich farming community and a large number of thriving industrial centres, the northern part of the province is still subject to a much more intensive development which will further increase the wealth of the province. Central location and excellent transportation facilities permit Ontario industries to supply both east and west economically.

General Information

The province of Ontario is bounded by the Hudson Bay and James Bay on the north, Quebec and the Ottawa River on the north and east, a chain of waters, composed of the St. Lawrence, Niagara, St. Clair, and St. Mary's Rivers and the Great Lakes on the south and the Manitoba boundary on the west.

The total area of the province is 412,582 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 1,075 miles, and from east to west 1,000 miles. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 66,866,000 acres, out of a total land area of 232,500,480 acres, or 28.7 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 21,978,000 acres, or 32.9 per cent was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $10,628,000,000 or $3,097 per capita.

Population

Ontario is the most populous province in Canada. According to the Dominion census in 1931, the province had a population of 3,431,683, compared with 2,933,662 in 1921, and 2,527,292 in 1911. The distribution of population in 1931 showed 61.08 per cent urban and the remainder rural; in 1921 the urban population represented 58 per cent of the total.

Railways

In 1931 there were 10,905 miles of track in operation, and 99.24 miles under construction. The C. N. R. operated 5,980 miles, C. P. R. 3,360 miles, Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. (owned and operated by the Ontario provincial government) 442 miles, Canada Southern Ry., 379 miles, Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. 323 miles, Père Marquette Ry. 199 miles, and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. 104 miles. The remainder is operated by 6 local companies.

Shipping

In 1931-32 48,173 coastwise and river and lake boats, total tonnage 28,997,110, entered the ports of the province and 31,250 vessels, total tonnage 20,861,497 cleared from the ports. Despite the fact that Ontario's shipping is practically all inland the ports of the province handle a larger number of vessels than the ports of any other province.

An advance in shipping facilities was made in 1930 when the new Welland Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, was officially opened. The canal is 25 miles in length, and has a total life of 326½ ft.; there are 7 lift locks, and one guard lock; each lock can be filled in 8 minutes. The guard lock, which is at Lake Erie, is 1,380 ft. in length, and is the longest lock in the world.

Manufacturing

The most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, the gross value of Ontario's manufacturing products amount to 50 per cent of those of the whole of Canada. Ontario has maintained her supremacy in this respect for many years. The province shows great diversity of production, but with the exception of the automobile industry, the five leading industries are dependent upon the primary products of forest or farm. Statistics for total industries in the province in 1931 are as follows:

Number of establishments	10,140
Capital	$2,285,361,451
Number of employees	269,739
Salaries and wages paid	$ 313,676,300
Cost of materials	$ 597,879,792
Gross value of products	$1,312,400,828

Agricultural Production

Ontario leads the Dominion in practically all phases of agricultural production. Estimated gross agricultural wealth in 1932 was $1,366,725,000. Field crops are responsible for nearly half the annual revenue, followed by dairy products. Agriculture still re-

(Continued on page 18)

Municipal Bonds Offer Excellent Opportunities To Canadian Investors

Combine Safety With Better Than Average Return

FEW DEFAULTS

Conservative Buyers Use Standard Criteria as Guide to Civic Stability

Offering Circulars Give More Statistics

Circulars issued by bond houses selling the recent bond issues of Montreal and Hamilton contained far more financial statistics concerning the borrowing municipalities than is usual and may indicate a trend toward greater frankness which will be of benefit to investors. Each year more municipalities have included in their annual report a condensed summary of their financial position.

Debentures of well-established Canadian municipalities cannot be overlooked by the conservative who desires a somewhat higher yield than can be secured on Dominion of Canada or provincial bonds and yet is not in a position to sacrifice security. To such an investor who buys with discrimination, current market conditions offer the opportunity of securing sound municipal securities at prices which give him a return on his investment that is much higher than can be secured normally.

The condition that makes this possible is the relative scarcity of funds for investment in new government and municipal bond issues which has forced the provinces and municipalities who have had to borrow to pay as much as 6 per cent or more for new money. Many municipalities not desiring to pay such a high rate for money or others who could not borrow under any circumstances due to general business conditions have been financed by the chartered banks but eventually such borrowings will have to be funded and public offering of debentures must be made.

Consider Three Factors

In considering the purchase of a municipal debenture for an investment the investor must consider the three chief factors which are of vital importance in any investment. These are security, yield, and marketability. There are, of course, extreme variations in each of these qualities among Canadian municipal debentures and these variations are largely reflected in the yield to be secured. The security of some of the largest municipal borrowers may exceed that of some of the provinces while the other extreme is the debentures of the several municipalities that have defaulted on their obligations and which show no signs of being able to get out of their financial difficulties for several years, at least.

Many municipal debentures are not as readily marketable as Dominion of Canada or provincial bonds, but this is in no way a reflection on their security. Nor does a certain lack of marketability affect the investor who is buying for a higher than average return over a period of years. Marketability, however, is largely dependent upon the distribution of an issue and in cities such as Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec issues which have been distributed in large amount throughout Canada and in the United States an active market is generally available.

What are the Sources of Wealth?

The continued ability of the citizens of a municipality to pay taxes is the chief security behind any municipal debenture and the municipality's ability to levy and collect taxes depends upon the wealth of the community on which taxes are levied. Size of population, area, are not necessarily important items although a population which shows continuous growth may well be an indication of increasing civic importance and increasing wealth. The obligations of many small towns, however, may be fully as secure for certain investment purposes as obligations of larger cities. Industry and trade are the source of income for the residents of a municipality and in most cases they form the reason for the municipality's existence. A diversification of such sources of wealth is an important factor and if the town is a trading centre for a rich surrounding agricultural community the town usually has greater stability than it would if it were dependent upon one major industry. The greater diversity of sources of income, the less possibility there is that through failure of any one source, due to business or crop cycles, tax arrears would begin to mount.

A city with a large population and diversified interests is naturally a better risk than one which has a small population dependent upon one industry and the growth in population from year to year over a period of years shows in some degree the progress that the community is making. Rapid or mushroom growth is not necessarily an indication of strength since cities which have a too rapid growth may suffer from inflated property values which may collapse in a period of depression such as has been the case in the City of Windsor and other defaulting municipalities in the Border Cities group. Increase in population, however, creates a demand for property, raises values, and permits increases in total assessment and this is a good sign if growth is sound and values are not over inflated. The area of a municipality should be considered in relation to density of population since in some cases particularly in some of the Western cities, public improvement in a city of large area but with a comparatively small population may result in too high cost of administration.

Geographical location may indicate the possibility of growth in industry, trade and population or may definitely restrict development. Some towns may have a very rapid growth during a period of exploitation of some natural resources such as a mine, and when the mine is exhausted and is closed down, there will be an equally rapid loss of population, loss of taxing power, and results in default. In some cases, bonds of such municipalities carry a provincial guarantee. Location of a city or town with regard to railway connections, harbor facilities, and highways must be considered since, without proper transportation facilities, commerce cannot exist.

Study Financial Statement

All these points form a background for the financial statement of the municipality. The figures on taxable assessment, growth and net funded debt, tax collections and tax arrears, ability to balance annual budgets, are all important. Comparison of the financial statistics of two municipalities will not always lead to correct conclusions since the size of population and the individual peculiarities of each municipality must also be considered. The most accurate comparison that can be made is made on the basis of per capita figures which to some extent allow for the discrepancy in population.

The enquiring investor may ask what is a reasonably low debenture debt for a community of a certain size and what is a reasonably conservative assessment. Certain rule-of-thumb tests have been set up and are generally used by investment bankers buying municipal bonds. The individual investor should keep these tests in mind.

The standard used by the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada for cities of over 10,000 population is a standard assessment of $1,000 per capita, and a debt of $200 per capita. A ratio of debt to standard assessment of 20 per cent or 1 to 5. It must be understood that these standards are considered as maximum figures, and include debentures issued for schools and local improvements. The ratio of debt to standard assessment remains the same for municipalities of all sizes, but the assessment and per capita debt limit decrease with the size of the community. Therefore, in a community of 2,000 to 10,000 population, the standard assessment per capita is placed at $500, and standard debt per capita is placed at $150; in centres of under 2,000 population, standard assessment per capita is placed at $500, and standard debt per capita is placed at $100. Credit may be given for a public utility debt, providing the utility is showing a profit, and for sinking funds on hand, both of which may be deducted from gross debt of the municipality before figuring per capita debt.

Consider Tax Arrears

The percentage of tax arrears on the previous year's levy and the total of taxes in arrears which have accumulated through a period of years, as compared with the last year's tax levy, is an important indication of the ability of the civic taxpayer to contribute his share to the operation of his city, and may also be an illuminating commentary on business administration of the city. Tax arrears will naturally increase during any period of business depression, and it is important to the lender that proper steps be taken to collect such arrears. In some cases, municipal officials are lax in collections, and the action taken by the Canadian chartered banks during recent months, in insisting upon collections being prosecuted more strenuously, shows the average investor the importance of this phase of civic finance.

In recent years, many Canadian cities have gone ambitiously into the public utility field, and, in addition to the usual civic services now operate power systems, gas works, street railways, and other utility services. The financial statement of these utilities should show that they are self-sustaining, and are being operated at profit which will not only cover operating costs, but proper provisions for depreciation, and interest on capital invested in the enterprise by the city.

The comparatively high rate of exchange on United States funds during the past six months draws attention to the desirability of examining the terms of payment on outstanding obligations of the city. In certain cases, cities have such a high percentage of debt payable in United States funds, that the premium which must be paid constitutes a serious drain on the revenue of the security and where the financial position of the community is not particularly strong, such increase in payment might seriously handicap the municipality in paying its obligations.

Scan Sinking Fund

When a city has sinking fund bonds outstanding, it is important that the sinking fund should be not only up to date, but that the bonds held in a sinking fund should have security approximating in amount and maturity, the city's own obligations. This is necessary due to the fact that if a city has an issue of bonds coming due on a definite date, and other bonds held in a sinking fund, maturing about that date, the city is independent of the bond market, whereas if bonds in the sinking fund had to be sold to meet maturing obligations, the market might be considerably lower than at the time the bonds were purchased, and losses would be entailed.

Prince Edward Island

Agriculture and Fox Farming Are Chief Industries of Canada's Smallest Province

Smallest of the Canadian provinces in size and population, the insularity of Prince Edward Island and its dependence upon agriculture add only to its charm. Well removed from the centres of finance and industry the province is in large degree untroubled by conditions existing elsewhere in Canada. Fox-farming has been established as an industry and the province is noted for its fine furs.

General Information

The island has an area of 2,184 square miles. It is cultivated from end to end. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 1,258,190 acres out of a total land area of 1,397,990 acres, or 90 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 1,191,202 acres, or 94.6 per cent, was then under cultivation.

Estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $164,000,000 or $1,905 per capita.

Population

The population according to the Dominion census in 1931 was 88,040, compared with 88,615 in 1921, and 93,728 in 1911. The distribution of population in 1931 showed 23.15 per cent urban and the remainder rural; 21.5 per cent of the population classified as urban in 1921.

Shipping

During the year 1931-32, 110 sea-going vessels, 73,555 tons entered the ports of the province, and 655 vessels, 269,370 tons cleared from the ports; 892 coast-wise vessels, total tonnage 302,907 entered the ports.

Agricultural Production

Most of the agricultural revenue of Prince Edward Island comes from field crops, of which the most important are hay and clover, potatoes and oats. The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province in 1932 was $60,643,000. The following table gives the estimated gross annual revenue from the various products during the past two years:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	6,393,000	6,829,000
Farm animals	753,000	1,005,000
Wool	24,000	35,000
Dairy products	1,501,000	1,933,000
Fruits and vegetables	98,000	118,000
Poultry & eggs	701,000	992,000
Fur farming	598,000	779,000
Clover & grain seed	9,000	4,000
Honey	1,000	1,000
Total	10,078,000	11,696,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1932 was $31, $34 in 1931.

The total valuation of farm livestock in the province estimated at $4,289,000 in 1932. The following table gives the numbers and values of animals at the end of 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	29,360	$1,644,000
Milch cows	44,900	1,347,000
Other cattle	57,900	869,000
Sheep	68,000	214,000
Swine	41,500	215,000

Fur Farming

Prince Edward Island is known in all parts of the world for her fox farms. In the season 1931-32 total value of pelts was $693,314. At the end of 1931 there were 648 farms in operation, 642 of which were fox farms. Value of animals estimated at $1,038,242, land and buildings $983,609.

Fisheries

The value of marketed fish produced in the province in 1931 was $1,078,901, compared with $1,141,279 in 1930. The principal items of production is lobster, which had a marketed value of $754,542, 70 per cent of the total value of the fisheries of the province. Cod, herring, smelts, oysters and mackerel were next in order of importance. Other deep-sea fish are commercially marketed. In 1931 there was $756,197 invested in the primary operations of the industry and $183,015 in fish canning and curing establishments. The number employed was 2,431 in the fishing and 313 in canning and curing.

Manufacturing

The making of butter and cheese and the industry of fish-curing and packing, are the two most outstanding features of manufacturing in P. E. I. Statistics of total industries in 1931 are as follows:

Number of establishments	290
Capital	$4,019,288
Number of employees	1,170
Salaries and wages paid	$ 809,122
Cost of materials	2,349,367
Gross value of products	4,136,576

PROVINCIAL FINANCES
Revenue and Expenditure

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 1932, the ordinary receipts amounted to $1,206,025 and the ordinary expenditures to $1,277,400. This compares with revenue of $1,149,570 and expenditures of $1,453,190 in 1931. The chief items of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

Revenue

	1931 $	1932 $
Dominion subsidy	497,182	497,182
C. N. R., prop. tax	40,000	40,000
Registry office, hospital, etc., fees	23,399	22,858
Fines and penalties	1,188	523
Succession duties	11,640	35,453
Companies' taxes, etc.	61,673	77,003
Motor, insur. & pedlers' licenses	137,459	123,435
Departmental receipts	77,305	90,273
Amusement taxes	8,167	6,903
Gasoline tax	151,128	156,480
Other taxes	130,739	153,378
Miscel. revenue	9,690	2,537
Total ordinary revenue	1,149,570	1,206,025
Capital revenue	117,545	430,759
	1,267,115	1,636,785

Expenditure

	1931 $	1932 $
Public debt	220,950	268,730
Justice	86,073	66,427
Agriculture	49,650	53,962
Education	321,022	324,831
Health	17,008	28,324
Public Works	471,845	311,679
Provincial Secretary	12,085	12,293
Elections	7,070	323
Executive Council	4,324	4,087
Hospital	124,601	82,975
Legislation	17,827	16,664
Legislative grants	32,829	35,672
Direct relief	12,912	24,206
Motor vehicles	6,508	5,265
Gasoline rebates	41,869	25,660
Provincial building	......	8,169
Library	......	3,033
Miscellaneous	......	10,100
Total ordinary expend.	1,453,191	1,277,400
Capital expenditure	141,576	*429,647
Special expenditure:		
Sanatorium bldg. fund	64,246	......
Unemploy. relief	207,588	261,574
Sanatorium addit. grant	......	2,000
Bk. of Montreal—note	......	3,174
Bond discount	......	39,425
Exp. on sale of debs.	......	1,703
Total	1,866,801	2,014,923

*Includes hospital fire $92,921; college fire $250,206.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is at Charlottetown and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 30 members. His Honor Charles Dalton is lieutenant-governor, and at present a Conservative government under the leadership of Hon. James D. Stewart is in power.

Executive Council

Premier, Attorney and Advocate General, Prov. Secretary-Treasurer — Hon. J. D. Stewart, K.C.

Minister of Public Works and Highways—Hon. G. S. Sharp.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Thomas McNutt.

Minister of Education and Public Health—Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan.

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. H. F. McPhee, B.A.; Hon. Adrian F. Arsenault, B.A.; Hon. H. D. McLean, Hon. W. G. McKenzie, Hon. Matthew W. Wood.

Clerk of Executive Council — H. R. Stewart.

Other Government Officers

Deputy Prov. Sec.-Treas. and Clerk of Executive Council—H. R. Stewart.

Speaker—Hon. Augustine A. MacDonald, M.D.

Deputy Public Works—L. B. McMillan.

Chief Government Engineer—H. H. Shaw, B.Sc.

Provincial Auditor—W. E. Massey, C.A.

Supt. of Education—H. H. Shaw, B.Sc.

Clerk to Supt. of Education—P. S. Bradley.

Provincial Health Officer—B. C. Keeping, M.D., D.P.H.

Board of Prohibition Commissioners—Charles Black, chm.; Wm. Moran, sec.

Province of Prince Edward Island Financial Statement

(As at December 31, 1932)

Assessed value of all real property within the province (1932)	$35,000,000
Gross funded debt	3,504,000
Less sinking fund	614,642
Net debenture debt	2,889,357
Annual Dominion Government subsidy	497,182
Ordinary revenue for the year ending December 31, 1932	1,206,025
Ordinary expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1932	1,277,400

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at May 5, 1933)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable
1 Sept.,	1937	5½%	$175,000	C. M. T.
30 June	1937	5½%	250,000	Charlottetown & Ottawa
1 Oct.,	1938	4%	39,000	C. M.
15 Nov.,	1938	4½%	100,000	C. M. T.
1 April,	1939	4%	472,000	C. L. T. M.
1 Nov.,	1943	5%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1944	4½%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1944	4½%	350,000	C. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1945	4½%	150,000	C. M. T.
1 Nov.,	1946	4½%	40,000	C. M. T.
1 May,	1947	6%	1,000,000	C. M. T.
1 Nov.,	1947	4½%	60,000	C. M. T.
15 Nov.,	1948	4½%	170,000	C. M. T.
1 May,	1950	5%	48,000	C. M. T.
5 May,	1950	5%	200,000	C. M. T.
1 Feb.,	1952	5½%	150,000	C. M. T.

C., Charlottetown; L., London; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; O., Ottawa.
All $1,000 denominations. No exemptions from taxation.
Except issue of $1,000,000, 1947, of which a part is in denomination of $500.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CITIES

CHARLOTTETOWN

Charlottetown is the capital of the Province of Prince Edward Island, situated in Queen's County, at the confluence of the Hillsborough, York and Elliot Rivers, overlooking a fine harbor, an inlet from the Northumberland Strait. It is served by the C. N. R., and is in regular steamboat connection with Canadian and American ports.

It is the seat of the provincial parliament buildings, government house, and is the chief educational centre of the province. A number of industries are in operation, and many silver fox farms, for which the island is noted, are located not far from the city. Mixed farming is carried on extensively in the surrounding district.

Population, 1931, 12,361; 1926, 12,375. Area, 630 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1931

Current revenue	$ 220,961
Current expenditure	244,490
Assessed value for taxation	8,579,088
Exemptions not included	1,000,000

Tax rate, 1931: general, 2; all other purposes, 18; total, 20 mills.

Total tax arrears, $49,909. Last year's levy, $171,581; amount uncollected, $31,222.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,431,743
Total debenture debt	*1,649,600
Total sinking fund	251,106
Other liabilities	84,145

Debenture Debt

	Debenture outstanding	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 383,000	$ 71,150
General	431,000	36,152
Schools	10,000	682
Housing	35,000	......
Permanent works	790,000	143,121
	$1,649,600*	$ 251,107

*Exclusive of $100,000 bonds issued in 1932, of which $23,000 is for permanent work, and $77,000 for general purposes.

Public Utilities

	‡Net Profit
Waterworks	$ 274

‡After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt.

MONTAGUE

Situated in a general farming district six miles from Georgetown, and 28 miles from Charlottetown. On C. N. R. with steamboat connection to Pictou, N.S. Tourists provide an important source of income.

Population: 1932, 800; 1927, 700. Area, 480 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 2,768
Expenditure	2,844
Assessed value for taxation	256,800

Tax rate (per $100)—general, 50c.

Total tax arrears, $197. Last year's tax levy, $2,856; amount uncollected, $87.

SUMMERSIDE

Summerside is the county town of Prince County, situated on Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 50 miles northwest of Charlottetown, on the C. N. R. Fish packing and curing is the principal industry.

Population: 1931, 3,759; 1921, 3,228. Area, 1,060 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$61,237
Current expenditure	60,521
Assessed value for taxation	2,920,025

Tax rate, 1932; total 12 mills. Last year's levy, $35,040; amount uncollected, $1,404.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$485,663
Total debenture debt	339,000
Total sinking fund	144,050

NOVA SCOTIA CITIES

HALIFAX

Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia, and is one of the most important Atlantic ports of Canada, having a magnificent harbor, open all the year round. On C. N. R., C. P. R., and Dom. Atl. Ry.

The city is an important industrial and educational centre. Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries. The packing and export of fish also occupies a prominent place. Many other factories and wholesale establishments are operated. It is the chief naval station of the Dominion. The Provincial Parliament Buildings, Dalhousie University, and other colleges are located in its precincts.

Population: 1931, 59,275; 1921, 58,372. Area, 4,300 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended April 30, 1932

Assessed value for taxation	$59,942,925
Exemptions	41,314,185

Total tax arrears, $984,498; amount uncollected in 1931, $553,031.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$19,770,548
Total debenture debt	18,980,843
Total sinking fund	2,975,392

SYDNEY

Situated on east side of Cape Breton Island, at head of Sydney Harbor, 276 m. northeast of Halifax, at eastern terminus of C. N. R. On Sydney & Louisburg Ry., and Sydney & Glace Bay Electric Ry. Steamer connection with Newfoundland and with Atlantic coast and St. Lawrence River ports. City owns water and sewerage systems.

Sydney is the site of the plants of the Dominion Iron and Steel Corp. and is centre of a large coal mining industry.

Population: 1931, 23,089; 5 years previously, 23,000. Area, 3,730 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 1,465,628
Expenditure	1,558,998
Assessment value for taxation	12,926,862
Exemptions not included above	151,325

Tax rate 1931: 45 mills.

Total tax arrears, $519,607. Last year's tax levy, $574,944; uncollected, $280,406.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,319,336
Total debenture debt	3,139,000
Total sinking fund	1,194,369
Other liabilities	200,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's.	Sink fund
Public utilities	$ 610,000	$ 194,000
General debentures	2,529,000	1,000,369
Total	$3,139,000	1,194,369
Guaranteed bonds		$ 200,000

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net deficit
Waterworks	$ 34,732	$ ‡5,188

* After operating charges only. † After depreciation, operating expenses, and interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡ Deficit.

TRURO

Truro is 61 miles from Halifax, and about 2 miles from head of Cobequid Bay, on Bay of Fundy, C. N. R. and Dominion Atlantic Rly., and is an important educational centre. City owns water, sewerage and lighting systems. The neighborhood supplies lumber, iron and coal.

Population, 1932, 8,500; 1927, 8,000. Area, 3,000 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 207,898
Expenditure	220,128
Assessed value for taxation	4,667,470
Exemptions not included above	986,200

Tax rate, 1932: General, $2.55; school, $1; provincial highway, .10; total, $3.55.

Last year's levy, $164,095; uncollected, $17,133; total tax arrears, $26,464.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,842,316
Total debenture debt	1,040,860
Total sinking fund	468,666

Debenture Debt

	Debentures Outstanding
Public Utilities	$ 396,855
General	644,005
Total	$1,040,860

Public Utilities

	*Profit	Net †Profit
Waterworks	$ 24,761	$ 7,158
Electric light	58,315	25,630

* After operating expenses. † After operating expenses, depreciation, interest and sinking fund debt.

Nova Scotia

Sea Girt Province Has Great Resources of Coal—Shipping Facilities Cut Transportation Costs

Nova Scotia has a large steel industry as a result of abundant resources of coal and excellent shipping facilities which enable the transportation of low-cost iron ore from Newfoundland. When steel is in the doldrums, the province depends upon agriculture and the apples of the Annapolis Valley are far-famed. Surrounded by the sea, shipping and fishing are also important sources of revenue and the province shows marked stability in periods of depression.

Cost of Government is the lowest of any province with the exception of Prince Edward Island and the credit of the province is good.

General Information

Nova Scotia is the second smallest province in the Dominion. With no part more than 40 miles from the sea, it is about 350 miles in length and from 50 to 100 miles wide; contains 21,428 square miles. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 8,092,000 acres out of a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, or 61 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 4,302,000 acres, or 53 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $911,000,000 or $1,655 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census of 1931, the province had a population of 512,846, compared with 523,837 in 1921, and 492,338 in 1911. The distribution of population in 1931 showed 54.83 per cent rural, the remainder urban; in 1921, 56.66 per cent of the population classified as rural.

Railways

In 1931, there were 1,417 miles of track in operation. There are also 67 miles under construction. Over 1,000 miles are operated by the Eastern Division of the C. N. R., 288 miles by Dominion Atlantic Ry., owned by C. P. R., and the remainder by three local companies. The Dominion Atlantic Ry. runs through the fruit and agricultural district, the Annapolis Valley.

Shipping

Nova Scotia has 28 ports which handle water borne transportation. Halifax is one of the two principal winter ports of Canada. In the fiscal year 1931-32, 4,365 sea-going ships, total tonnage 5,400,684 and 13,359 coastwise vessels, total tonnage, 3,783,649 entered the ports of the province.

Agricultural Production

Production consists largely of field crops, of which more than half is hay and clover. Other products of considerable value to the province, are potatoes, oats, apples, dairy products and milch cows. The following figures give the various items of production for the years 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	10,206,000	10,087,000
Farm animals	1,909,000	2,313,000
Wool	56,000	111,000
Dairy products	5,608,000	6,984,000
Fruits & veg.	2,222,000	3,870,000
Poultry & eggs	1,007,000	1,351,000
Fur farming	175,000	228,000
Maple products	49,000	26,000
Honey	6,000	9,000
Total	21,238,000	24,929,000

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province in 1931 was $123,561,000.

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1932 was $28; orchard and fruit lands, $85.

Livestock

The production of livestock is carried on fairly extensively in the province, the total value in 1932 being $10,780,000. Milch cows and horses are the most important animals, although the province raises a considerable number of sheep. The following figures show the numbers and values of the various types of livestock in the province at the end of 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	42,720	$3,418,000
Milch cows	112,800	3,835,000
Other cattle	125,900	2,518,000
Sheep	155,700	575,000
Swine	53,400	434,000

Fur Farming

In 1931, 621 fur farms were operated in the province, of which 521 were fox farms; value of the animals $434,915, land and buildings $269,587. In season 1931-32 total value of pelts was $403,882.

Fisheries

Fisheries in 1931 yielded a marketed value of $7,986,194, compared with $10,411,202 in 1930. Lobster and cod fisheries are of chief importance, lobsters yielding $2,725,620 in 1931, and cod $1,671,201. Cod is marketed principally in dried form, the value of which totalled $502,128. Haddock is another important product, market value in 1931 amounting to $1,329,919. Herring, mackerel and halibut are also caught, and there is commercial interest in practically every variety of deep sea fish.

There was $6,813,124 capital invested in primary operations in 1931, and $3,419,681 in fish canning and curing. Number of persons employed was 15,527 in fishing and 1,726 in canning and curing.

Manufacturing

The outstanding factor in Nova Scotia manufactures is the steel industry. Statistics of all the industries in the province in 1931 are as follows:

Number of establishments	1,449
Capital	$129,824,727
Number of employees	16,175
Salaries and wages paid	$14,881,673
Cost of materials	$33,288,250
Gross value of products	$70,679,503

Mining

Nova Scotia coal mines produce nearly half of the total Canadian production; production in 1932, according to preliminary report amounted to 4,084,531 tons, compared with 4,952,182 tons in 1931. The product is an excellent grade of bituminous steam and coking coal. In addition there are large commercial deposits of gypsum, the greater part of the output of which is exported to the United States.

The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced during 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Coal	15,123,094	19,004,402
Gypsum	398,861	866,517
Gold	19,928	9,509
Clay products	172,557	467,126
Other structural materials	340,526	515,959
Total including other minerals	16,234,882	21,080,746

Lumbering

The value of lumber production in 1931 was $1,645,244, and the cut was 103,816,000 ft., board measure. The gross value of production in the industry was $2,460,753; net value $1,238,135. The lumber in the province consists chiefly of red spruce, hemlock, birch, white pine, balsam, maple and beech. Of these, spruce is by far the most important commercially, with yellow birch, hemlock, and white pine next in order. In 1931, there were 635 establishments operating in the province, representing a capital investment of $2,557,552.

Water Power

In January, 1933, Nova Scotia had developed 112,167 h.p. Undeveloped available power, at minimum flow totals 20,800 h.p. Work on new construction in 1932 was not as active as in recent years, but certain improvements were made to existing systems. The only new water power installation was a replacement by Moirs Ltd. of a 282 h.p. unit at Bedford by one of 450 h.p.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES
Revenue and Expenditure

The total receipts of the province for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1932, were $8,100,988 as against $8,104,602 in 1931. Expenditure amounted to $7,858,288 in 1932 as compared with $8,194,592 in the previous year. Details of revenue and expenditure of the various departments for the fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 1931 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Attorney-General	216,648	208,318
Education	134,683	130338
Highways	2,505,164	2,701,403
Agriculture	26,870	19,930
Public Health	624,110	614,165
Provincial Secretary	1,274,836	1,564,765
Provincial Treasurer	2,710,155	2,368,457
Public Service	11,444	15,137
Public Works & Mines	601,192	477,474
	8,104,602	8,100,988

Expenditure

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Attorney-General	698,322	687,792
Education	1,118,801	1,154,321
Highways	2,962,260	2,489,098
Agriculture	376,395	291,305
Public Health	989,442	972,780
Provincial Secretary	34,208	34,703
Provincial Treasurer	1,520,524	1,799,685
Public Service	184,409	168,085
Public Works & Mines	311,731	260,461
	8,194,592	7,858,238

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Halifax, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 40 members. His Honor Walter H. Covert, K.C., is lieutenant-governor of the province, and at present a Conservative government, under the leadership of Hon. G. S. Harrington, is in power.

Executive Council

Premier, Minister of Public Works and Mines—Col. the Hon. G. S. Harrington.

Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon. John Doull, K.C.

Minister of Highways—Hon. P. C. Black.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer—Hon. J. F. Fraser.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. O. P. Goucher.

Minister of Public Health—Hon. G. H. Murphy, M.D.

Members without Office — Hon. Albert Parsons; Hon. Joseph Macdonald.

Speaker of Legislative Assembly—Hon. D. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly—E. McK. Forbes.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Provincial Secretary, Clerk of Executive Council and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—Arthur S. Barnstead, LL.B.

Deputy Provincial Treasurer—C. D. Dennis.

Deputy Attorney-General—F. F. Mathers, K.C., LL.B.

Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines and Provincial Engineer—Norman MacKenzie.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture—Col. R. Innes.

Deputy Minister of Public Health—Dr. T. Ives Byrne.

Other Officials

Chief Forester—Lands and Forests—Otto Schierbeck.

Chief Clerk, Public Works and Mines—A. F. Taylor.

Supt. of Education—H. F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.

Chairman Workmen's Compensation Board—F. L. Milner.

Province of Nova Scotia Financial Statement

(As at September 30, 1931)

Assessed value of real property in province (Dec. 31, 1932)	$178,563,967
Total funded debt (Sept. 30, 1932)	61,740,746
Net debenture debt	38,866,687
Annual Dominion Government subsidy	1,528,048
Total revenue for year ended Sept. 30, 1932	8,100,988
Total expenditure for year ended Sept. 30, 1932	8,264,091

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at September 30, 1931)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable
1 May,	1932-36	4-3/20% Serial*	$263,000	N.Y.
1 Aug.,	1934	5%	1,500,000	N.Y. M. T. H.
1 Nov.,	1936	6%	1,800,000	N.Y. M. T. H. (G)
15 Nov.,	1941	6%	483,000	H.
1 July,	1942	3½%	£160,000	London H.†
30 Sept.,	1942	3½%	£180,400	H.
1 May,	1943	5%	$2,532,000	M. H. N.Y. (G)
1 April,	1944	5%	2,530,000	M. H. N.Y.
15 May,	1945	3½%	£138,698/12/7	London H.
1 May,	1946	3½%	£62,465/15/1	London
15 Nov.,	1948	4½%	$5,000,000	N.Y. M. T. H. (G)
1 July,	1949	3%	£164,000	London
15 Sept.,	1952	4½%	$12,370,000	N.Y. M. T. H. (G)
15 Aug.,	1953	4½%	500,000	N.Y. T. M. H.
15 Nov.,	1953	4½%	500,000	N.Y. T. M. H.
1 July,	1954	3½%	£650,000	London
1 Dec.,	1958	4½%	$500,000	T. M. H. N.Y.
1 May,	1959	5%	6,088,000	T. M. H. N.Y.
1 Mar.,	1960	5%	9,097,000	T. M. H. N.Y.
15 Nov.,	1960	4½%	4,404,000	H. T. M. N.Y.
15 May,	1961	4½%	2,115,000	H. T. M. N.Y.
1 May,	1964	4½%	£760,000	London H.*
County Loans—				
1 Mar.,	1933	5% Halifax County.	11,000	H.
1 Mar.,	1934	5% Halifax County.	30,000	H.
1 Mar.,	1933	5% Cumberland Cty.	30,000	H.
1 Mar.,	1934	5% Cumberland Cty.	20,000	H.

N.Y., New York; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; H., Halifax; H.†, Halifax by endorsement; (G), Gold; *Due $65,000 annually May 1, 1933—35; $68,000 May 1, 1936.

Business Real Good Says Hardware Retailer

Some very encouraging reports are received on business conditions in the hardware trade. One Toronto wholesaler states that business "has been real good" in the last two weeks, with dealers buying seasonable lines in better quantity than last year. Sales of small electrical appliances have been double last year's figure to date, according to one manufacturer, with others in the electrical field reporting much improved business. A heating and furnace installation firm in Toronto stated to Hardware and Metal that April sales this year exceeded any April business since the year 1923.

Retail dealers note an impetus to trade in the last month, and while that is expected in the spring weeks, the feeling is prevalent that people are buying more freely than they have done for some time. A greater degree of confidence in future conditions is expressed by many in the hardware and allied industries.

Quebec Raw Fur Production

The raw fur production of the Province of Quebec in the 1931-32 season amounted in value to $2,334,262, or an increase of $228,154 over the 1930-31 season, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MUNICIPAL DEFAULTS ARE RELATIVELY SMALL

(Continued from page 13)

tario municipal debentures to the principal amount of some $40,000,000 are in default as to either interest or principal. The greatest part of this total is in bonds of the Border Cities group of municipalities. In practically all cases the Ontario Municipal Board has stepped in and appointed a Board of Supervisors which has wide powers.

In Manitoba the suburban municipalities around Winnipeg are in difficulties and bonds to the amount of some $14,000,000 are affected. Most of these municipalities have previously been in trouble and institutional investors holding their bonds have been closely following the situation of such cities as St. Bonfice, St. Vital, Transcona and others. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, particularly the former there have been a tremendous number of minor defaults by rural municipalities, school districts, rural telephone companies, etc. due to inability of farmers to pay their taxes. There have been as many as 1,400 or more of these small municipalities in default but failure to meet obligations has been temporary in many cases and defaults have been corrected and will be corrected as soon as agricultural income improves.

British Columbia has six municipalities in default to the extent of some $13,000,000 and commissioners have been appointed to administer the affairs of the City and District of North Vancouver and the District of Burnaby.

Government and Municipal Bonds

Bought - Sold - Quoted

List of offerings, with recommendations and information, furnished on request.

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Offices in all Provinces

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds To Yield 4.21% to 6.03%

There is no better investment than Canadian Government and high grade Municipal Bonds.

Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price†	Yield %
Dominion of Canada	4	1952	93.75	4.48
Dominion of Canada	5	1941	103.75	4.47
Dominion of Canada	5½-4½	1959	100.00	4.59
Dominion of Canada Gtd. (C.N.R.)	5	1954	103.00	4.77
Province of Quebec*	4½	1950	103.50	4.21
Province of Nova Scotia	4½	1960	98.50	4.60
Province of Ontario	5	1948	103.50	4.68
Province of Ontario	5½	1946	107.50	4.74
Province of New Brunswick	5½	1952	104.00	5.17
Province of Alberta*	5	1959	93.50	5.47
Province of British Columbia	5	1945	95.50	6.03
Province of Manitoba	6	1947	99.75	6.03
Province of Saskatchewan	5½	1952	94.00	6.03
City of Toronto	4½	1960	98.00	4.63
City of Montreal	5	1945	100.00	5.00
City of Hamilton	5	1947	100.00	5.00
Town of Gananoque	5	1943	98.00	5.26

*Payable in New York as well as Canada. †Plus accrued interest.

Descriptive information gladly furnished upon request.

We suggest that orders be mailed, telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.

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New Brunswick

Farms, Forests and Fisheries Give Stability to Largest Province in Maritime Group

Agriculture, forest products and a fishing industry second only to that of British Columbia, give New Brunswick a diversified production that provides stability of wealth. Depression levels and prosperity peaks are less noticeable in the Maritime Provinces. The province has many attractions for tourists and hunters and its water power resources have been harnessed with profit.

General Information

The province has an area of 27,985 square miles. Compared with Nova Scotia, it has few lakes, but its rivers, especially the St. John, are notable for their length and size. In 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and made a separate province, and in 1867 joined the Confederation of British North American Provinces.

The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 10,718,000 acres out of a total land area of 17,734,400 acres, or 60 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 4,153,000 acres, or 38 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $788,000,000, or $1,879 per capita.

Population

In 1931, according to the Dominion census, the population was 408,219, compared with 387,876 in 1921, and 351,889 in 1917. The distribution figures in 1931 showed 68.4 per cent of the population rural, and the remainder urban; but little change since 1921.

Railways

In 1931 the province had 1,934 miles of railway track in operation, of which 1,260 are operated by the Eastern Division of the C. N. R., 625 by the C. P. R., and the remainder by three local companies.

Shipping

In 1931-32, 3,980 sea-going vessels, total tonnage, 1,597,565 and 3,165 coastwise vessels, 1,170,280 tons, entered the ports of the province.

Fur Farming

Fur farming in the province consists principally of fox farms. In 1931, 753 farms were operated, of which fox farms were 751. The value of animals amounted to $657,774, land and buildings to $451,417. In the season of 1931 the total value of pelts was $549,329.

Fisheries

Fisheries production had a marketed value of $4,156,240 in 1931, compared with $4,853,575 in 1930. Lobsters had a total marketed value of $1,376,257, an increase of $169,261 over 1930, followed by sardines valued at $837,210. Practically every fish, either fresh or sea, is caught commercially in the province. In 1931 there was $3,890,629 of capital represented in the primary operations, and $2,285,364 invested in canning and curing establishments; 12,764 people were employed in fishing and 957 in canning and curing.

Agricultural Production

Field crops constitute the most important item of provincial production, but, unlike most of the other Canadian provinces, most of the revenue is derived from potatoes, hay and clover, rather than from grains. The only grain that is grown extensively is oats. The province produces some dairy products and small amounts of fruit, poultry, livestock, etc. Most of the produce is marketed in the United States.

In 1932 the estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province was $119,024,000, the province ranking eighth in Canada in this respect. The following figures show the relative importance of the various items of production for the past two years:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	12,629,000	10,670,000
Farm animals	2,295,000	3,214,000
Wool	45,000	81,000
Dairy products	4,420,000	6,333,000
Fruits and vegetables	697,000	966,000
Poultry and eggs	1,214,000	1,411,000
Fur farming	383,000	498,000
Maple products	20,000	21,000
Clover and grass seed	3,000	......
Honey	5,000	10,000
Total	21,711,000	23,204,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm land in 1932 was $24.

	Number	Value
Horses	52,930	$4,234,000
Milch cows	109,300	3,607,000
Other cattle	111,700	1,899,000
Sheep	131,000	468,000
Swine	96,300	849,000

Manufacturing

The forest industries dominate manufacture in New Brunswick. The following table shows the statistics of industries in the province in 1931:

Number of establishments	872
Capital	$128,859,472
Number of employees	13,107
Salaries and wages paid	$12,706,897
Cost of materials	25,631,856
Gross value of products	55,209,818

Mining

The total value of minerals produced in the province in 1932 amounted to $2,243,879, compared with $2,176,910 in 1931, the chief item being coal which is mined in the Great Lake district. The province has large deposits of pure quality gypsum. Grindstones, natural gas, petroleum, and some structural materials are also produced. In 1931 an antimony property at Lake George made a test shipment of ore to Liverpool, Eng.

Preliminary report for 1932 shows production of 211,065 tons of coal, compared with 181,327 tons in 1931, 645,010 cubic feet of natural gas, compared with 652,947 cubic feet in 1932. The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced in 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Coal	789,617	740,471
Gypsum	297,520	451,264
Natural gas	317,603	322,330
Stone	183,918	247,279
Clay products	68,151	134,313
Total, including other minerals	2,243,879	2,176,910

Lumbering

The total lumber production in 1931 was valued at $2,445,087 from 130,412,000 ft. b. m. Spruce is the most important, followed by yellow birch, white pine and balsam. There were 246 mills in operation in 1931 and the capital invested amounted to $10,252,845. The gross value of the products was $3,534,442; net value $1,331,284. The province was the fourth in the Dominion, in 1931, in value of production.

Pulp and Paper

Dominion statistics combine the production of pulp and paper products in the province with those of the provinces of Nova Scotia and Manitoba. In 1931, the net value of production in the three provinces was $13,505,809, compared with $12,382,449 in 1930; wood manufactured totalled $13,003,365, compared with $14,249,134 in 1930, and paper manufactured amounted to $14,853,304 as against $12,572,248 the previous year. There were 13 mills in operation, of which 8 were pulp mills, and 5 combined pulp and paper mills. Capital invested in the industry $73,272,143. Of the total production of pulpwood, 296,229 cords valued at $3,049,363 was exported to the United States, and 709,517 cords valued at $6,074,972 used within the province. According to provincial reports, New Brunswick produced 483,458 cords of pulpwood, during 1931, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year; the total amount of pulpwood manufactured or exported in a raw state in 1931 was 654,673 cords.

Water Power

January 1, 1933, the province had developed capacity (turbine installation) of 133,681 h.p., and undeveloped available power at ordinary minimum flow of 68,600 h.p. No new hydro-electric construction took place during 1932. 78 per cent of the developed

(Continued on page 16)

Province of New Brunswick Financial Statement

(As at October 31, 1932)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)	$200,000,000
Total funded debt	*60,826,755
Less: Sinking funds	5,329,316
Net debenture debt	55,497,439
Self-supporting debt or assets	7,512,000
Ordinary revenue for the year ended October 31, 1932	5,795,630
Ordinary expenditure for the year ended October 31, 1932	6,360,893

*Includes temporary loan.

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at June 30, 1932)

Maturity		Rate		Amount	Payable
1 Jan.,	1934	4%		$ 190,000	Fredericton (G)
1 Jan.,	1935	4%		26,500	Fredericton
15 Jan.,	1934	5%		800,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Feb.,	1934	5½%		450,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
1 Apr.,	1934	5%	(a)	25,737	Fredericton
15 July,	1934	5%		1,161,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
31 Oct.,	1934	5%	(a)	14,005	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
2 Mar.,	1935	4¾%		808,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
1 July,	1935	4¾%		250,000	F. St.J.
2 July,	1935	4¾%		882,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
1 Jan.,	1936	6%		1,750,000	F. St.J. M. T.
15 June,	1936	4¾%		2,792,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
31 Oct.,	1936	4% (serial)	(a)	111,000	F. all paid in 1936
1 Aug.,	1937	5%		500,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
22 Oct.,	1937	3½%		10,000	Fredericton
4 Nov.,	1936-7	4%		161,000	Fredericton
1 Jan.,	1938	3%		99,280	Montreal
1 Jan.,	1938	3%		910,067	Montreal
1 Jan.,	1938-9	3%		69,000	Fredericton
15 Aug.,	1938	6%		300,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 May,	1939	5½%		1,500,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Apr.,	1940	4¾%		1,100,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
1 July,	1940	3½%		245,000	Fredericton
1 Dec.,	1940	6%		35,500	F. St.J.
1 Jan.,	1941-7	3%		113,500	Fredericton
1 Sept.,	1941	6%		166,000	F. St.J. M.
1 Oct.,	1941	5%		36,500	F. St.J. M.
15 Jan.,	1943	5%		1,650,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Mar.,	1943	5%		60,000	F. St.J.
1 July,	1943	5%		50,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 July,	1943	5%		250,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Apr.,	1944	5%		250,000	F. St.J. M. T.
16 Feb.,	1945	5½%		818,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Nov.,	1945	4½%		25,000	Fredericton
1 Apr.,	1946	4½%		80,000	Fredericton
1 July,	1946	3½%		35,500	Fredericton
16 Aug.,	1946	4½%		250,000	F. St.J.
15 Feb.,	1947	4¾%		640,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Feb.,	1947	4½%	(a)	460,000	F. St.J.
1 Dec.,	1947	4½%		1,800,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
1 Dec.,	1947	5¼%	(g)	100,000	St.J.
1 Feb.,	1948	4%		244,000	F. St.J.
15 Oct.,	1948	4½%		150,000	F. St.J.
1 Dec.,	1948	4%		10,000	W. (e)
1 Jan.,	1949	4%	(b)	1,712,429	Woodstock
15 May,	1950	5½%		5,000,000	F. St.J. H. M. T. W. V.
1 Jan.,	1952	5½%		5,062,000	F. H. St.J. M. T. W. V.
2 Jan.,	1953	4%	(d)	450,000	F. St.J.
15 Oct.,	1953	4½%		185,000	F. St.J.
1 Oct.,	1954	4½%		200,000	F. St.J.
1 Sept.,	1955	4½%		100,000	F. St.J.
1 Sept.,	1955	4¾%		2,650,000	F. St.J.
15 Oct.,	1955	4½%		200,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Oct.,	1956	4½%		760,000	F. St.J. M. T.
15 Apr.,	1957	4½%		301,000	F. St.J. M. T.
1 Oct.,	1957	5%		1,850,000	F. St.J. H. T. W. V. M.
15 Oct.,	1957	4½%		400,000	F. St.J. M. T.
15 Nov.,	1958	4½%		2,263,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y. (G)
23 May,	1962	5%		2,311,666	London
1 Oct.,	1959	5%		2,720,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Jan.,	1960	5%		3,358,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Apr.,	1961	4½%		5,215,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
15 Apr.,	1960	4¾%		3,150,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.
1 Apr.,	1960	4¾%		235,000	F. St.J.
1 June,	1962	4%	(c)	2,727,977	L.
8 May,	1932-61	5% (serial)	(f)	600,000	F. St.J. M. T. N.Y.

N.Y., New York; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; F. Fredericton; St.J., Saint John, N.B.; H., Halifax; W., Winnipeg.

(a) These issues were invested in provincial sinking funds.

(b) This issue takes the form of N. B. Government stock certificates issued in London in sterling and payable in London only. The original issue was $2,190,000 but was reduced to the above amount by redemption through sinking fund account.

(c) This issue represents St. John and Quebec Railway debenture stock issued in certificate form in London and payable in London only. The property of the railway company now owned by the province is operated by the Canadian National Railways on the basis of 40 per cent of gross earnings, payable to the province. The original issue was $4,250,000 but was reduced to the above amount by the gain in refunding transactions during the past three years.

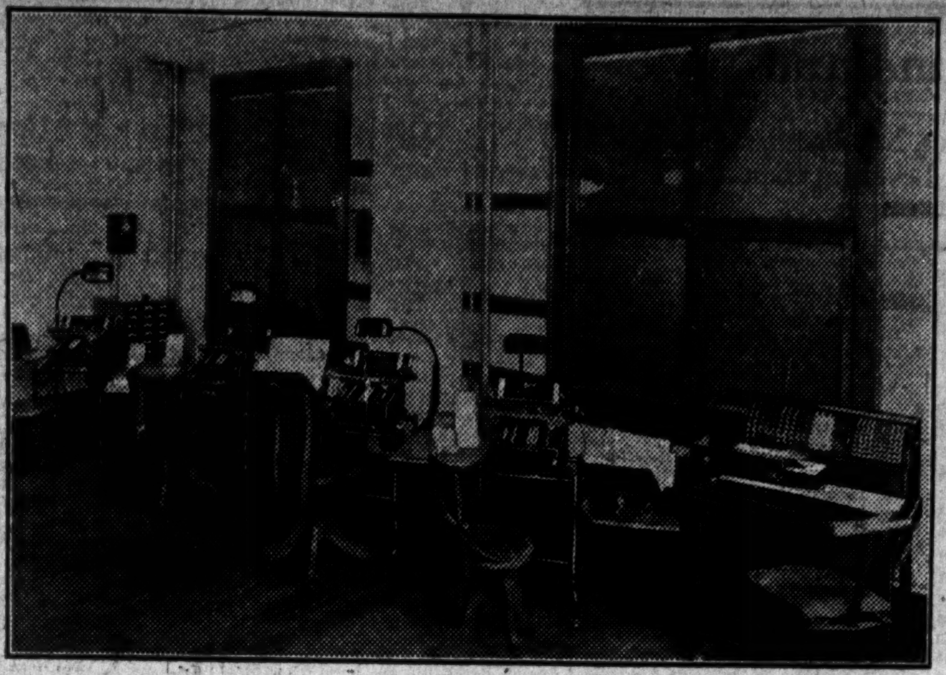
(d) This issue was made by the N. B. Coal and Railway Commissioners and guaranteed by the province. The railway, extending from Norton to the Minto coal fields, was taken over by the province and is now operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway under lease.

(e) Woodstock Cold Storage Co. bonds.

(f) $20,000 paid each year for thirty-three years.

(g) British Canadian Packing Co. bonds.

National Cash Registers, Bookkeeping and Accounting Machines Afford the City of Edmonton---



These four National Bookkeeping Machines, Class 3,000, automatically write Edmonton's Electric light bills. The Class 2,000 analysis machine provides proof of correctness of bills as well as distribution by separate divisions.

ACCURATE · TIME-SAVING · CENTRALIZED

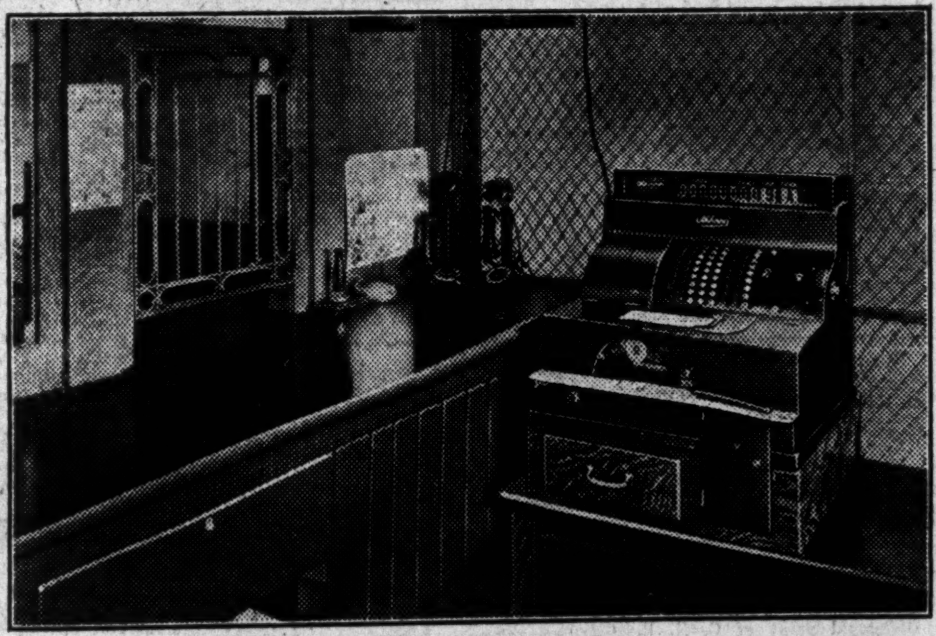
Control

of Billing, Analysis and Cash for All Civic Revenues

In the treasurer's department four 2,000 Class National Cash Register voucher cut-off machines record and receipt cash received for all civic services. This forms *POSITIVE CONTROL* over all money received.

One person has issued 1801 receipts in one day of 8 hours . . . As many as 4,679 single receipts have been issued, classified, and correctly recorded by four machines in a single day . . . Regularly every month 22,000 accounts are billed . . . .

These are some of the achievements of the National Cash Register system of billing, analysing, accounting and cash control used by the City of Edmonton in the collection of its Electric Light, Water and Telephone accounts, Taxes and other revenues.



This voucher cut-off National Cash Register in the South Edmonton City Hall (Branch Office) provides *POSITIVE CONTROL* of all revenues received on all accounts.

How the System Works

Billing of light and power accounts is done directly from the meter readers' sheets on National Bookkeeping Machines. These record consumption detail, all charges, totals and discounts on both bills and ledger cards. At the same time the machines automatically accumulate and print on the analysis cards the kilowatt hours consumed and net amounts due.

Then the analysis machine divides the number of kilowatt hours and amounts accumulated into 8 different classes of power, giving the totals of each class of service consumed at the different amounts for each step in the rates.

GIVES COMPTROLLER'S AUDIT CHECK

The total of kilowatt hours and the net amount accumulated on the billing machines must agree with the analyzed amounts; thus providing the Comptroller's check.

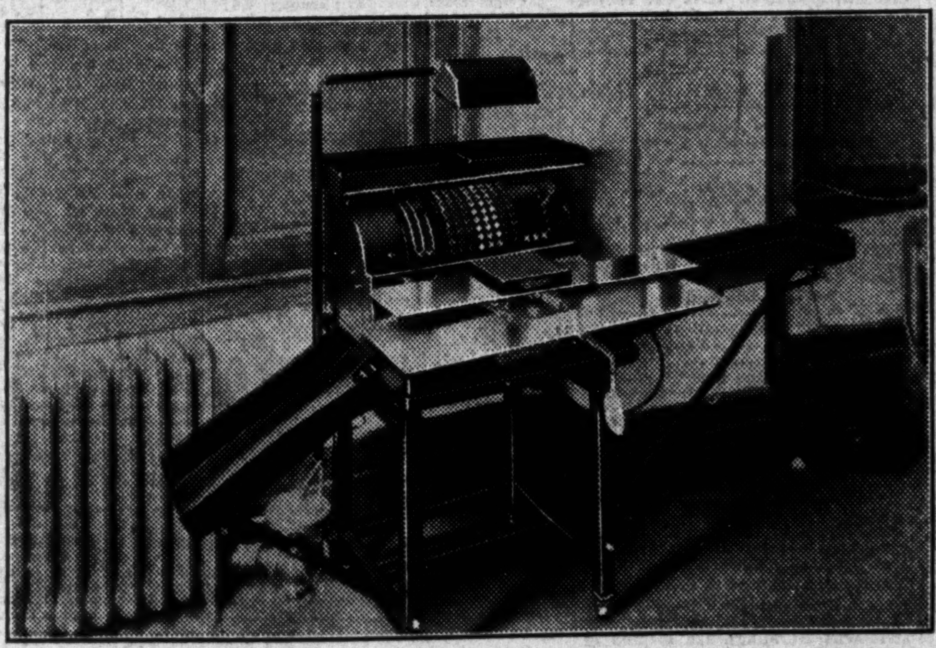
CASH CONTROL CENTRALIZED

Cashier machines control *all* the cash received at the City Hall in *one* place — the Treasurer's Department.

These Cashier machines, which record the separate amounts received for Light, Water, Telephone, Taxes, Land and Licenses, receipt the main portions of the bills, which constitute the official receipts, and also receipt, cut off, and deposit the stubs in a locked box. Any number of bills can be presented by one person for any or all departments, the machine receipting each bill separately and in addition showing the total amount to be paid by the consumer for all his bills.

At the end of each day the stubs are sent by the Treasurer to each department together with a slip showing the amount of money they represent. The amount shown on the slip must agree with the amount posted to the credit of the customers' accounts in the different departments.

The cashier audit total of all money received, printed by the machines at the end of the day, constitutes the Treasurer's bank deposit total.



"The National Cash Register equipment has given us such entire satisfaction that we have now installed your Check Writer," writes F. Barnhouse, City Treasurer. "This machine in one operation, signs, prints the amount in two places, adds the amount in totals and sub-totals, numbers, dates and gives a duplicate impression on a separate audit sheet for all the checks issued, thus saving time in the various operations."

CHANGE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

"The new 2000 Model," writes F. Barnhouse, City Treasurer, "in addition to controlling collections on all light, water and a portion of the telephone accounts for the entire city, took over the control of the collections of all city taxes, licenses, land rentals and land sales. This was accomplished without any of the usual dislocation of business, due to change of system. Immediately we found that our balancing at night was considerably simplified, owing to the fact that the new machines gave us not only the totals for the day, but also the totals for each department concerned."

W. M. Barnhouse, Superintendent, writing about the National Cash Register Accounting and Analysis Machines, says: "We are pleased to state that the service these machines have rendered is entirely satisfactory in every way."

Through the precision and speed of this National System of Complete Control, costly errors are eliminated and time and money are saved. National Systems will work similar economies in every type of private or public business where money is handled or records are kept.

Invite a National Cash Register representative to outline a system for you.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LIMITED — HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, TORONTO

Newfoundland

Rich in Natural Resources, Newfoundland Suffers from Low Price Levels in Export Markets

Newfoundland, sister dominion of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations, has always depended upon the sea for its sustenance but the development of its forest and mineral wealth has opened up new sources of revenue. The island has large areas of timber and great iron deposits but low prices and demand for newsprint and little activity in the steel industry have brought these assets into temporary eclipse. Fishing is the chief occupation of the greater part of the population and lack of demand from foreign markets and low prices have adversely affected all fishermen and exporters. In Labrador, the Dominion has great potential wealth both in mineral production and in water power.

Customs duties have always been the chief source of governmental revenue and with declining trade and lower prices prevailing such revenues have been substantially reduced. Recovery of a sound financial position has been hastened by instituting drastic economies, British advisers are aiding Newfoundland officials to return to a balanced budget.

A completely self-governing dominion, Newfoundland is Britain's oldest colony. Situated at the gateway of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, it also commands an enviable position for Atlantic shipping. Many parts of the island are mountainous, altitudes of 2,600 ft. being attained, these elevations being for the most part rich in fir, spruce, pine and birch.

The area of Newfoundland proper is 42,734 sq. miles, its greatest length 317 miles and its breadth roughly the same. Labrador, which was awarded to Newfoundland by Privy Council decision in 1927, has 110,000 sq. miles.

More than a third of the area of the island is covered by lakes, the largest being Grand Lake which is 56 miles long. It is a country of great potential wealth to which Labrador adds untouched resources for future development.

Newfoundland has over 800 towns, settlements and hamlets with post offices, and the population at December 31, 1930, was estimated at 271,865; Labrador, 4,203. Population according to the 1921 census was: Newfoundland 263,000, Labrador 3,774.

The capital is St. John's on the southeast corner of the island, on the Avalon Peninsula. The trade of the island is largely concentrated at St. John's, which is also a growing manufacturing centre.

Shipping

The harbor of St. John's is a natural port. It is equipped with excellent docking and repairing facilities and is a port of call for several transatlantic boats. Connections from Canada and the United States may be made by direct sailing from Halifax, Montreal, New York, and Boston. Steamers also ply between North Sydney and Port aux Basques, the western terminus of the Newfoundland railway, and a distance by rail of 547 miles from St. John's. A direct service is operated between Liverpool, Eng., and St. John's. Newfoundland is approximately halfway between New York and London.

Commerce and Trade

For centuries the life and commerce of Newfoundland have centred around the fisheries, which constituted the backbone of trade and industry. More recently the production of newsprint, and of iron ore, and changing conditions of the market for fish, have somewhat changed the character of the trade. In the past two years newsprint has ranked first in value of products exported, taking the place of the fishery products which held the position for many years.

During the fiscal year to June 30, 1931, exports totalled $33,537,000 and imports only $25,262,000. The principal imports were foodstuffs such as flour, vegetables, etc., textiles, hardware, equipment for fishing, mining, etc., and clothing.

The principal exports consisted of: fishery products which had a total export value of $10,469,856, manufactured paper with a value of $17,134,-801, iron ores with a value of $2,688,-764 and lead and zinc concentrates with a value of $1,546,911.

Canada is the chief source of supply of the purchases of Newfoundland. Imports from Canada for fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, totalled $10,-675,348; from the United States $9,266,133; and from the United Kingdom $4,192,300.

Canada, however, is not the best market. Exports to the United States were $10,986,135; to the United Kingdom, $9,941,661; and to Canada $2,-327,020. There were also important exports, chiefly of fisheries products, to Spain, Brazil, Portugal, Italy, Norway, British West Indies, Germany, Russia, etc.

Fisheries

For more than 300 years fishing has been the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Newfoundland. The fisheries are well known throughout the world. There is a coast line of more than 6,000 miles and the shore fisheries are important, producing the majority of the cod and salmon. Of the total population more than 60,000 are engaged in catching and curing fish and, of course, a large percentage of the balance of the population is directly dependent upon the fishing industry for a large percentage of its income.

The cod fish is by far the most important factor in the industry, and the cod liver oil industry has shown development. Export of frozen salmon and of canned lobster and canned salmon is growing and it is likely that the real future of the Newfoundland fisheries lies in the development of these branches of the industry.

The seal fishery is important and each spring engages a large number of men. The catch in 1932, however, was one of the most unsatisfactory for many years, the value shrinking to $58,265 compared with $121,115 in 1931. Fewer ships were engaged in the hunt and ice conditions were unfavorable.

Forestry

The forest resources of Newfoundland have never been adequately surveyed. It is estimated that there is about 60,000 cords of wood in Newfoundland, and in Labrador several times that figure. The pulp and paper industry is operated by two large companies, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., with plant at Grand Falls, the products of which are shipped to the United Kingdom, and the International Power & Paper Co. of Newfoundland, at Corner Brook, whose shipments are practically all made to the United States. In 1931, the total output of newsprint was 294,983 tons, over 7,000 tons more than the previous year, and the best in the history of the industry. Newfoundland was the only country in North America to produce more newsprint in 1931 than in 1930. Costs of producing newsprint in Newfoundland are comparatively low, due to the ease with which wood can be obtained in winter, to the low cost of power, to somewhat lower wages, and to the lower cost of shipping by water than by rail.

Mining

Newfoundland has a long and satisfactory history in the field of mining. The country is well known as one of the world's greatest sources of iron ore. Lead, zinc, copper, and associated metals are now assuming places of importance. The main mining operation is the production of iron ore from the Wabana deposits on Bell Island, Conception Bay, which are recognized as among the largest and most important deposits in the world; they are the largest in the British Empire, and upon depletion of the United States deposits promise to become increasingly important. Lead and zinc is produced by the Buchans Mining Co., in Red Indian Lake area. Large ore reserves and unexcelled shipping facilities are two important factors in the future increase of mineral exports. Estimated iron ore reserves at Wabana total approximately 3,000,000,000 tons. Numerous deposits of non-metallic metals have been found, and coal in economic quantities has been located.

The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced during 1931 and 1930:

	1932 $	1931 $
Zinc concentrate	508,885	189,670
Lead concentrate	1,038,026	1,194,655
Iron ore	2,688,764	4,539,391

Agriculture

Agriculture has never assumed much importance in Newfoundland, although the soil is rich, and capable of producing every crop common to the temperate zone. Production on a commercial scale is limited. Many fishermen cultivate small gardens, but the production of foodstuffs is less than domestic requirements, consequently the activities are carried on entirely for home consumption. A considerable quantity of foodstuffs is imported.

Tourist Traffic

A real source of income to the people in Newfoundland is the tourist traffic. Large expenditures have been made on good roads and there are now 800 miles of first class roads in the island, mostly located on the Avalon Peninsula out from St. John's. Over $1,000,000 has been spent on a first class hotel in St. John's. Round trip visitors come by boat from New York, Halifax and Boston and other points. Excursion boats run from Montreal as well.

Labrador

In 1927 the Privy Council conceded to Newfoundland the right of ownership of Labrador, 110,000 sq. miles, extending from the coast to the Height of Land. The country is very largely unexplored, and few attempts have been made to estimate the potential resources of the region. Geological surveys have been taken, and the opinion expressed that the pre-Cambrian area of northern Quebec, one of the richest now known, extends into Labrador; the existence of iron ore deposits is well known, but the size and content of the ore bodies has not yet been ascertained. Forest resources are vast, and an estimate has been given that the uncut area is worth $250,000,000 to $300,000,000; black spruce is the most abundant, and probably constitutes 90 per cent of the forest. The water power resources are unlimited. Labrador is said to be a land of a million lakes; roughly one-quarter of the surface is covered with water, and since the backbone of the country is a plateau some 2,000 ft. high, the water has to fall great heights in short distances. The population is composed principally of white settlers who live almost entirely on the coast, engaged in cod fishing in summer, and fur trapping, chiefly for mink, fox and marten, in the winter. The fishing grounds are also visited by fishermen from Newfoundland.

Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, amounted to $9,655,640 and expenditures, including interest on the public debt, to $12,898,933.

Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930 and 1931, were as follows:

Revenue

	1930 $	1931 $
Customs	8,834,843	7,465,356
Postal	410,739	485,321
Telegraphs	204,497	178,836
Crown lands	124,280	85,131
Inland Rev. Stamps	75,355	62,712
Fines and forfeitures	8,738	5,288
Income and other taxes	812,759	662,875
Fees, public institutions	60,451	51,967
Broom dept. penitentiary	2,124	1,304
Liquor control, profit	359,000	429,000
Interest, guar. loans	76,891	38,364
Estate duties	113,268	20,593
Taxes and assessments	64,102	68,367
Miscellaneous	432,168	100,527
	11,579,215	9,655,641

Expenditure

	1930 $	1931 $
Int. on pub. debt, etc.	4,718,951	4,701,410
Colonial Secretary	192,188	244,972
Admin. of Justice	382,004	404,190
Marine & Fisheries	487,462	503,912
Agriculture & Mines	164,561	194,149
Public Works	1,000,680	952,991
Customs	681,679	663,712
Tax Assessors	12,310	14,878
Pension Commissioners	633,833	644,841
Education	999,314	1,025,157
Public Charities	437,156	321,476
Public Health	318,967	344,410
Posts & Telegraphs	1,404,208	1,536,510
Govt. Engineer's Dept.	......	26,319
Old Age Pensions	......	135,087
Audit Act (mainly relief)	......	1,184,920
	11,434,313	12,898,933

Quebec

Province Commands High Credit Rating With Long Record of Conservatism

(Continued from page 13)

$1,839,816, land and buildings $1,314,-061. The number of fox farms operated has considerably increased during recent years.

Fisheries

The value of the fish marketed in the year 1931 was $1,952,894, compared with $2,502,998 in 1930. The chief product is cod. Dried cod is the most important part of the cod fishery. Herring is second in importance, followed by lobster. The total amount of capital invested in the primary operations in 1931 was $2,639,960, and $303,969 was invested in fish canning and curing establishments. Numbers of persons employed were 12,743 in fishing, and average of 388 in canning and curing.

Tobacco

Practically the total tobacco crop in Canada is produced in Ontario and Quebec. In 1932, 7,952,000 lb., valued at $328,800, was produced in the province.

Maple Products

Quebec leads Canada in the amount of maple sugar and maple syrup that it produces. Production in 1932, was 6,681,000 lb. of sugar valued at $585,-000; and 1,142,000 gallons of syrup, valued at $1,142,000; total estimated revenue $1,727,000.

Mining

Quebec ranks third in the Dominion in the total value of mineral production; produced in 1932 $24,-369,246, or 13.37 per cent of the total in Canada. Non-metallic minerals constitute the principal production but in recent years metallic deposits in the northwestern section have been coming into prominence, and in 1932, metallic production represented 52 per cent of the total. Production of gold increased from 300,877 fine oz. in 1931 to 401,105 fine oz. in 1932. Copper production totalled 67,336,692 lb., valued at $4,296,216, 27.2 per cent of the copper production of the Dominion.

The copper refinery at Montreal East, which commenced operations in 1931, has annual capacity of 75,000 tons. A mill which will make a pyrites concentrates as well as a copper concentrate was completed at the Aldermac mine in 1931; it is hoped that this material will eventually supplant the foreign brimstone now used in the manufacture of pulp and paper. Silver production in 1932 totalled 628,902 fine oz., compared with 535,802 fine oz. in 1932; silver is recovered as a by-product in gold and copper mining. At one time Quebec supplied most of the world's asbestos, but competition from Africa and Russia has had an effect on the output, and the adverse trade conditions during the past year resulted in the lowest production since 1922, production in 1932 totalling 122,977 tons, compared with 164,297 tons in 1931. There is a steady output of feldspar and mica. The province ranks second only to Ontario in the production of structural materials and clay products, which in 1932 were valued at $7,925,619, compared with $17,991,734 in 1931.

The following table gives the value of the principal minerals in the past two years:

	1932	1931
Asbestos	$3,039,721	$4,812,886
Cement	3,155,702	7,092,895
Stone	2,301,421	5,997,240
Clay products	1,052,842	2,357,908
Sand and gravel	827,753	1,738,106
Lime	587,901	805,585
Copper	4,296,216	5,794,169
Gold	8,291,576	6,219,769
Total, including other minerals	$24,369,246	$35,696,563

Manufacturing

As the second province in the Dominion in importance of manufacturing, Quebec contributes over 30 per cent of the total gross value of manufactured products. Pulp and paper manufacturing is by far the most important industry in the province. Statistics of the total industries in 1931 are as follows:

No. of establishments	7,505
Capital	$1,662,811,076
Number of employees	180,808
Salaries and wages paid	$ 187,362,564
Cost of materials	$ 369,044,132
Gross value of products	$ 849,154,353

Lumbering

Quebec ranks second in the Dominion in the value of products of the lumber industry, and first in the amount of capital invested. Gross value of lumber production in 1931 was $8,778,618 from 399,581,000 ft. board measure. There were 1,323 establishments in operation representing a capital investment of $29,-138,698. Gross value of production $15,333,194, net value $5,577,213. In 1931, 23 woods were reported as cut into lumber. Spruce is the most important commercially, with yellow birch, white pine, balsam and hemlock ranking next in importance. Maple and jack pine are also of importance. The province leads the Dominion in the quantity and value of pulpwood producing more than 90 per cent of the total.

Pulp and Paper

Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in the value of its pulp and paper mill products, producing over 50 per cent of the pulp and paper products of Canada. Total net value of production in the province in 1931 was $54,449,572. The value of pulp-mill products was $41,884,387 compared with $58,703,067 in 1930, and paper-mill products $71,385,954 as against $90,668,067 in the previous year. There were 45 mills operating in the province, of which 11 were pulp mills, 13 paper mills, and 21 combined pulp and paper mills. The capital invested amounted to $309,-875,059. Of the total of pulpwood produced 270,664 cords with a value of $2,591,517 were exported and 1,973,-089, valued at $22,324,891, consumed within the province.

Water Power

Quebec leads the Canadian provinces both from the point of actual power development and also from the potential power resources which the province contains. In January, 1933, there was an actual developed turbine installation of 3,357,320 h.p., and an estimated additional amount of power available amounting to 8,459,000 h.p. at minimum flow. Developed power is equal to approximately 1,156 h.p. per 1,000 of population. Over 88 per cent is developed in central stations, and 8 per cent in pulp and paper mills.

More than two-thirds of the new installations in the Dominion in 1932, were in Quebec. The Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company's development on the St. Lawrence river, 25 miles upstream from Montreal, commenced operating on October 1, with 200,000 h.p. of its initial installation of 500,000 h.p. in place. The initial installation of 224,000 h.p. at the joint development of Chats Falls on the Ottawa river, an interprovincial stream, by the Ottawa Valley Power Co., and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was completed with the addition of 112,000 h.p. during the year, half of which, or 56,000 h.p., being credited to each province's total of new construction. The town of Megantic added a 450 h.p. unit to its plant on the Chaudiere river bringing the total installation to 1,000 h.p., while the Treadwell-Yukon Mines developed a small site on the Bell river to supply power to its mines. The installation is 540 h.p.

Power development in Quebec is carried on almost exclusively by private ownership and the harnessing of virgin waterfalls is continuing at a rapid rate giving the province cheap power that is attracting large industries of world importance.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The ordinary revenue for the province for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, amounted to $36,941,020 and the expenditure to $37,525,728, leaving a surplus of $584,708. These figures compare with revenue of $41,630,620, expenditure of $40,853,845 in 1931.

The most important items of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1931 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1930-31 $	1931-32 $
Dominion subsidy	2,128,959	2,464,553
Lands & forests	4,845,967	4,541,929
Liquor commission	7,700,721	6,900,000
Gasoline duties, etc.	4,405,160	5,107,379
Corporation taxes	3,424,850	3,488,071
Succession duties	6,675,219	3,798,794
Motor vehicle tax	5,409,748	5,275,206

Expenditure

Department:	1930-31 $	1931-32 $
Public debt	4,399,639	5,342,933
Civil government	2,231,432	2,374,804
Admin. of justice	2,055,589	2,268,352
Public instruction	4,385,823	4,174,766
Public works	3,012,082	1,179,599
Agriculture	3,422,260	3,630,123
Roads	11,233,976	8,772,653
Lands & forests	2,611,686	2,003,773
Coloniz., game & fish.	2,636,768	2,861,395

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Quebec City, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council of 24 members and a legislative assembly composed of 90 members. His Honor Henry George Carroll is lieutenant-governor, and at present a Liberal government under the leadership of Hon. L. A. Taschereau is in power.

Executive Council

Prime Minister, Attorney-General, and Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C.

Minister of Roads and Mines—Hon. J. E. Perrault.

Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon. H. Mercier.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. J. N. Francoeur.

Minister of Labor—Hon. C. J. Arcaud.

Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries—Hon. Hector La Ferté.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. J. Adelard Godbout.

Provincial Treasurer — Hon. Ralph F. Stockwell.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Hon. A. David.

Ministers without Portfolios — Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. L. Lapierre, Hon. J. Henry Dillon, Hon. G. Bryson.

Officers of the Council—A. Morisset, clerk, and Wm. Learmonth, deputy clerk and stenographer.

Deputy Ministers

Provincial Secretary and Registrar — Alexandre Desmeules.

Treasury—A. P. B. Williams.

Provincial Auditor—Edgar Verzina.

Public Works—Ivan E. Vallée.

Labor—Gerard Tremblay.

Attorney-General—Chas. Lanctot, K.C.

Education—W. P. Percival and L. Bergeron.

Agriculture—J. A. Grenier, B.A., LL.D.

Lands and Forests—F. X. Lemieux.

Colonization, Game and Fisheries—L. A. Richard.

Municipal Affairs—Oscar J. Morin, K.C.

Roads and Mines—J. L. Boulanger.

Other Officials

Director of Health Bureau—Dr. A. Lessard; Supt. of Education—Hon. C. F. Delâge; Public Service Commission—A. Beaudry, K.C., pres.; Liquor Commission—L. B. Cordeau, chm. and pres.; Hon. P. J. Paradis, vice-pres.; Comptroller—J. A. Bégin; Hydro-Electric Power Commission — A. Amos; Chief of Statistical Bureau—G. E. Marquis; Agent-General—Dr. L. J. Lemieux, 38 Kingsway, London, Eng.

NEW BRUNSWICK

(Continued from page 14)

power is distributed by central electric station plants and 14 per cent by pulp and paper mills. The amount of horsepower developed is equal to 327 h.p. per 1,000 of population. The province has good reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission generates power on the Musquash River and delivers it to various municipalities.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

Current revenue for the year ended Oct 31, 1932, amounted to $5,794,830, as compared with $5,980,914 in 1931. Expenditure in 1932 was $6,360,893 as against $6,761,420 in the previous year. The principal items of revenue and expenditure for the province for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1931 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

	1931 $	1932 $
Dominion subsidy	1,266,766	1,297,386
Attorney-general	19,092	52,331
Agriculture	16,730	7,210
Lands and mines	665,462	669,150
Public works	16,635	16,805
Public health	15,846	10,773
Education	32,463	4,084
Prov. secy.-treas.	960,726	954,940
Liquor control board	220,065	911,540
Prov. hospital	149,252	169,086
Jordan Mem. Sanitor.	58,579	55,699
Boys' industrial home	10,887	11,113
Motor & gas tax., etc.	1,558,410	1,634,720
	$5,980,914	$5,794,830

Expenditure

	1931 $	1932 $
Public debt	1,902,386	1,734,061
Legislation	74,495	67,400
Attorney-general	263,404	212,393
Agriculture	272,336	201,879
Lands and mines	296,423	273,152
Public works	1,173,946	886,931
Public health	162,825	136,849
Education	664,735	623,957
Prov. secy.-treas.	275,405	261,264
Executive	11,510	12,597
Prov. hospital	221,666	212,778
Jordan Sanitorium	135,774	144,663
Tuberculosis aid	68,998	64,383
Boys' industrial home	24,820	26,428
Motor vehicles	1,181,014	1,502,157
	$6,761,420	$6,360,893

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Fredericton, and the government is vested in a lieutenant governor and a legislative assembly composed of 48 members. His Honor Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean, V.D., is lieutenant-governor, and at the present time, a Conservative government, under the leadership of Hon. Charles D. Richards, is in power.

Executive Council

Premier—Hon. Charles D. Richards.

Provincial Secretary — Hon. Antoine J. Leger.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. David A Stewart.

Minister of Lands and Mines—Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. Lewis Smith.

Minister of Health and Labor— Hon. H I. Taylor, M.D.

President Executive Council—Hon. W. H. Harrison, K.C.

Minister without Portfolio—Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C.

Clerk of Executive Council — H. Lester Smith.

Deputy Ministers

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer — Robert Bayley.

Attorney-General—R. P. Hartley.

Public Works—A. W. Barbour.

Lands and Mines—G. H. Prince, M.Sc.F.

Other Department Officers

Superintendent of Education—A. S. McFarlane, M A., LL.D.

Power Commission—Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., chm.

Workmen's Compensation Board—J. A. Sinclair, chm.

Maritimes Trade Commissioner—R. W, E. Burnaby, Federal Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

King's Printer—G. M. Byron.

NEW BRUNSWICK CITIES

MONCTON

Moncton is situated 81 miles northeast of Saint John, on Petitcodiac River, at head of navigation of Bay of Fundy. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Divisional point of C. N. R. City owns water system. It is the centre of a natural gas and petroleum belt, and is surrounded by good farming communities, for which it is the distributing point.

Population: 1932, 21,169; 1926, 20,000. Area, 3.27 square miles.

Income and Assessment

Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	not reported
Expenditure (1930)	not reported
Assessed value for taxation	$24,367,723
Exemptions not included above	12,523,440

Tax rate: General, 16; school, 12; total, 28 mills.

Total tax arrears, $295,000; last year's tax levy $743,968; amount uncollected, $184,361.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$6,304,204
Total debenture debt	4,065,500
Total sinking fund	1,264,902
Other liabilities	280,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb.'s	Sink. Fund
Public utilities	$1,270,000	$ 574,726
Schools	733,500	134,828
General debentures	2,061,500	555,347
Total	$4,065,500	$1,264,902

FREDERICTON

Fredericton is the capital of New Brunswick, situated on the St. John River, 84 miles northwest of Saint John. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Steamships from Saint John. The University of New Brunswick, and the Provincial Parliament Buildings are located in the city; it is also the seat of the Anglican Cathedral of the province. Numerous industries are in operation, and it is an important outfitting point for hunting and fishing. Centre of lumbering and mining district. Waterworks and filtration system owned by city.

Population: 1932, 8,830; 5 years previously, 8,114. Area, 17,280 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 318,275
Expenditure	335,719
Assessed value for taxation	10,461,187

Tax rate, 1932: General, 2.56.

Total tax arrears, $123,592. Last year's tax levy, $266,000; uncollected, $80,805.

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Schools	$ 268,000	$ 68,596
General	703,000	125,519
Total	$ 971,000	$ 194,115

Bank loans for current acc., $99,820.

SAINT JOHN

Saint John is the largest city in New Brunswick, situated on the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the St. John River. It is the winter port of Canada, the harbor being open all the year, and always free from ice. Steamships from all ports of the world connect with the transcontinental railways C. N. and C. P.

Shipbuilding is one of the principal industries, the Saint John Drydock being one of the largest in the world. Many other industries are carried on. It is a distributing point for a wide extent of country rich in agricultural, mineral and timber resources.

Population: 1932, 47,514; 1921, 47,166. Area, 13,440 acres.

Income and Assessment

Year ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 2,386,544
Expenditure	2,680,095
Assessed value for taxation	50,220,000
Exemptions not included	14,698,900

Tax rate 1932: City, 12.6; country, 9.6; school, 10.2; total, 32.4 mills.

Total tax arrears: $607,674, less reserve of $420,679. 1932 levy $1,866,359; amount uncollected, $332,737.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$12,008,470
Total debenture debt	9,416,172
Total sinking fund	3,170,384

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities:		
Waterworks	$3,568,087	......
Electric light	805,863	152,372
Other	329,109	......
Local improvements	78,258	......
General	2,256,360	2,469,702
Schools	2,378,500	548,310
Total	9,416,172	3,170,384

Public Utilities

	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ *2,921
Hydro-electric plant	14,465
Market	2,557

†After deducting depreciation, operating expenses, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

*Deficit, after operating charges only.

Province of Quebec Financial Statement

(As at June 30, 1932)

Assessed value for local purposes of taxable real estate	$2,210,942,541
Total funded debt	76,987,692
Less: Sinking fund	10,126,870
Net debt	66,860,822
Revenue for fiscal year ended June 30, 1932	36,941,020
Expenditure for fiscal year ended June 30, 1932	37,525,729

LOANS OUTSTANDING

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
1 Mar., 1934	4% (£ Bonds)	$2,530,000	L. M. (P)
1 May, 1936	4% (£ Bonds)	292,000	L. M. (P) (2)
1 May, 1936	5%	136,200	Q. M. (G)
1 April, 1937	3% (Ins. stock)	1,341,346	L. M. (P)
1 April, 1937	3% (£ Ins. stock)	9,236,061	L. (2)
1 May, 1938	5%	37,100	Q. M. (G)
5 Mar., 1938-43	5%	3,557,000	Q. M. T. (1) (4) (G)
1 June, 1946	4½%	2,500,000	Q. M. (1) (G)
2 Mar., 1950	4½%	15,000,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (4)
1 Jan., 1954	4½% (£ Reg'd stk.)	5,727,000	L. (2)
10 Jan., 1955	3% (Franc bonds)	4,736,316	L. P. (1) (2) (3)
1 July, 1956	4½%	7,500,000	N.L. Q. M. T. (G) (4)
15 Sept., 1956	4½%	144,000	Q. M. (G)
1 May, 1957	4½%	4,000,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (G) (4)
1 Feb., 1958	4%	5,000,000	N.Y. Q. M. T. (G) (4)
1 May, 1961	4¼%	7,500,000	M. T. Q. N.Y.
1 May, 1936	5%	7,750,000	Q. M. T.
1 Mar., 1964	5%	15,000,000	N.Y. M. L. (6)

There are also other contingent liabilities and guarantees.

†N.Y., New York; Q., Quebec; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; L., London, Eng.; P., Paris; (G), Gold; (P), Par.

(1) Free from succession duties.

(2) At par of exchange in sterling.

(3) The loan maturing Jan. 20, 1955, is redeemable after Jan. 20, 1905, on six months' notice.

(4) Redeemable during last five years before maturity.

(6) A sinking fund to redeem this loan March 1, 1964, is provided by La Banque Canadienne Nationale, payable in annual installments of $124,172.40.

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable

Dependable Investments

A.E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

Business Established 1889

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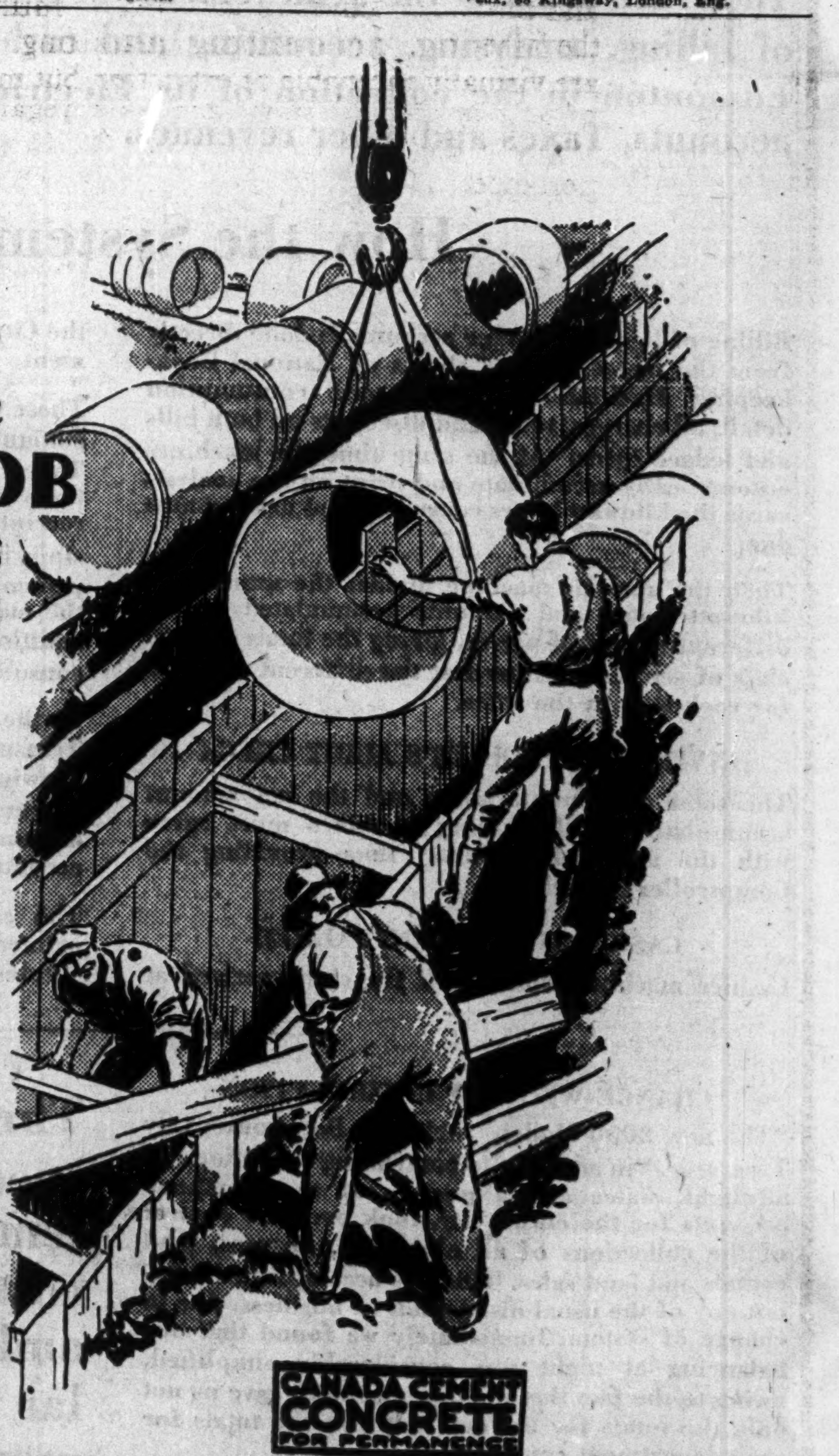
Inquiries Invited

Behind each CONCRETE JOB stand hundreds of CANADIAN WORKERS



The engineering adaptability of concrete is almost endless. It may be mixed and poured on the job or precast, as in the case of pipe and hauled to the site of the work for installation.

Whatever its application, concrete is permanent and fire-safe and means work and pay to Canadian workers in many fields of activity. It is All-Canadian and keeps your money in Canada.

The cement itself is Canadian through and through; so are the sand, gravel and crushed stone, while Canadian mills and Canadian lumbering firms supply the reinforcing bars and form lumber. All these materials, hauled by Canadian transporting companies, mean work right here in the country at a time when it is needed most.

No matter how large or small the job, you can specify concrete with certainty of economy and satisfaction. Tell us what you want to build and we will show you how to use this All-Canadian material to your own and your country's advantage. Write our Service Department.

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Concrete Construction is ALL-CANADIAN

NEWFOUNDLAND LOOKS FORWARD

Development of great natural resources in Britain's Oldest Colony stimulates trade and commerce and reaffirms the soundness of financial structure.

PRIMARILY a land of great natural wealth and opportunity, Newfoundland has made significant strides in the post-war decade along lines of industrial and commercial development. From its centuries-old background of one of the great sea fisheries of the world, this sea-girt land has broadened its economic base and with the aid of new capital has made important strides in building vast pulp, mineral and public utility enterprises from latent natural resources. In common with other countries, Newfoundland has felt the pressure of world economic conditions in the past three years, but, as in the past, has faced its problems with high courage and fearless action. It looks forward to wider and more important developments in the present decade.

Fisheries Bring Wealth

FISHERIES remain the foundation stone of Newfoundland wealth. A large percentage of the country's population is engaged in the fisheries, which form the basis as well of profitable manufacturing, curing and exporting operations.

Science plays its rôle in aiding the prosperity of the fisheries and plans are actively under way for further stimulating study of the fisheries and of methods of marketing. The fisheries resources are virtually incapable of extinction but maintenance of even the present satisfactory status quo is not regarded as sufficient. The fisheries must go on to further planes of usefulness and importance.

The shore fisheries, the Grand Banks fisheries and the Labrador fisheries are all important. They bring revenues to the people, aid in the maintenance of favorable trade balances and insure financial strength to the country and its government.

The national emblem of Newfoundland, the caribou. This is the striking bronze statue seen in the natural setting of Bowring Park, St. John's.

Labrador - RICH IN TIMBER, MINERALS AND WATER POWER

IN LABRADOR, Newfoundland has an asset of such great potential importance that the present generation can hardly visualize it. Labrador is a country of natural wealth, untouched, unspoiled but awaiting profitable exploitation. There are vast areas of rich timberland, known mineral deposits and mineralized areas suggestive of great possibilities, water powers of first magnitude and tidewater harbours.

The area of Labrador is three times the area of island Newfoundland. The population is yet small. Already capitalists have made preliminary explorations into Labrador's wealth and have conceived enterprises that will sanely and profitably exploit this wealth. But even those already visualized do not begin to provide for the complete use of what Labrador has to offer to the forward looking capitalist or promoter.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

Trade Statistics

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS 1931-32:

Fisheries	$ 6,393,548
Manufactered Paper	15,376,445
Minerals	3,408,008

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

1927-28	
Imports	$27,637,193
Exports	33,644,619
1928-29	
Imports	$29,237,381
Exports	36,797,703

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (Continued)

1929-30	
Imports	$31,871,151
Exports	40,051,959
1930-31	
Imports	$25,261,701
Exports	33,537,569
1931-32	
Imports	$18,135,651
Exports	26,689,476

Financial Details

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Revenue Estimates (1932-33)	$10,180,000
Expenditure Estimates (1932-33)	10,150,107
Estimated Surplus (1932-33)	29,893
CUSTOMS REVENUE	
Actual Receipts (1931-32)	$5,787,877

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

1924	$22,135,223.21
1926	23,903,844.95
1928	26,489,565.18
1929	26,246,004.86
1930	26,233,815.00
1931	25,291,848.77

MINING OPPORTUNITIES ABOUND IN NEWFOUNDLAND

WITH its vast areas of virgin territory Newfoundland offers attractions to the prospector and to capital alike.

Wide mineralized districts accessible to transportation and a sympathetic government are factors that are attracting increased attention.

Concessions have been made available in Labrador at moderate cost for those who are prepared to conduct extensive exploration programmes. The recent lifting of prospecting restrictions in this promising area offers inducements that protect the prospector and his finds.

No area is so accessible for the exploitation of mineral developments as Newfoundland with its deep water harbours. Electric power and numerous hydro-electric power sites assure cheap power to mineral developments. Few areas give evidence of the presence of so many minerals in commercial quantities as does Newfoundland.

for further information apply:

GOVERNMENT OFFICES - - ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

QUEBEC CITIES

CAP DE LA MADELEINE

Cap de la Madeleine is in Champlain County, on St. Lawrence River, 3 miles from Three Rivers. C. N. R. and C. P. R. at Three Rivers. Chief industries consist of sawmills, sash and door factory. Neighborhood supplies lumber, sand and clay.

Population, 1931, 8,738; 5 years previously, 8,113. Area, 4,275 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1931

Revenue	$ 136,085
Expenditure	135,802
Assessed value for taxation	6,509,595
Exemptions not included	4,208,877

Tax rate: (per $100) 1932: general, 14; school, 10.5; total, 24.5 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 970,854
Total debenture debt	921,000
Total sinking fund	12,350
Other liabilities	420,000

GRAND'MERE

Grand'mère is on the St. Maurice River, 120 miles northeast of Montreal, 118 miles west of Quebec. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Electric light and power, and water systems owned and operated by the city.

It is an important pulp and paper centre, and is the home of the plant of the Laurentide Power, now owned by Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Large quantities of pulpwood are obtainable in the vicinity, and it is close to the power development at Shawinigan Falls. The city is administered under the council-manager plan.

Population: 1932, 7,500; 7 years previously, 6,700. Area, 1,945.3 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended July 31, 1932-33

Revenue	$ 249,091
Expenditure	235,440
Assessed value for taxation	15,508,432
Exemptions not included	none

Tax rate, 1932-33: General, 2.50; debenture, $6; school, 7.80; total, 16.30 mills.

Total tax arrears, $28,985; last year's tax levy, $131,850; amount uncollected, $10,741.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,489,720
Total debenture debt	1,751,200
Total sinking fund	124,669
Bk. loans for cap. acc.	25,000
Other liabilities	4,550

GRANBY

Granby is in Shefford County, on the Yamaska River, 50 miles southeast of Montreal, on the C. N. R. and M. & S. C. R. Electric railway from Montreal. Industries include wood-using manufactories, rubber goods and other products.

Population: 1931, 10,496; 5 years previously, 8,000. Area, 960 acres.

Income and Assessment
(As at Dec. 31, 1931)

Receipts (taxes only)	$ 128,817
Payments	[illegible]
Assessed value for taxation	5,562,800
Exemption not included (schools only)	2,208,577

Tax rate, 1931: General, 16; debenture, 4; schools, Prot. 10; Cath., 9.5.

Total tax arrears, $18,465.

Assets and Liabilities

Total assets	$1,185,685
Total debenture debt	727,317
Total sinking fund	135,537

HULL

Hull is the county town of Ottawa County, situated on the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal, opposite to the city of Ottawa, with which it is connected by bridges. It is served by C. P. R. and C. N. R., and the Hull Electric Railway which plies between Ottawa and Aylmer. The city is a rapidly growing industrial centre. Being in one of the largest lumber districts in the world, the chief industries are those utilizing wood products, prominent among which is the match factory of the E. B. Eddy Co. Many other manufacturing concerns are successfully operated. The power available from the Ottawa River is practically unlimited. The city owns its water and sewerage systems. The population is mostly French-speaking.

Population: 1931, 29,270; 1925, 26,213. Area, 4,000 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended April 30, 1932

Current revenue	$ 588,081
Current expenditure	580,254
Assessed value for taxation	19,490,745
Exemptions not included	11,699,460

Tax rate, 1930-31: total, 15 mills.

Assets and Liabilities
(As at May 1, 1931)

Value of assets	$4,391,228
Total debenture debt	4,066,723
Total sinking fund	476,447
Net floating debt	465,651

JOLIETTE

Joliette is the chief town of Joliette County, situated on L'Assomption River, 36 miles north of Montreal, served by the C. N. R. and C. P. R. It is a business centre for 30 parishes, and has a large trade in pine and spruce timber. Lumber and other industries are in operation including 5 tobacco factories and 3 woollen mills. Power is obtained from the Joliette Falls, a short distance from the town, and from Shawinigan Falls.

Population: 1931, 11,346; 5 years previously, 10,535. Area, 1,280 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 144,762
Expenses	126,578
Assessed value for taxation	4,763,916
Exemptions not included above	108,080

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,741,564
Total debenture debt	1,163,200
Total sinking fund	226,058

LACHINE

Lachine is in Jacques-Cartier County, eight miles from Montreal, situated at the entrance of the Lachine Canal, on Lake St. Louis. It is on the C. N. R. and C. P. R. and electric railway from Montreal. Steamers to ports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. Four miles of water front. Several important industries in operation. The city owns its electric light and power, and water and sewerage systems. The city forms part of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission, and as such its finances are under the control of that body.

Population: 1932, 18,838; five years previously, 16,274. Area, 2,996 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended December 31, 1932

Receipts	$ 688,915
Payments	653,713
Assessed value for taxation	20,461,329
Exemptions not included	6,881,194

Tax rate, 1932: General, 13; schools: Catholic, 1.15; Prot., 1.00; neutral, 1.20.

Total tax arrears, $459,939. Last year's levy $688,915; amount uncollected, $205,844.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,743,680
Total debenture debt	4,829,541
Total sinking fund	919,196

Public Utilities

	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 107,473
Electric light	[illegible]
Total	$ 101,335

†After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt.

LEVIS

Chief town of Levis County, situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite to Quebec City. It is on the C. N. R. and is the northern terminus of the Quebec ferry service to Quebec.

Shipbuilding is the principal industry, the city having within its precincts a graving dock which can accommodate the largest vessels. Other industries are also in operation. Important Catholic colleges and seminaries are located here. The city owns its waterworks and sewerage systems.

Population: 1932, 11,912; 5 years previously, 10,662. Area, 2,222 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 235,618
Expenditure	210,064
Assessed value for taxation	8,183,420
Exemptions not included above	3,005,452

Tax rate, 1932: general, 17 mills.

Total tax arrears, $317,261. Last year's levy [illegible]

Tax sale land or certificates, $6,484.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,884,558
Total debenture debt	1,153,000
Total sinking fund	104,709
Bk. loans for curr. acc.	56,000

LONGUEUIL

County town of Chambly County, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite to Montreal, on Q. M. & S. Ry., and M. & S. C. Ry. Ferry to Montreal. City owns its water and sewerage systems. Factories for the manufacture of paper-making machinery, turbines, etc., and other similar industries in operation.

Population: 1931, 5,420; 5 years previously, 5,850. Area, 835 acres.

Financial statement not available.

MONTREAL

Montreal is the largest city in Canada, and its greatest commercial metropolis. It is situated on Montreal Island, at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, 1,000 miles from the sea. It is the key to the interior of the Dominion, and the greatest export centre for grain and dairy produce, second only to New York as a seaport on the American continent. The harbor facilities include capacity for 100 ocean steamers. It is served by eight railways. The street railway and most of the public utilities are operated by private companies; the chief water supply is operated by the city.

Montreal is the headquarters of the two great railways, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, and, in addition to being the foremost manufacturing city of the Dominion, it is the seat of the Universities of Montreal and McGill, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals. Four of the chartered banks of Canada have their head offices in Montreal.

Population: 1932, 1,160,183; 1928, 1,032,385. Area, 32,254 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended Dec. 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 37,745,941
Expenditure	37,924,111
Assessed value for taxation	983,145,389
Exemptions not included	309,878,869

Tax rate: General, 14.75; schools: neutral, 12; protestant, 10; catholic, 7.

Tax levy, 1932, $33,532,638; amount uncollected $11,499,706.

(Taxes on real estate furnish 2/3 of city revenue. There is no tax on personal property or income. The business tax on rental, the water rate and license taxes furnish most of the remainder).

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (approx.)	$219,714,554
Total debenture debt	235,554,707
Sinking fund	22,577,075

Debenture Debt

	Debentures outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Waterworks	$43,486,923	
Conduits	3,500,000	
Local improvements: Ratepayers' share	11,335,636	$22,577,075
City's share	In gen. fund	
General debentures	134,985,248	
	$235,554,707	$22,577,075

N.B. School debt not included.

OUTREMONT

Outremont, situated on the Island of Montreal, is a part of Greater Montreal, but is a separate municipality, having its own government. Railways are at Montreal. The city does not own any of its public utilities. It is chiefly a residential district.

The city forms part of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission.

Population 1931, 28,641; five years ago, 20,042. Area, 975 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended October 31, 1931
(latest available)

Assessed value for taxation	$41,612,079

Total tax arrears, $1,033,262; uncollected, $232,764; total levy, [illegible] $317,495.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,361,439
Total debenture debt	[illegible]
Total sinking fund	142,574

QUEBEC

Quebec is the capital of the Province of Quebec, situated on the St. Lawrence River, at its confluence with the St. Charles River, 180 miles northeast of Montreal. It is the terminus of all Atlantic steamers during the season of navigation, and the landing place of all immigrants entering Canada via the St. Lawrence. The facilities of the harbor include six miles of water frontage, with accommodation for vessels of the largest size, two graving docks with workshops capable of executing all repairs, grain elevators and modern cold storage warehouses. Nine railway lines serve the city which is on C. N. R. and C. P. R. main lines.

Quebec is famous for the grandeur of its site and surroundings, its fortifications, and the remains of the French regime. Many thousands of tourists visit yearly. The Quebec bridge spans the St. Lawrence eight miles above the city.

Quebec is also an important educational and industrial city. It is the seat of the Provincial Legislature and of Laval University, and has many factories in operation. It is the leading boot and shoe centre in the Dominion. Water system owned by city.

Population, 1932, 141,000 (est.); 1927, 121,071. Area, 5,755 acres.

Income and Assessment
As at April 30, 1932

Current revenue	$3,747,198
Current expenditure	3,747,191
Assessed value for taxation	120,282,142
Total debenture debt	25,350,860

Tax rate: 1931-32. general, 13.50; water, 5.0; improv., 3.10; school, 9.5; total, 33.10 mills.

Total tax arrears, $3,396,600. Last year's levy, $2,795,824; amount uncollected, $980,639.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 32,286,959
Total debenture debt	26,569,368
Total sinking fund*	1,725,968
Other liabilities	7,681,704
Bonds guaranteed, April 30, 1932	23,031,757

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 7,295,632	$ 867,745
General	19,273,636	858,223
Total	$26,569,368	$1,725,968

* As at Oct. 15, 1932.

ST. HYACINTHE

St. Hyacinthe is the county town of St. Hyacinthe County, situated on the Yamaska River, 36 miles east of Montreal. Served by the C. N. R., C. P. R. and Q. M. & S. R. The city owns its water and sewerage systems. A number of industries are in operation, the more important of which include boots and shoe, knitting, cotton, and machinery factories. Electric power is supplied by the Southern Canada Power Co.

Population: 1931, 13,451; 5 years previously, 11,630. Area, 1,901 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended December 31, 1931

Revenue	[illegible]
Expenditure	341,388
Assessed value for taxation, all purposes	8,458,780
Exemptions not included	3,069,070
Tax rate, 1931	3,631,800

Total tax arrears, accumulated, $118,378; last year's levy, $262,535.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,437,806
Total debenture debt	1,849,204
Total sinking fund	226,953

RIVIERE DU LOUP

Rivière du Loup is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Rivière du Loup, 115 miles northeast of Quebec. At the junction of the C. P. R. and Temiscouata Ry. (in operation to Edmundston, N.B.). Can. S. S. Line steamers from Quebec to Saguenay ply weekly during season of navigation. Industries include wood-using products, machine foundry, and railway repair shops. The city owns its light, water and sewerage systems. Rivière du Loup is a summer resort and is a good centre for moose and deer hunting, and trout fishing.

Population: 1931, 8,500; 5 years previously, 7,930. Area, 4,900 acres.

Income and Assessment
(At December 31, 1932)

Assessed value for taxation	$4,266,790
Total debenture debt	1,381,928
Total sinking fund	241,644

ST. LAMBERT

St. Lambert is in Chambly County, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal. It is served by the C. N. R. and by the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway (electric). The city owns its water system. The electric light and power system was sold to Montreal L. H. & P. Cons. on March 19, 1930. It is chiefly a residential district.

Population: 1931, 6,055; 5 years previously, 6,000. Area, 1,192 acres.

Financial statement not available.

ST. JOHNS

St. Johns is on the Richelieu River, 27 miles southeast of Montreal. It is connected by bridge with Iberville, and served by the C. N. R., C. P. R., C. V. R. There is a direct water route from St. Johns to New York via the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers, Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. It is an important manufacturing centre, particularly for pottery and clay products. A large trade in lumber, grain and country produce is carried on.

Population: 1931, 11,239; 5 years previously, 9,946. Area, 755 acres.

Financial statement not available.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS

Situated on the St. Maurice River 21 miles north of Three Rivers on C. N. R., C. P. R., and St. Maurice Valley Ry. A number of important industries are located in the city, chief of which are aluminum and pulp and paper factories.

The falls near the city are 165 feet high, and have over 260.000 h.p. developed. Power is supplied to cities and towns within a radius of 100 miles, including Montreal and Quebec. The Gouin Reservoir, the second largest artificial reservoir in the world, is situated at the headwaters of the St. Maurice River.

Population, 1931, 15,314; five years ago, 13,000. Area, 1,280 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Assessed value for taxation	$25,691,938

Total tax arrears, $23,701; last year's levy, $201,696; amount uncollected, $16,710.

Assets and Liabilities

Total assets	$1,566,277
Total debenture debt*	1,311,000
Total sinking fund*	221,162

*School Commission debt only.

SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke is situated at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers, 100 miles east of Montreal, 120 miles southwest of Quebec. On C. N. R., C. P. R., Boston & Maine Ry., and at the terminus of the Quebec Central Railway. Electric railway to Lennoxville, three miles distant. The city owns its electric power, gas water and sewerage systems. Abundant power is available in the neighborhood. It is a growing industrial centre, and a distributing point for a rich mixed farming and dairying district.

Population: 1932, 29,769; 5 years previously, 26,300. Area, 3,140 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$1,227,977
Expenditure	793,801
Assessed value for taxation	26,859,380
Exemptions not included above	14,273,340

Tax rate, 1932: General, 11; school, 7 or 10; total, 18 or 21 mills.

Total tax arrears, $411,953. Last year's tax levy, $584,143; amount uncollected, $229,900.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$12,283,266
Total debenture debt	6,535,127
Total sinking fund	2,332,432
Bk. loans for curr. a/c.	262,000
Other liabilities	676,373

SOREL

Sorel is the county town of Richelieu County, on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers, at Lake St. Peter, 45 miles northeast of Montreal. It is on the C. P. R. and Quebec Southern Railway. There is a daily steamer service during the summer months from Montreal and Quebec. The light, water and sewerage systems are owned and operated by the municipality.

The town has a good deep water harbor on which is located a terminal grain elevator. Several facories are in operation.

Population: 1931, 10,363; 5 years previously, 8,998. Area, 2,000 acres.

Financial statement not available.

THREE RIVERS

Three Rivers is situated at the head of tidewater on the St. Lawrence, half-way between Montreal and Quebec. It is on the C. P. R. and connected by ferry to the C. N. R. on the south shore of the river. It is a port of call for steamers plying between ports on the St. Lawrence River, and has a good harbor with 2 miles of docks.

The city is an important pulp and paper centre and linking vast pulpwood resources with the transportation facilities of the St. Lawrence River. It is the second oldest city in Canada, and is the distributing and shipping point for a fine agricultural and dairying district.

Population: 1932, 40,000; 5 years previously, 30,000. Area, 5 sq. miles.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Receipts	$1,849,205
Expenditures	1,721,192
Assessed value for tax. (1933)	28,861,925
Taxable prop., partially exempt	23,532,700
Non-taxable property	18,971,725

1933 general tax (per $100), $1.30.

Last year's tax levy, $954,879; amount uncollected, $332,452.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$12,323,650
Total debenture debt	9,192,600
Total sinking fund	1,398,729
Sinking fund in advance	183,360

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,653,040	$197,822
Local improvements: Ratepayers' share	4,173,295	529,526
General	2,866,265	465,557
Fire sufferers, 1908	500,000	205,824
	$9,192,600	$1,398,729

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	‡Net profits
Waterworks	$116,009	*$17,863
Ferry service	*2,788	*18,620

†After operating charges only. ‡After depreciation, operating expenses and interest and sinking fund on debt. *Deficit.

WESTMOUNT

Westmount is a self-contained municipality surrounded by the city of Montreal, and forming part of Greater Montreal. It is situated on the plateau and mountainside of Mount Royal, and is the chief residential district of Montreal. It is governed under the city council and manager plan.

Population: 1932, 26,000; 5 years previously, 24,000 (est.) Area, 976½ acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$1,265,025
Expenditure	1,266,987
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	72,095,455
Exemptions not included	13,725,785

Tax rate, 1932: General, 13; schools, 10; total, 23 mills.

Total tax arrears, $630,135; last year's levy, $1,495,860; amount uncollected, $231,016.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$11,567,317
Total debenture debt	6,921,166
Total sinking fund	2,193,794
Sinking fund surplus	153,095
Other liabilities	68,796

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Electric light	$425,000	$264,949
General	6,496,166	1,928,845
	$6,921,166	$2,193,794
Other debentures	$765,431	616,743

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Electric light	$127,899	$48,471

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt.

VERDUN

Verdun is in Jacques-Cartier County, on the St. Lawrence River, a residential suburb of Montreal, part of the city, but a separate municipality. Railways are at Montreal, with which it is connected by street car service.

The city forms part of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission, and as such its finances are under the control of that body. In 1931 the city sold its electric light system to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

Population: 1931, 60,745; 1921, 25,001. Area, 1,426 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$1,550,361
Expenditure	1,589,475
Assessed value for taxation	49,208,220
Exemptions	6,696,930

Total tax arrears, $458,278.

Tax rate, 1932: General (per $100) $1.00.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$10,537,570
Total debenture debt	8,214,400
Other loans and debits	171,264
Sinking fund reserve	1,267,603

Ontario

Focal Point of Canadian Industry, Province Has Diversified Wealth

(Continued from page 13)

mains the most important industry of the province, the revenue from this source in 1932 amounting to $226,446,000. Grains, cattle, cheese, butter, apples, etc., are outstanding items in production, but the province produces practically every agricultural commodity that is native to the country. The following figures show the various items of revenue for the past two years:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	113,904,000	124,541,000
Farm animals	23,222,000	33,486,000
Wool	287,000	458,000
Dairy products	46,422,000	56,519,000
Fruits and vegetables	11,969,000	16,424,000
Poultry & eggs	21,797,000	29,491,000
Fur farming	463,000	603,000
Maple products	951,000	1,674,000
Tobacco	5,703,000	6,814,000
Flax fibre	170,000	179,000
Clover and grass seed	615,000	1,110,000
Honey	800,000	824,000
Total	226,446,000	272,123,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1932 was $33, orchard and fruit lands, $83.

Livestock

In cattle, sheep and swine, Ontario leads all other Canadian provinces. At the end of 1932, the total livestock in Ontario was valued at $114,740,000, nearly one-third of the valuation placed on all livestock in Canada. The estimated number and value of all livestock in the province at the end of 1932 is as follows:

	Number	Value
Horses	578,000	$36,414,000
Milch cows	1,175,000	39,950,000
Other cattle	1,354,000	27,080,000
Sheep	1,040,000	4,077,000
Swine	1,375,000	7,219,000

Fur Farming

Ontario occupies first place in the Dominion in value of fur production. During 1931, 1,218 fur farms were operated in the province, 789 of which were fox farms, 272 mink farms, and 105 racoon farms. The value of the animals amounted to $1,874,217; land and buildings $1,687,221. In the season 1931-32 total value of pelts amounted to $1,857,397, 18 per cent of the total value of raw fur production in Canada.

Fisheries

Ontario was fourth in value of production of fish in Canada in 1931, total value of fisheries of the province being $2,477,131, a decrease of $817,498 from the preceding year.

Mining

Total value of mineral production in 1932 amounted to $79,239,578, 43 per cent of the total for the Dominion, compared with $96,113,235 in 1931, 42 per cent of the Dominion total. In 1932 the province produced 76 per cent of the gold mined in Canada, or 2,287,280 fine oz. of gold, as against 2,085,818 fine oz. in 1931; every effort is being made to increase production on account of the low commodity prices, and the premium resulting from the exchange situation. The output of silver has been seriously affected by the continued low price, which in 1932 was the lowest on record, production totalled 6,341,053 fine oz., compared with 7,470,681 fine oz. in 1931. The industrial depression has caused considerable decrease in demand for nickel, but new avenues are being opened up for its use; total production in Canada in 1932 was 30,327,968 lb., compared with 65,666,320 lb. in 1931, practically all of which is obtained from the nickeliferous ores of the Sudbury area. There was little change in 1932 in the output of natural gas and petroleum, 7,244,624 cu. ft. of natural gas and 130,343 barrels of crude petroleum being produced, as against 7,325,000 cu. ft. of gas and 122,365 barrels of crude petroleum the previous year. In 1932, Ontario accounted for 31.2 per cent of the production of copper in Canada.

The following table gives the value of the principal products for the past two years:

	1932 $	1931 $
Gold	47,282,272	43,117.684
Nickel	7,179,862	15,267,453
Silver	2,008,315	2,231,492
Copper	4,407,928	9,097,203
Platinum	1,091,674	1,595,117
Cobalt	589,062	651,179
Lead	1,828	41,875
Clay products	1,715,282	3,546,342
Other struct. mat.	6,877,368	11,865,245
Gypsum	186,175	374,469
Salt	1,789,751	1,760,388
Natural gas	4,544,000	4,437,000
Total, including other minerals	79,239,578	96,126,990

Pulp and Paper

Ontario ranks second in the Dominion in production of pulp and paper. Total net value of production in 1931 was $32,056,851, nearly 29% of the Canadian total. In 1931 the value of pulp-mill products was $22,944,943 compared with $31,463,873 in 1930; paper-mill products $45,535,894, as against $56,251,703 the previous year. There were 39 mills in operation, of which 11 were pulp mills, 14 paper mills, and 14 combined pulp and paper. Capital invested amounted to $194,772,433. Of the total pulpwood produced in the province in 1931, 377,351 cords, valued at $3,646,920 were exported to the United States, and 1,101,985 cords, valued at $11,787,428 used within the province.

Lumbering

Ontario ranks third in the Dominion in lumber production, the value of products in 1931 being $10,855,605 from 417,959,000 feet board measure. There were 882 mills in operation in the province, representing a capital investment of $35,409,700; gross value of products $12,789,684, net value $5,087,120. In 1931, 24 different woods were reported as being commercially produced, the majority of which were hardwoods. White pine is by far the most important wood commercially, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of the cut with jack pine, red pine, spruce and hemlock ranking next in importance.

Water Power

Ontario ranks second only to Quebec in the amount of horsepower developed and in potential power resources. The amount of power developed in the province at January 1, 1933, amounted to 2,208,105 h.p. (turbine installation). Activities during 1932 were practically confined to the inter-provincial development at the Chats Falls, on the Ottawa River, and the undertaking of the Ontario Power Service Corp.

Undeveloped available power in the province, at minimum flow, totals 5,330,000 h.p. Developed power is equal to 638 h.p. per head of population, 84 per cent of the power is developed in central electric stations, and 11 per cent by pulp and paper mills. Ontario led the way toward hydro-electric "public ownership," by the establishment in 1906 of a provincial commission, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

The total amount of ordinary revenue for the year ended October 31, 1932, amounted to $54,175,233 as compared with $54,390,092 in 1931. Ordinary expenditure totalled $52,173,086 in 1932, as against $54,846,994 in the previous year. Ordinary operations for the year showed a surplus of $2,002,146, but after special expenditures of $4,062,944, there was a deficit of $2,060,798. The principal items of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Prime Minister	310,717	265,799
Legislation	40,680	26,484
Attorney-General	10,552,201	9,736,068
Insurance	178,939	174,541
Education	12,831	9,236
Land & Forests	3,234,429	2,318,922
Mines	766,227	775,841
Game & Fisheries	715,463	618,785
Public Works	43,542	36,627
Highways	16,625,144	19,325,456
Health	31,134	35,557
Labor	450	350
Public Welfare	11,070	......
Provincial Treas.	21,113,163	19,665,424
Provincial Secy.	554,973	458,525
Agriculture	370	183
Stationary excess	208	17,818
Interest on loans	138,552	204,617
	54,390,092	54,175,233
Capital account	237,097	170,738
	54,627,189	54,345,971

Expenditure

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Lieutenant-Governor	6,117	3,630
Prime Minister	173,387	177,575
Legislation	379,906	350,676
Attorney-General	2,784,685	2,550,482
Insurance	72,022	64,538
Education	11,829,422	11,720,718
Land & Forests	2,130,486	1,835,078
Northern Development	2,066,036	2,147,328
Mines	382,632	338,228
Game & Fisheries	625,698	562,098
Public Works	838,015	693,035
Public Highways	4,234,843	3,865,847
Health	6,088,030	5,870,270
Labor	1,132,904	315,440
Public Welfare	4,362,912	3,613,379
Provincial Treas.	2,108,950	973,979
Provincial Secy.	974,285	814,488
Provincial Auditor	116,596	113,025
Agriculture	2,523,712	2,017,618
Miscellaneous	559,534	589,410
Public debt	11,461,862	13,556,247
	54,846,994	52,173,086
Capital account	29,084,633	28,638,419
	83,931,627	80,811,505

Special Expenditure

Refund of fines, Toronto	......	356,890
Unemployment relief	......	808,471
Old Age Pensions adj.	......	567,120
Exch. on U. S. funds	......	2,330,463
	......	4,062,944
	83,931,627	84,874,450

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is Toronto, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 112 members. The Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and at present a Conservative government under the leadership of Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.D., is in power.

Executive Council

Prime Minister, Minister of Education—Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Thos. L. Kennedy.

Attorney-General — Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., LL.B.

Minister of Labor and Public Works—Hon. J. D. Monteith, M.D., C.M.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. Wm. Finlayson, K.C.

Minister of Mines—Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C.

Minister of Highways — Hon. Leopold Macaulay, B.A., LL.B.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar—Hon. C. H. Challies, Phm. B.

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. E. A. Dunlop.

Minister of Health—Hon. J. M. Robb, M.B.

Minister of Welfare—Hon. W. G. Martin.

Ministers without Portfolio—Hon. J. R. Cooke, Hon. Henry C. Scholfield and Hon. Paul Poisson, M.D., M.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council—C. F. Bulmer.

Asst. Clerk—M. Currey.

Officers and Clerks of the Legislative Assembly

Speaker—Hon. T. A. Kidd.

Clerk of the House—Major A. C. Lewis.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Asst. Clerk of the House—C. F. Bulmer.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Col. G. Hunter Ogilvie.

Postmaster—D. D. MacMillan.

Law Clerk of Municipal and Private Bills—H. L. Cummings.

Librarian—A. T. Wilgress.

Deputy Ministers

Agriculture—J. B. Fairbairn.

Attorney-General—Edward Bayly, K.C.

Northern Development—C. H. Fullerton.

Education—A. H. U. Colquhoun LL.D.

Games and Fisheries—Donald McDonald.

Health—W. J. Bell, M.D.

Highways—R. M. Smith.

Labor—A. W. Crawford.

Lands and Forests—W. C. Cain.

Mines—T. W. Gibson; Thomas Sutherland, acting deputy minister.

Public Welfare—M. A. Sorsoleil.

Public Works—G. Hogarth.

Provincial Registrar—F. Costello.

Assistant Provincial Secretary—F. V. Johns, K.C.

Provincial Secretary—C. F. Neelands.

Provincial Treasurer—F. M. Turnbull.

Forestry—E. J. Zavitz.

Hospitals—H. M. Robbins.

Other Officials

Agricultural Board—W. B. Roadhouse, chm.; Provincial Auditor—G. A. Brown; Board of Regents—R. B. Henderson, chm.; Civil Service Commissioner—J. M. McCutcheon; King's Printer—H. H. Ball; Director of Colonization—G. A. Elliott; Fire Marshal—E. P. Heaton; Geologist, A. G. Burrows; Hydro-Electric Commission—Hon. J. R. Cooke, chm.; Superintendent of Insurance—R. L. Foster; Liquor Control Board—Sir Henry Drayton, chm.; Bureau of Municipal Affairs—J. A. Ellis, director; Commissioner of Provincial Police—Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams; Public Trustee—A. N. Middleton; Railway and Municipal Board—H .C. Small, sec.; Agent-General—Wm. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, London.

ONTARIO CITIES

BELLEVILLE

Situated on the Moira River, on north shore of the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 113 miles east of Toronto, 220 miles west of Montreal. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Port of call for freight and occasional passenger steamers plying on Lake Ontario. Many flourishing industries in operation. Centre of mixed farming and dairying district. City owns its own waterworks and hydro-electric systems. Modern purification and filtration plant completed during 1930. In 1931 the city sold its gas plant to the Ontario Shore Gas Co., which assumed the funded debt, although the city is under guarantee that it shall be paid.

Population: 1932, 14,012; 5 years previously, 13,018. Area, 1,800 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue, 1933	$ 10,199
Expenditure, 1933	50,358
Assessed value for taxation	10,823,360
Exemptions not included	3,548,700

Tax rate, 1932: General, 22-9/10; debenture, 5-3/10; school, 19-3/10; total, 47-5/10 mills.

Total tax arrears, $212,889; last year's levy, $588,359; uncollected, $129,811.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,811,733
Total debenture debt	3,553,664
Total sinking fund	962,463
Other liabilities	90,336

Debenture Debt

	Gross debt	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 364,082	$ ......
Schools	976,204	......
Local improvements: Ratepayers' share	961,784	......
City's share	744,206	......
General	507,438	......
Total	$3,553,664	$ 962,463

Guaranteed bonds (included in the above) ... $ 308,026

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	‡Net profits
Waterworks	$ 29,910	$ 11,779
Electric light	27,965	13,553

† After operating charges only. ‡ After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund.

CHATHAM

On Thames River, 46 miles east of Windsor, 60 miles southwest of London. On C. N. R., C. P. R., Wabash Ry., Père Marquette Ry., and on electric railway to Wallaceburg (18 miles) and Lake Erie (14 miles). Some 40 factories in operation. Situated in a large natural gas belt, and the centre of a fruit and mixed farming district. The city is administered under the council-manager form of civic government.

Population: 1931, 14,529; 1925, 15,000. Area, 1,650 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1931
(latest available)

Revenue	$1,001,653
Expenditure	995,499
Assessed val. for taxation (1931)	14,347,771

Tax rate, 1930: General, 14.76; debentures, 2.0; schools, 14.6; total, 35 mills; 1931, total, 35 mills.

Total uncollected taxes, Dec. 31, 1931, $185,230; 1931 tax levy, $587,613; unpaid at Dec. 31, 1931, $139,897.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,934,812
Total debenture debt	1,216,225

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

	Debentures outstanding
Local improvements	$ 437,338
Public utilities, schools, general	778,887
	$1,216,225

Public Utilities
(Dec. 31, 1930)

	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 10,773
Electric system	†7,377

*After operating expenses and interest on debt. †After depreciation also.

(Continued on page 19)

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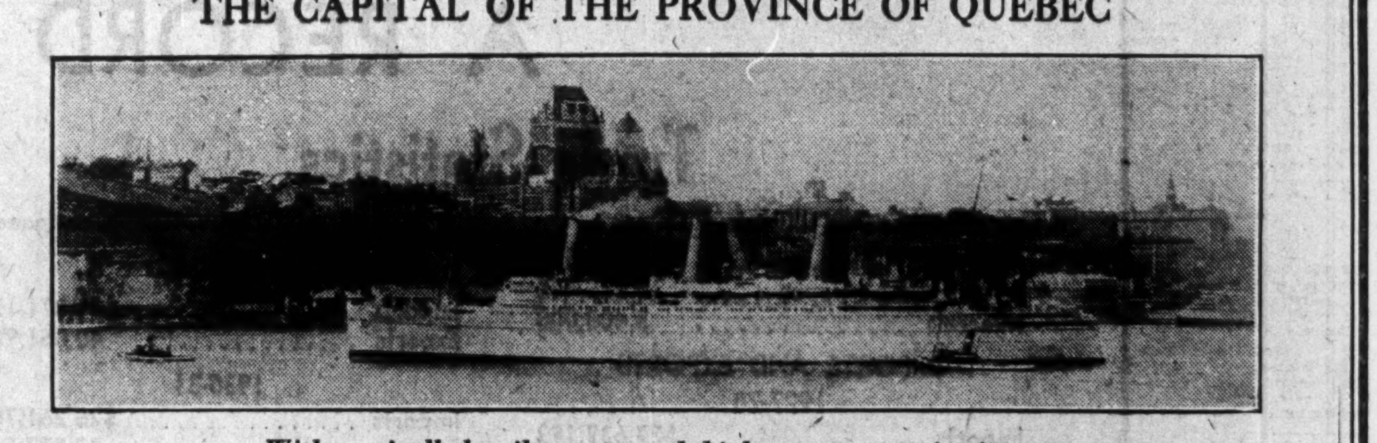

With unrivalled rail, water and highway communications

Population: **Over 141,000 — In 50 miles, more than 300,000 — In 100 miles, more than 400,000**

3 new manufactures in 1932 — More applications under consideration

Quebec is Amongst the First Canadian Cities for Industry and Commerce

A PROGRESSIVE CENTRE, the distributing point for the natural resources of a large wealth producing region. — A NATIONAL SEAPORT, to harbour the combined fleets of the great naval powers of the world. — AN HISTORIC CITY visited, yearly, by hundreds of thousands of tourists from all parts of the world.

In 12 years, 3,792 new buildings, a total value of $44,328,045

CITY COUNCIL

Administrative Committee:

His Worship the Mayor, Lt.-Col. H. E. Lavigueur, *President;* Alderman Dr. P. H. Bédard, *Council Leader;* Aldermen Art. Drolet, F. Dinan, W. Lacroix, J. Carmichael, J. E. Gosselin.

Other Council Members:

Aldermen J. Boutet, R. DeBlois, J. Emond, F. Jobin, A. Noreau, A. Poulin and W. Samson.

FINANCIAL PROSPERITY

In spite of the many improvements needed to meet the requirements of a most prosperous era, Quebec's tax rate remains lower than the average in sixteen of the largest Canadian municipalities and than the average in fourteen of the most important American cities. — Municipal assets reach the $35,000,000 mark.

Assessed property, 1931-32	$120,282,142.00
Exemptions	55,350,860.00
City properties, including waterworks	21,492,443.00

REVENUE

Assessed property, 1931-32	$ 3,885,021.33
Schools	1,133,971.95
Sundries	233,421.32
	$ 5,252,414.60

BONDED DEBT (Oct. 15th, 1932)

Waterworks	$ 7,295,632.27
Other debentures	19,273,635.99
	$ 26,569,268.26
Less sinking funds	1,725,968.60
	$ 24,843,299.66

City Clerk:—Mr. F. X. Chouinard

City Treasurer and Director of Municipal Services:—Mr. P. N. Verge

ONTARIO CITIES

(Continued from page 18)

BRANTFORD

Situated on Grand River, 24 miles west of Hamilton, on C. N. R., T. H. & B. Ry., L. E. & N. Ry., B. & H. Ry. Water, sewerage and street railway systems owned by city. Important manufacturing centre. Located in a rich mixed farming district.

Population: 1932, 30,724; 1927, 27,739. Area, 3,284 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue and expenditure not available.

Assessed value for taxation	$28,527,500
Exemptions not included above	5,999,675

Tax rate, 1932: General, 20.05; debenture, 4.34; school, public, 14.11; separate, 17.11; hospital and local improvements, 4.50; total, 43 or 46 mills.

Total tax arrears (after reserve), $362,000. 1932 tax levy, $1,300,033; uncollected, $260,265.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (1931)	$7,480,946
Total debenture debt	5,671,532
Total sinking fund on hand	1,354,324

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink Fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,859,163	$472,099
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	857,364	300,471
City's share	534,224	60,055
General debentures	2,420,782	521,700
Total	$5,671,532	$1,354,324

Public Utilities (1931)

	‡Net earnings	*Net profits
Waterworks	$101,232	$ 8,042
Electric light plants	75,254	25,463
Street rly. (deficit)	5,932	†34,615
Total	$182,418	†$1,110

‡After operating expenses only. *After depreciation, operating expenses and interest and sinking fund on debt. †Deficit.

Public utility accts. for 1932 not available; waterworks and hydro showed profit; rlwy. loss absorbed by city.

GALT

An industrial centre situated on Grand River, 25 miles northwest of Hamilton. On C. N. R., C. P. R., and electric railways to neighboring towns. Bus and truck lines pass through city. Rich agricultural district.

Population: 1932; 14,057; 5 years previously, 12,977. Area, 1,600 acres.

Income and Asessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 612,361
Expenditure	605,367
Assessed value for taxation (1932)	11,274,405
Exemptions not included above	2,570,995
Total tax arrears	195,249

Amount of last year's tax levy, $500,518; uncollected, $90,181.

Tax rate: (1932): General, 19.3912; debenture, 9.5642; school, 14.5446; total, 43.5 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,108,888
Total debenture debt	2,997,005
Total sinking fund	878,242

GUELPH

Chief centre of Wellington County, situated on Speed River, 48 miles west of Toronto, 28 miles north of Hamilton. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. City owns electric lighting, street railway and water systems, and gas works. Provincial Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute adjoin the city. Many industries successfully carried on. Centre of a rich agricultural district.

Population: 1932, 21,048; 5 years ago, 19,202. Area, 3,200 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 934,381
Expenditure	944,989
Assessed value for taxation, 1932	14,479,922
Exemptions not incl. above	2,696,400
Accumulated tax arrears	449,729
Last year's tax levy	854,644
Amount uncollected	248,678

Tax rate: General, 32.597073; school, 14.652927; total, 47.25 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$8,109,430
Total debenture debt	3,855,163
Total sinking fund	1,924,375
Bank loans for current acc.	380,000
Other liabilities	140,885

FORT WILLIAM

Fort William is situated in the Thunder Bay district, on the Kaministiquia River, at the head of navigation on Lake Superior, 426 miles east of Winnipeg. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Port of call for all steamship lines on upper lakes.

The centre of the grain and coal traffic from west to east, the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur (adjoining) constitute the largest grain port in the world. Head office of Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada situated in the city. Many important industries established, including flour mills, iron and steel foundries, stock food factories, paper mills, etc. Chief shipping and distributing point for western provinces, situated in territory rich in minerals and in timber resources. City owns street railway, electric light, telephone and water systems.

Population: 1931, 26,075; 5 years ago, 22,339. Area, 8,634 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1931
(Latest available)

Assessed valuation	$32,887,156
Exemptions, not incl. above	2,913,297
Accumulated tax arrears	279,112
Tax levy, 1930	1,375,164

Tax rate: 38 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$12,700,000
Total debenture debt	9,069,014
Total sinking fund	4,307,021
Sinking fund in arrears	96,973

HAMILTON

Hamilton is the fifth largest city in Canada, and second largest in Ontario. The chief city of Wentworth County, it is situated on Hamilton Bay, at head of Lake Ontario, 39 miles southwest of Toronto. On C. N. R., C. P. R., T. H. & B. Ry. Steamboat connections with Montreal, Toronto and Fort William. An important industrial centre. Surrounded by fruit-growing district. City owns water and sewerage systems.

Population; 1932, 153,505; 5 years ago, 127,847. Area, 9,272.6 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$8,469,534
Expenditure	9,141,631
Assessed value for taxation	171,727,800
Exemptions	27,970,870

Tax rate, 1932: General, 11.68; debenture, 10.62, school, 14.70; total, 37 mills.

Total tax arrears, $1,954,078; last year's levy, $6,815,817; amount uncollected, $1,232,437.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$64,196,306
Total debenture debt	30,478,595
Total sinking fund	3,105,967
Sinking fund surplus	2,660
Bk. loans for curr. a/c	1,892,300
Bk. loans for cap. a/c	4,074,626

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$8,952,814	$1,415,683
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,143,945	......
Municipality's share	1,899,067	......
Gen. debentures	17,482,768	1,690,284
Total	$30,478,594	$3,105,967

Public Utilities
Year Ended December 31, 1932

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks plant	$578,173	$101,375
Electric light plants	563,817	‡87,861
Total	$902,689	$165,369

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt. No depreciation charged against waterworks. ‡Deficit.

KINGSTON

County seat of Frontenac County, situated at foot of Lake Ontario, at junction of St. Lawrence River, and at junction of Rideau Canal System. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. main lines, 50 miles east of Belleville, 172 miles southwest of Montreal. Port of call for all lake and river steamboats. The city has a government drydock, and three large elevators. A new elevator with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels is owned by Canada Steamship Lines.

Famed as an educational city, being the seat of Queen's University, and of the Royal Military College, it has also a number of industries. Feldspar and mica deposits have been found in the vicinity.

Population: 1931, 23,204; 5 years ago, 21,633. Area, 2,127 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Assessed value for tax. (1932)	$19,426,835
Exemptions not included	8,275,465

Tax rate: General, 26; schools, 15; total, 41 mills.

Total tax arrears, $70,000; amount uncollected in 1932, $60,000; last year's levy, $555,951.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,527,000
Total debenture debt	3,807,017
Total sinking fund	1,303,419

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink Fund on hand
Public utilities	$156,684	$155,799
Local improvements:		
City's share	731,228	341,799
Ratepayers' share	685,186	319,860
General	1,813,265	486,435
Total	$3,807,017	$1,303,419

KITCHENER

Kitchener is a thriving manufacturing city, the chief town of Waterloo County. 67 miles west of Toronto, on main line of the C. N. R. Electric railway connects with Galt, Waterloo, Preston and Hespeler. City owns and operates street railway, water, light and gas systems. A large number of factories are located in the city which is situated in the centre of an excellent agricultural district.

Population; 1932, 31,252; 5 years previously, 26,709. Area, 3,500 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 1,426,344
Expenditure	1,435,685
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	26,648,488
Exemptions not included above	3,301,377

Tax rate, 1933: General, 18.73; debentures, 8.00; schools, 13.75; total, 40.30 mills.

Accumulated tax arrears, Dec. 31, 1932, $236,792; year's tax levy, $1,340,212; uncollected (approx.), $130,000.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 7,361,034
Total debenture debt	4,538,380
Bk. loans for curr. acc.	420,147
Bk. loans for cap. acc.	200,000
Other liabilities	2,202,507

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

Waterworks	$ 214,100
Hydro-electric & gas	338,822
Street railway	185,905
Municipal housing	73,088
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	1,048,404
Municipality's share	262,101
General debentures	2,415,960
Total	$4,538,380

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 58,104	$ 25,287
Electric plant	‡92,696	43,956
Gas plant	58,[illegible]46	15,152
Street railway	18,394	......

* After operating charges only. † After operating charges, depreciation and debenture interest. ‡ To Dec. 31, 1931.

Province of Ontario Financial Statement

(As at October 31, 1932)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)		$3,126,000,000
Total funded debt		494,603,244
Of the above debt, the following amounts are invested in revenue-producing enterprises:		
Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry.	$ 30,207,935	
Hydro-Electric Power Commission	139,635,191	
Loans to municipalities, housing, highways, etc.	56,029,495	
Treasury bills		37,505,000
Contingent liabilities		80,618,385
Fixed assets, comprising roads, buildings, Crown lands, timber, water powers, and other estimated potential revenue resources		936,246,934
Total Dominion Govt. subsidies		2,848,289
Ordinary revenue for fiscal year ended October 31, 1932		54,175,233
Ordinary expenditure for fiscal year ended October 31, 1932		52,173,086

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at October 31, 1932)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable
15 Jan.	1934-57	4½% (800,000 yrly.)	$20,800,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
15 Jan.,	1934-71	4½%	29,039,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
15 May,	1933-68	4%	28,615,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
15 May,	1934-70	4½%	29,389,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
1 June,	1934-71	4%	29,684,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
1 Nov.,	1933-57	4½% (800,000 yrly.)	20,800,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
1 Dec.,	1933-55	4½% (700,000 yrly.)	16,800,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
1 Feb.,	1935	6%	25,000,000	T. M. O. W. V. H. St.J.
1 Feb.,	1947	5½%		T. M. O. W. V. H. St.J.‡
1 Apr.,	1935	6%	1,981,000	T. M.
1 Dec.,	1935	6%	15,233,000	T. M. W.‡
2 May,	1936	6%	14,390,000	T. M.‡
1 July,	1936	3½%	348,000	T. (Prov. Treas. only)†‡
1 Nov.,	1936	5%	150,000	T.
3 Jan.,	1937	5½%	15,000,000	T. M. N.Y.
1 June,	1939	4%	665,950	T. M. N.Y.†‡
1 June,	1939	4%	665,950	T. M.‡
31 Oct.,	1940	4½%	2,000,000	T. (Prov. Treas. only. One bond)
1 Feb.,	1941	6%	9,503,500	T. M.‡
1 May,	1941	4%	224,000	T. M. N.Y.†‡
1 Nov.,	1941	4%	1,188,400	T. M. N.Y.†‡
1 Oct.,	1942	5%	20,000,000	T. M. N.Y.
1 Dec.,	1942	5½%	18,639,500	T. M.‡
15 Sept.,	1943	6%	14,612,500	T. M. W.‡
15 Sept.,	1943	6%	14,912,000	T. M. N.Y.
1 Sept.,	1944	4½%	19,200,000	T. M. N.Y. L.
1 Jan.,	1946	3½% Reg. stock	*2,056,406	L.
1 July,	1946	5½%	20,000,000	T. M. O. W. V. H. St.J.
1 May,	1947	4% Reg. stock	*1,547,176	L.†
15 Oct.,	1948	5%	38,306,500	T. M. W. V. St.J. H.†‡
1 Nov.,	1951	5%	500,000	T.
1 Apr.,	1952	5%	15,000,000	T. M. N.Y.
1 June,	1957	4½%	*1,216,666	L.
1 May,	1959	5%	35,000,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.
2 Dec.,	1960	5%	35,000,000	T. M. W. V. R. C. H. St.J. N.Y. L.‡
1 Jan.,	1965	4½% Reg. stock	*834,413	L.†

There are also other contingent liabilities and guarantees.

All stocks and debentures are payable in gold. All payable at the Bank of Montreal at points indicated, except issue due Feb. 1, 1935, which is payable at Bank of Nova Scotia, and issue due Oct. 15, 1948, which is payable at Canadian Bank of Commerce. Denominations are $1,000 except where otherwise indicated.

T., provincial treasury at Toronto; M., Montreal; O., Ottawa; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; R., Regina; C., Calgary; H., Halifax; St.J., Saint John, N.B.; N.Y., New York; L., London, England.

*Sterling equivalent is at $4.86 2-3 to £.
†Succession duty free; all others have no exemptions.
‡Denominations $500 and $1,000.

LONDON

London is the fourth city of Ontario, being the commercial centre of the southwest portion of the province. It is situated on the River Thames, 115 miles southwest of Toronto, 76 miles southwest of Hamilton, served by C. N. R. and C. P. R., which have divisional points in the city, and connects with P. M. R., M. C. R., and Wabash Ry. The London & Port Stanley Electric Ry. gives direct connection with Canadian and United States lake ports.

The city is the seat of the University of Western Ontario, and Anglican and R. C. Bishops, and is an important and progressive manufacturing centre.

Population 1931, 71,022; five years ago, 64,283. Area, 7,231 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1931
(latest available)

Assessed value for tax. (1931)	$86,817,764
Exemptions not included	11,362,440
Revenue 1930	3,567,044
Expenditure 1930	3,567,044

Tax rate, 1931: General and debenture, 23.0465; school, 14.4535; total 37.5 mills.

Total tax arrears	$ 733,981

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$20,274,859
Total debenture debt	13,732,098
Total sinking fund	1,605,501
Guaranteed bonds	180,000

Debenture Debt
(Including issue of Feb., 1931)

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$4,641,577	$ 695,315
Local improvements:		
City's share	483,722	all inst.
Ratepayers' share	1,451,165	all inst.
General	7,277,902	910,186
Total	$13,854,366	$1,605,501

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	*Net profits
Waterworks	$ 240,542	$ 10,605
Electric light	196,306	85,452
Railway	34,223	**159,337

*After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt. **Deficit. †After operating charges only. ‡1929 figures only available.

NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls is in Welland County, on Niagara River, at the famous Falls, 45 miles southeast of Toronto. Served by C. N. R., C. P. R., M. C. R., and N. Y. C., and International Electric Railways as well as steamship connections. It is one of the chief points of contact for the railways of Canada and the United States.

Niagara Falls is the home of one of the greatest power developments in the world, operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission and other power companies. The city, which is situated in the great fruit belt, is an important tourist centre, and the number of manufacturing industries is increasing.

Population, 1932, 18,507; 5 years ago, 18,492. Area, 1,655 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$1,352,360
Expenditure	1,359,215
Assessed value for tax	18,101,048
Exemptions not included	3,524,302

Tax rate, 1932; General, 14,917; debenture, 9.927; school, 13.656; total, 38.50 mills.

Total tax arrears, $589,980; amount uncollected, $345,913; last year's tax levy, $955,564.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,253,689
Total debenture debt	3,364,063

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

	Debentures outstanding
Public utilities	$ 944,681
Municipal housing	47,722
Schools	510,101
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	868,832
Municipality's share	741,159
General	251,568
Total	$3,364,063
Other liabilities	673,380

Amount borrowed in anticipation of debenture issued not included in above—$130,000.

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 41,441	$ ‡2,240

* After operating charges only. † After operating charges, depreciation and debt charges. ‡ Deficit.

NORTH BAY

North Bay is the county seat of Nipissing County, situated on Lake Nipissing, 227 miles north of Toronto, in lumbering and mining district. On main lines of the C. N. R. and C. P. R., headquarters of the T. & N. O. Ry. It is educational and judicial centre for the district, and an important shipping and distributing point. It is also a popular summer resort.

Population: 1932, 15,936; 5 years previously, 14,354. Area, 2,100 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 483,202
Current expenditure	544,785
Assessed val. for taxation (1933)	9,933,492
Exemptions not included	2,067,920

Tax rate, 1933: General, 17.37; debenture, 14.97; schools, public, 13.75 or separate, 18; collegiate, 8.25; Home of Aged, 0.125, hospital, 1.0; relief, 4.02. Totals 59.5 or 63.75 mills.

Total accumulated tax arrears, $157,545; amount of last year's tax levy, $659,783; uncollected, $108,563.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,694,526
Total debenture debt	2,873,716
Other liabilities	338,982

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt

Public utilities	$ 454,685
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	461,929
Municipality's share	753,340
General	591,456
Total	$2,261,410

Public Utilities

	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 12,693

* After operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

OSHAWA

Situated 34 miles east of Toronto, 2 miles from Lake Ontario. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Local electric railway. City owns its electric, gas, water and sewerage systems. The chief industry is the manufacture of automobiles, the largest factories being operated by General Motors of Canada. Several other industries are carried on successfully. It is situated in a good agricultural district.

Population: 1932, 22,444; 1927, 20,609. Area, 3,356 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 1,117,453
Expenditure	1,123,416
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	16,743,490
Exemptions not incl. above	1,550,895

Tax rate, 1933: General, 19.7; debenture, 9.55; school, 16.75; total, 46 mills.

Total tax arrears, Dec. 31, 1932, $587,731.

Income and Assessment

Value of assets	$ 5,003,807
Total debenture debt (Dec. 31, 1932)	4,938,534
Bank loans for curr. acc.	347,783
Bank loans for cap. acc.	249,000
Other liabilities	239,347

No sinking fund.

Debenture Debt
(Dec. 31, 1932)

	Debentures outstanding
Public utilities	$1,084,745
Municipal housing	349,721
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	1,282,885
Municipality's share	792,947
General	1,428,236
Total	$4,938,534

Public Utilities
(Dec. 31, 1932)

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 65,748	$ ‡7,519
Electric light	12,571	‡19,636
	$ 78,319	$ ‡27,155

* After operating charges only. † After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡ Loss.

OTTAWA

Ottawa is the capital city of the Dominion, situated on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, and on the Rideau Canal. It is served by the C. N. R., C. P. R., and N. Y. C. R.; electric railway to Hull, Que., Aylmer and Britannia. Steamers to St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes through the Rideau Canal.

Ottawa is also an important industrial centre. Over 150 factories are in operation, the chief of which are wood-using industries. Cheap electric power is available from falls within the city limits, and from other sources a short distance away.

Population, 1932, 130,672; 5 years previously, 119,254. Area, 6,151 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 2,642,199
Expenditure	[illegible]720,699
Assessed value for taxation (1933)	159,551,468
Exemptions not included	79,559,298

Tax rate, 1932; General, 19.38145; debenture, 4.36855; school, 11.30; total, 35 mills.

Total tax arrears, $989,881. Last year's tax levy, $5,968,417; amount uncollected, $575,845.

Assets and Liabilities
(As at December 31, 1932)

Value of assets	$ 41,909,006
Total debenture debt	24,507,625
Total sinking fund	5,517,719
Other liabilities:	
Floating debt, curr. & cap. acc.	2,497,917

Debenture Debt
(Including present issues)

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Waterworks	$ 5,576,720	$1,423,074
Electric light	930,230	610,835
Schools	4,092,027	1,009,947
Civic hosp. (ser. debs.)	2,701,948	......
Local improvements	4,173,625	679,317
General	7,033,015	1,794,546
	$24,507,625	$5,517,719
Guaranteed bonds		390,972

OWEN SOUND

Owen Sound is the chief town of Grey County, situated at mouth of the Sydenham River, on Georgian Bay, 122 miles northwest of Toronto. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. Fine well protected harbor. Steamship lines to lake ports. City owns waterworks, electric light and gas plants.

Population: 1931, 12,717; 5 years previously, 12,339. Area, 2,909 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$560,612
Expenditure	520,656
Assessed value for taxation	8,240,945
Exemptions not included	2,435,389

Taxe rate, 1931: General, 14.8; debenture, 15.8; school, 19.4; total, 50 mills.

Total tax arrears to end of 1932, $82,932. Last year's levy, $444,377; amount uncollected, $56,743.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (1930)	$3,493,464
Total debenture debt (1932)	1,758,446
Total sinking fund	771,171

No sinking fund.

PETERBOROUGH

Peterborough is the chief town of Peterborough County, situated on the Otonabee River, part of Trent Canal System from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, 75 miles northwest of Toronto. Served by C. N. R. and C. P. R. The city is becoming an important manufacturing centre; city owns water and sewerage systems, gas, electric light, and power plants; water power is available from Otonabee River.

Population: 1932, 22,850; 5 years previously, 21,798. Area, 2,850 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 933,785
Expenditure	981,559
Assessed value for taxation	25,229,220
Exemptions not included	2,698,200

Tax rate, 1933; General, 15.94; debenture, 11.89; school, 9.77; total, 37.6 mills.

Total tax arrears, $161,218. Last year's tax levy, $918,022; amount uncollected, $110,332.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 6,785,679
Total debenture debt	5,164,602
Total sinking fund	1,778,525
Bk. loans for curr. acc.	159,583
Bk. loans for cap acc.	17,276

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Waterworks	$ 887,960	$ 319,394
Electric light	527,920	203,340
Gas	311,000	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	643,485	260,992
City's share	683,373	289,083
General	2,130,863	705,716
Total	$5,164,602	$1,778,525

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 70,213	$ 3,174
Electric light	44,505	‡12,375
Gas	36,136	452
Total	$ 150,854	$ ‡8,749

* After operating charges only. † Depreciation, operating charges and interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡ Deficit.

PORT ARTHUR

Chief town of Thunder Bay District at the head of navigation on Lake Superior, adjoining Fort William. Served by C. N. R., C. P. R., and Port Arthur & Duluth Ry. Inter-city electric railway to Fort William. City owns street railway, electric power and light, telephone and water systems.

It is the centre of the grain shipping trade from the west.

Population: 1931, 19,749; 1921, 14,886. Area, 10,275 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1931
(latest available)

Revenue	$ 1,179,438
Expenditure	1,234,186
Assessed value for tax (1931)	27,728,950
Exemptions not included	4,903,070

Tax rate, 1931: General, 29.70; school, 13.30; total, 43 mills.

Total tax arrears, $447,757, amount uncollected in 1931, $191,176; last year's tax levy, $1,262,176.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$14,282,734
Total debenture debt	7,390,036
Total sinking fund	3,933,146

ST. CATHARINES

St. Catharines is the county town of Lincoln County, situated on the Welland Canal, and Twelve Mile Creek, 40 miles south of Toronto, 35 miles southeast of Hamilton. Electric railway and bus service to Niagara Falls, and points on the Niagara Peninsula. City owns hydro-electric, water and sewerage systems. It is a growing manufacturing centre.

Population: 1932, 26,161; 5 years ago, 23,827. Area, 2,400 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 1,219,426
Expenditure	1,198,630
Assessed value for tax (1932)	25,115,556
Exemptions not included	4,728,075

Tax rate, 1932: General, 26.821; school, 41.179; total, 41 mills.

Last year's tax levy, $1,485,318; uncollected, $219,777; total tax arrears, $363,951.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 6,211,211
Total debenture debt	4,048,891
Total sinking fund	1,223,761
Sinking fund surplus	38,764
Total liabilities	4,515,692

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 779,411	$ 278,149
Housing	77,430	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	1,045,178	378,845
City's share	326,102	108,904
Schools	772,038	70,567
General debentures	1,048,733	392,296
	$4,048,891	$1,223,761

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 78,840	$ 14,969
Hydro electric	51,739	9,480

† After operating charges only.
* After operating expenses, depreciation, and interest and sinking fund on debt.

(Continued on page 20)

ONTARIO Shows Tremendous Surplus of Assets Over Liabilities

ONTARIO, one of the wealthiest per capita areas in the world, bases its credit on the possession of virtually inexhaustible natural resources — the steady development of which justifies confidence in the future.

Ontario's Bonds Secured by Enormous Income

Ontario's Credit Based on Substantial Resources

MAGNIFICENT RESOURCES

Ontario's wealth in agricultural production is the largest single item. The annual production from Ontario's farms for the past five-year period comes close to half a billion dollars annually.

The resources in her forests are the second of Ontario's major assets. The value of her Crown timbers are placed at $4,800,000,000, secured by wise measures of protection and reforestation. The production of forest products represents an annual revenue of upwards of $100,000,000.

Ontario also is the great manufacturing province of the Dominion, and the value of manufactured products reaches the handsome annual total of nearly two billion dollars.

The Ontario Government has been a pioneer in hydro-electric development and has provided ample resources of cheap power for industry throughout the province. In the province there is available over 5,000,000 h.p. of hydro-electric energy of a capital value of $150,000,000.

Ontario's mines are another extensive natural resource. The estimated value, at the present time, is some $2,000,000,000, and as yet only a fraction of the possible mineral resources have been discovered.

Ontario's financial obligations, then, are secured by overwhelming assets whose value no condition could possibly change.

Farming $500,000,000	Mineral Wealth $2,000,000,000
Manufacturing $2,000,000,000	Crown Timber $4,797,500,000
Mining $100,000,000	Crown Lands $230,000,000
Forestry $100,000,000	Water Powers $150,000,000
Fishing $3,000,000	Fish, Game and Fur $200,000,000
Furs $3,400,000	Property Assessed by Municipalities $3,126,000,000

Hydro-Electric Power Commission has Reserves of Over $65,000,000.00

The steady growth of the operations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission is shown by the following statistics:—

The municipalities in the organization in 1923 were 593; in 1932, 747. The pole mileage, including high tension and telephone, in 1923 was 2,804 miles. In 1932, 15,771 miles. Rural customers in 1923 were 7,757 with 605 miles; in 1932, 59,534, with 8,918 miles. The investment of reserves chiefly in Dominion and Province of Ontario bonds now totals $65,783,945.65. This all shows the healthy condition in which hydro is and is an indication of the interest of the people of the province.

Investment of Provincial Debt

The greater part of the provincial debt is really an investment in revenue-producing services as the under-mentioned assets will show:—

Hydro-Electric Power Commission	$189,000,000
T. & N. O. Railway	30,000,000
Farm Loans, etc.	53,000,000
Roads and Highways	181,000,000
Niagara Parks	1,500,000
Common School Trust Fund	1,500,000

Of the provincial debt, 85 per cent is represented by revenue-producing assets.

Ontario as a Gold Producer

At the beginning of the present century Ontario was known as an agricultural province. Today the name Ontario has become the synonym for mining enterprise. Ontario's gold mines have placed Canada in a position second only to South Africa as a gold producer.

In the year 1910 Ontario's output of gold was valued at $68,498. The gold production for the province last year (1932) amounted to $47,282,274.

Revenue from Tourists

Good roads are also an inducement for tourists to visit the province, although the money they spend does not really pass into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, but it does benefit many classes of our citizens. During the period of eight years, there has been spent in this province some $809,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for the past three years being: 1930, $200,000,000; 1931, $118,700,000 and in 1932 $95,227,000.

Population — 3,431,683
Area — 412,583 square miles

For further information apply

Provincial Government Offices

QUEEN'S PARK TORONTO

Manitoba

East and West Meet in Manitoba — Province Stands to Benefit from Both

The chief wealth of Manitoba is in agriculture but with substantial mineral and hydro-electric power resources an increase in industrial activity of considerable proportions looms in the future. Production of wheat is large while mixed farming is more general than in either Saskatchewan or Alberta. Due to its strategic position Winnipeg, capital of the province, is the centre of the Canadian grain trade.

Development of the northern part of the province is stimulated by the opening of the Hudson Bay Railway which gives the southern part of the province access to an ocean port on Hudson's Bay. Mineral production has increased substantially in the past two years.

General Information

Manitoba has an area of 251,832 square miles, of which 19,906 square miles is water, there being several large lakes within the provincial limits. The southern part of the province is level and is excellent farm land. The northern half is part of the Laurentian Plateau, studded with granite rocks. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 24,700,000 acres, out of a total land area of 143,857,280 acres or 17 per cent available for farm purposes; of this 15,135,000 acres, or 60.9 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $1,970,000,000 or $2,970 per capita.

Population

The population, according to the Dominion census in 1931, was 700,139, compared with 610,118 in 1921, and 461,934 in 1911, and 255,211 in 1901. Distribution of population in 1931 showed 54.87 per cent rural, and the remainder urban.

Railways

The province is the gateway to the West as far as transportation facilities are concerned. In 1931 there were 4,419 miles of track in operation in the province. Over 4,000 miles belong to the C. N. R. and C. P. R. systems. Other railways are Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay Ry., and Greater Winnipeg Water district Ry., and Midland Railway Co. of Manitoba.

Agricultural Production

Most of Manitoba's agricultural revenue is derived from field crops, of which spring wheat is the most important item. The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province in 1932 was $370,505,000, of which $145,156,000 was credited to lands; $49,113,000 to agricultural production, and $88,389,000 to buildings. Manitoba ranks fifth in the Dominion in its agricultural wealth. The following table shows gross revenue from the various items in 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	28,981,000	24,847,000
Farm animals	4,704,000	6,911,000
Wool	28,000	60,000
Dairy products	9,909,000	12,139,000
Fruit and vegetables	986,000	1,281,000
Poultry and eggs	3,893,000	5,237,000
Fur farming	150,000	195,000
Clover and grass Seed	50,000	87,000
Honey	412,000	516,000
Total	49,113,000	51,273,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1931 was $16.

Livestock

Horse breeding is an important factor of livestock revenue in the province. At the end of 1932, there were 341,500 horses in the province, valued at $12,977,000. Sheep raising is another growing business. The total value of all livestock at the end of 1932 was $29,983,000, the estimated numbers and value being as follows:

	Number	Value
Horses	341,500	$12,977,000
Milch cows	257,000	7,453,000
Other cattle	477,500	7,640,000
Sheep	199,100	561,000
Swine	337,900	1,352,000

Fur Farming

In 1931 there were 311 fur farms in the province, of which 175 were fox farms and 118 mink farms. Value of animals $625,632; land and buildings $508,585. In the season 1931-32, total value of pelts amounted to $689,396.

Manufacturing

In common with the other prairie provinces, the flour industry is Manitoba's chief manufacturing industry, closely followed by slaughtering and meat-packing in the value of its products. The following table gives the statistics of the total industries of the province in 1931:

Number of establishments	955
Capital	$191,935,311
Number of employees	24,193
Salaries and wages paid	$30,706,209
Cost of materials	$55,149,392
Gross value of products	$118,540,865

Mining

Mineral production in the province is making steady advance, the total value in 1932 being $8,695,961, compared with $9,965,854 in 1931. The output of gold reached 121,982 fine oz., as compared with 102,969 fine oz. in 1931, the increase being due in large part to the continuous operation of the Hudson Bay smelter, which treats copper-zinc-gold-silver bearing ores from the Flin Flon mine.

The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced during 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Gold	2,521,592	2,128,558
Copper	3,362,767	3,835,254
Zinc	1,004,016	898,338
Portland cement	549,594	1,267,893
Stone	299,282	641,199
Gypsum	113,739	231,124
Clay products	54,423	122,628
Total, including other minerals	8,695,961	9,978,556

Lumbering

Almost the entire lumber cut of Manitoba is spruce. Poplar, jack pine and tamarack are also produced commercially. The value of production in 1931 was $511,703 from 29,654,000 ft. b.m. In 1931 there were 45 mills in operation in the province, representing a capital investment of $2,096,105; gross value of production $547,587; net value, $272,139.

Water Power

January 1, 1933, Manitoba had developed horsepower (turbine installation) of 390,925 h.p., all of which is produced at central electric stations. Undeveloped available water power at minimum flow, totals 3,309,000 h.p. The amount of power developed is approximately 554 h.p. per 1,000 of population. No new power installations were made during 1932. In 1931, operations were commenced on two large developments on the Winnipeg river. The power station at Seven Sisters was completed to house three main units of 37,500 h.p. each, and commenced operations under partial head, permitting the three installed units to produce about 55,000 h.p.; three more units are to be added, bringing the total capacity to 225,000 h.p. The City of Winnipeg completed the first stage of its new development at Slave Falls, and brought two of the eight 12,000 h.p. units into operation.

Fisheries

The total value of Manitoba's fisheries in 1931 amounted to $1,241,575, as compared with $1,811,962 in 1930. The most valuable fish is pickerel, valued at $477,956 in 1931. White fish accounted for $439,205 and fresh tullibee for $104,746, $60,914 of pike was also marketed. The capital invested in the industry was $1,041,258 in 1931 and 3,437 people were employed.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is situated at Winnipeg, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 55 members. His Honor James D. McGregor is lieutenant-governor and at present a Progressive government under the leadership of Hon. John Bracken is in power.

Provincial Executive

Premier, and President of Council—Hon. John Bracken.

Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones—Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. D. G. McKenzie.

Minister of Education and Minister of Health and Public Welfare—Hon. R. A. Hoey.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. W. R. Clubb.

Municipal Commissioner, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner—Hon. D. L. McLeod.

Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Commissioner of Lands—Hon. J. S. McDiarmid.

Deputy Ministers

Attorney-General—John Allen.
Agriculture—J. H. Evans.
Education—Robert Fletcher, B.A., LL.D.
Provincial Treasurer—R. McN. Pearson.
Public Works—A. McGillivray.
Provincial Secretary—R. M. Fisher, K.C.
Municipal Affairs—R. M. Fisher, K.C.
Health and Public Welfare—F. W. Jackson, M.D., D.P.H.

Other Officials

Clerk, Executive Council — F. Axford; Legislative Counsel—J. C. Collinson, K.C.; Comptroller General—J. C. M. Ligertwood; Power Commissioner—H. Cottingham; Tax Commissioner—E. W. Watts; Public Utilities Commissioner—W. R. Cottingham; Minimum Wage Board—G. N. Jackson, chm.; Liquor Commission—R. D. Waugh, chm.; Workmen's Compensation Board—C. K. Newcombe; King's Printer—Philip Purcell.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

Current revenue of the province for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1932, amounted to $14,631,341 as against $14,705,531 in 1931. Expenditure for 1932 amounted to $14,631,341 as compared with $14,705,531 in the previous year. The items of revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1931 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Dominion of Canada	1,833,726	1,688,843
Attorney-General	2,240,369	1,772,265
Agricul. & Immigra.	4,357	2,514
Education	170,845	172,272
Legislation	4,886	4,888
Provincial Secretary	52,446	38,931
Public Works	108,317	108,072
Treasury	*3,246,856	4,303,772
Munic. Commissioner	4,693,979	4,692,205
'Phones & Telegraphs	1,028,588	1,032,198
Health & Pub. Welfare	708,678	245,837
Old Age Pensions	345,000	262,500
Min. & Nat. Resources†	267,481	307,044
	14,705,531	14,631,341

*Including $619,287 from reserve of deferred subsidy in 1931; $2,457,135 in 1932.
† Including provincial lands.

Expenditure

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Public Debt	4,708,605	5,348,080
Legislation	223,757	203,929
Executive Council	35,118	33,686
Treasury	308,825	321,186
Prov. Secretary	30,524	27,986
Education	2,444,474	2,332,440
Agricul. & Immig.	329,501	308,324
Attorney-General	931,683	846,910
Public Works	2,157,364	1,761,411
Municipal Comm.	160,729	145,456
Health & Pub. Welfare	2,225,945	2,184,303
Mines & Nat. Resources	440,224	493,504
Old Age Pensions	703,780	624,126
	14,705,531	14,631,341

Province of Manitoba Financial Statement

(As at March 31, 1933)

Assessable property with the province (provincial estimate)		$591,326,000
Gross funded debt		113,404,464
Less: Sinking fund	$1,473,115	
Self-sustaining and secured debt	51,353,295	52,826,410
Net funded debt		60,578,054
Contingent liability (of which $3,000,000 is in connection with railways owned and operated by the Dominion Government)		9,549,136
Ordinary revenue for the year ended April 30, 1932		14,631,341
Ordinary expenditure for the year ended April 30, 1932		14,631,341

There is also a sinking fund of $5,363,238 on hand against self-sustaining and secured debt.

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at June 1, 1932)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
15 May, 1933	4%	276,000	Montreal (G)
15 May, 1933	4%	8,000	Montreal (G)
15 May, 1933	4½%	2,441,000	V. R. T. M. W. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 April, 1934	5½%	1,580,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
15 May, 1934	4%	146,000	Montreal (G)
1 Sept., 1935	4%	100,632	Montreal (G)
15 Sept., 1935	4%	150,000	Montreal (G)
12 Jan., 1936	5%	12,000	The Pas, T. N.Y. (G)
1 July, 1936	4%	184,000	Montreal (G)
1 Jan., 1937	4%	274,000	Montreal (G)
1 Feb., 1937	5½%	500,000	M. T. W. (G)*
1 July, 1938	4%	40,000	Montreal (G)
1 Feb., 1939	5½%	1,500,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
1 June, 1939	5%	1,080,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
1 Oct. 1940	4½%	3,101,000	T. M. W. St.J. R. V. (G)
1 June, 1941	6%	2,530,000	M. T. W. (G)*
15 Aug., 1941	5%	395,000	M. T. W. (G)*
1 Dec., 1941	4½%	35,000	N.Y. (G)*
1 Dec., 1941	5%	160,000	N.Y. (G)*
1 Aug. 1941	4½%	2,122,000	V. R. W. T. M. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Mar., 1942	5½%	2,250,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
15 June, 1943	5%	2,500,000	T. M. W. L. (G) (£)*
15 Aug., 1943	5%	1,410,000	W. T. M. (G)*
1 Nov., 1943	4½%	519,500	N.Y. V. R. W. T. M. St.J. (G)
2 June, 1944	5%	2,575,000	N.Y. V. R. T. M. W. St.J. (G)
1 Dec., 1944	4½%	3,721,500	V. R. T. M. W. St.J. L. (G) (£)
1 May, 1945	4½%	2,583,000	T. M. W. V. R. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Oct., 1946	6%	4,725,000	N.Y. M. T. W. (G)*
1 Apr., 1947	6%	5,000,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 July, 1947	4%	1,000,000	M. in $, L. in £†
1 July, 1947	4%	3,379,413	M. in $, L. in £†
15 Nov., 1948	5%	100,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Mar., 1949	5%	180,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 July, 1949	4%	603,466	M. in $, L. in £†
15 Dec., 1949	5%	150,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 May, 1950	4% Reg. stock	6,827,602	London in £†
1 Aug., 1950	5%	100,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Sept., 1950	5%	17,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Sept., 1950	5%	40,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Mar., 1951	5%	68,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Aug., 1951	4½%	2,672,000	V. R. W. T. M. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Oct., 1951	4½%	2,835,000	V. R. W. T. M. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Feb., 1952	6%	659,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 Apr., 1953	4½% Reg. stock	1,329,091	London in £†*
15 June, 1954	5%	2,526,000	N.Y. W. T. M. R. V. St.J. (G)
1 Oct., 1955		4,000,000	V. R. W. T. M. or St.J.
1 June, 1956	5%	3,000	W. T. M. (G)
2 Aug., 1956	5%	25,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Oct., 1956	5%	115,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Dec., 1956	4½%	6,449,000	T. M. V. R. W. St.J. N.Y. (G)
16 Apr., 1957	4½%	2,469,000	T. M. V. R. W. St.J. N.Y. (G)
15 June, 1957	4½%	200,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Sept., 1957	4½%	14,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Oct., 1957	4½%	45,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Dec., 1957	4%	3,495,000	W. T. M. V. R. St.J. N.Y. (G)
15 May, 1958	4½%	184,000	W. T. M. (G)
1 Oct., 1958	5%	105,000	W. T. M. (G)
15 Oct., 1958	4½%	3,245,000	W. T. M. V. R. St.J. N.Y. (G)
1 Dec., 1958	4½%	108,000	T. M. W. (G)
1 Aug., 1959	5%	433,000	T. M. W. (G)
2 Dec., 1959	5%	3,495,000	N.Y. T. M. W. St.J R. V. L. (£)
15 Jan., 1960	5%	10,000	T. M. W. (G)
1 Apr., 1960	4½%	1,570,000	N.Y. T. M. W. St.J. R. V. (G)
15 Apr., 1961	4¾%	261,200	W. T. M. (G)

N.Y., New York; T., Toronto; M., Montreal; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; R., Regina; St.J., Saint John, N.B.; L., London; (G), Gold; (£), Pound sterling at $4.86 2/3.
† Payable in pound sterling.
* Free from succession duties, provincial and municipal taxation in the province.

MANITOBA CITIES

BRANDON

On Assiniboine River, 134 miles west of Winnipeg, Divisional point of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Street railway and water systems owned by city. Brandon College (affiliated with McMaster University, Hamilton) situated in city. A number of industrial plants in operation. Distributing centre for rich agricultural district.

Population: 1931, 17,082; five years previously, 16,954. Area, 5,460 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$683,140
Expenditure	646,226
Assessed value for taxation	12,976,060
Exemptions not included above	7,488,155

Tax rate, 1932: General, 16; debenture, 9; school, 15; total, 40 mills.

Total taxes in arrears, $379,683. Last year's tax levy, $588,322; amount uncollected, $379,683.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,268,842
Total debenture debt	3,514,209
Total sinking fund	1,991,429
S. f. in arrears	26,357

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink Fund on hand
Public utilities	$1,218,111	$589,047
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	681,689	468,173
City's share	91,929	74,125
General debentures	1,522,480	860,085
Total	$3,514,210	$1,991,429
Other Debentures Not Included Above		
Schools	$792,000	$336,764
Bonds guaranteed		100,000

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$51,763	$2,290
Street railway	‡2,470	25,420
Cemetery	‡656	656

*After operating charges only. †After depreciation, operating charges, and interest and sinking fund on debt. ‡Deficit.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Situated 56 miles west of Winnipeg, on main lines of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Power supplied by transmission line from Winnipeg. City owns electric light plant and water system, and summer resort. Several industries located in the city and surrounding district. Sand and clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks and cement available in neighborhood.

Population: 1932, 6,491; 5 years previously, 6,417. Area, 5,691 acres.

Assessment
(As at Dec. 31, 1932)

Assessed value for taxation	$4,213,972
Exemptions not included	2,836,193

Tax rate, 1932: Municipal purposes, .503; school, 14; debenture, 4.305; general, 22.442; parks, 1.750; total, 43 mills.

Total tax arrears, $48,676. Last year's tax levy, $196,291; uncollected, $79,110.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,777,529
Total debenture debt	1,239,760
Total sinking fund	512,866
Debs. guaranteed	11,359
Sinking fund surplus	59,085
Other liabilities	306,877

ST. BONIFACE

On Red River, opposite Winnipeg, with which it is connected by traffic and passenger bridge, and by electric railway. Seat of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manitoba. Education, industrial and residential centre. City owns water system. In default.

Population: 1932, 17,010, five years previously, 15,518. Area, 11,641 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 778,224
Expenditure	886,306
Assessed value for taxation	13,133,610
Exemptions not included	4,801,650

Tax rate, 1932: General, 15.85; debenture, 23.15; school, 13.70; G. W. W. D. levy, 6.16; total, 58.86 mills.

Total tax arrears, $570,620; year's tax levy, $854,005; uncollected, $427,465.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$6,980,912
Total debenture debt	4,893,661
Total sinking fund	1,847,655
Sinking fund surplus	43,968

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, the third largest city in Canada, and the gateway to Western Canada. Western headquarters of C. N. R. and C. P. R. The city has the cheapest, and one of the largest supplies of hydro-electric power on the continent. Part of the developed power is owned and operated by the city.

Winnipeg is the largest cash grain market in the world, and the commercial metropolis of the West, having over 1,000 industries in operation. The shops and yards of both railways are located in the city. It is the chief market for all products of the Prairie Provinces.

Population: 1933, 218,545; 1921, 179,087. Area, 15,287 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Budget revenue	$10,034,567
Budget expenditure	9,879,887
Assessed value for taxation	238,408,750
Exemptions not included	45,323,680

Tax rate, 1932, 34½ mills.

Total tax arrears at end of last fiscal year, $6,636,587; last year's levy, $10,912,066.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$61,607,741
Total debenture debt	66,570,386
Total sinking fund	26,620,797

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$32,355,057	$9,456,614
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	11,836,620	6,963,146
Municipal share	923,495	358,055
Housing	2,650,000	1,113,681
Central heating	1,500,000	306,815
Schools	8,250,000	2,580,439
General	9,055,214	5,037,556
Spcl. sink. fund res.	....	804,491
Total	66,570,386	26,620,797

Public Utilities

	‡Surplus
Waterworks	$210,084
Electric lights	†350,653
Housing scheme	14,754
Central heating	56,110
Net surplus	$218,440

†Deficit. ‡After operating and fixed charges.

Boxed Apples Prove Popular

Canadian apples exported in boxes are gaining rapidly in popularity over those shipped in barrels. This year to date, 1,755,435 boxes have been forwarded, or an increase of 278 per cent over last year's figures, while 1,128,215 barrels shipped this year to date shows a decrease of 14 per cent, as compared with 1932 shipments.

ONTARIO CITIES

(Continued from page 19)

SARNIA

Sarnia is the county town of Lambton County, situated at the mouth of the St. Clair River, at the foot of Lake Huron. Headquarters of Northern Navigation Co.; port of call and important shipping point for all ports on Great Lakes.

The city owns waterworks and electric light systems, and a three-million bushel grain elevator was completed last year.

Population: 1931, 17,848; 5 years ago, 16,059. Area, 1,770 acres.

Income and Assessment
*Year Ended December 31, 1931

Assessed value for tax. $18,858,822

Tax rate, 1931: General, 18.37; schools, 18.48; total, 36.85 mills.

Total tax arrears, $302,000 at Dec. 31, 1931; amount uncollected in 1931, $166,529; 1931 tax levy, $716,841.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,893,261
Total debenture debt	2,536,677
Other liabilities	2,415,616

*Latest available.

SAULT STE. MARIE

In Algoma District, situated on the Canadian Ship Canal, St. Marys River, which connects Lake Huron and Lake Superior. It is 440 miles northwest of Toronto, on C. P. R., and Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Connected by ferry with Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Steamship connection with all Great Lakes ports.

The Lake Superior Corp., with its large subsidiaries, including the Algoma Steel Corp., has its head office in the city. It is also the headquarters of the Spanish River units of Abitibi Power and Paper Company.

Population: 1932, 23,504; 5 years ago, 21,766. Area, 4,900 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$939,814
Expenditure	909,447
Assessed value for tax. (1932)	20,303,059
Exemptions not included	4,146,990
Total tax arrears	317,675

Tax rate, 1932: School, 16.88; other than school, 16.37; total 33.25 mills.

Amount of last year's tax levy, $781,406; uncollected, $180,108.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$7,208,038
Total debenture debt	3,924,284
Total sinking fund	1,720,736
Total liabilities	4,691,730

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink Fund on hand
Public utilities	$654,161	$306,768
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	827,324	390,231
City's share	728,318	327,274
Schools	1,262,030	489,639
General	452,451	206,824
Total	$3,924,284	$1,720,736

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$60,179	‡$174
Electric light	43,816	9,874
Total	$103,995	$9,700

*After operating expenses only. †After depreciation, operating charges, and sinking fund on debt. ‡Deficit.

ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas is the county town of Elgin County situated on Kettle Creek, 15 miles south of London, and is surrounded by rich agricultural and fruit growing district. City owns all public utilities. It is an important railway centre, the C. N. R., C. P. R., M. C., Pere Marquette, Wabash Rlys., and a hydro-radial passing through the city.

Population: 1932, 16,072; 1927, 16,743. Area, 1,800 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 684,165
Current expenditure	682,437
Assessed value for taxation	16,921,990
Exemptions, not included	2,795,190

Tax rate, 1933: General, 19.051; debentures, 3.321; schools, 11.628; total, 34 mills.

Total tax arrears Dec. 31, 1932, $282,619; amount of last year's tax levy, $578,677; uncollected, $131,815.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 4,561,530
Total debenture debt	1,814,276
Total sinking fund	32,602
Other liabilities	255,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund
Public utilities:		
Waterworks	$ 338,678	$ ...
Electric Lt. & Pwr.	32,796	...
Gas	95,754	...
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	305,438	...
City's share	152,719	...
General	888,891	32,602
Total	$1,814,276	$ 32,602

Public Utilities

	†Net profit
Waterworks	$ 614
Electric Lt. & Pwr.	9,657
Gas	243

† After operating charges, depreciation and debt charges.

STRATFORD

Stratford is the county town of Perth County, situated on the River Avon, 85 miles west of Toronto. It is a divisional point of the C. N. R., the locomotive repair shops of which are located in the city. A large number of other important industries are in operation. The city owns its water, light, sewerage and gas systems.

Population: Present, 18,673; 1927, 18,208. Area, 2,835 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 763,608
Current expenditure	751,615
Assessed value for taxation	15,408,767
Exemptions not included	3,483,015

Tax rate, 1932: General, 11.475; debenture, 10.4; school, 15.125; total, 37 mills.

Total tax arrears, $256,592; last year's tax levy, $698,971.

Assets and Liabilities

Total debenture debt	$3,500,953
Total sinking fund	1,415,786
Bk. loans for curr. acc.	335,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 706,342	$ 283,021
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	938,299	678,244
Municipality's share	370,127	......
General	1,369,035	454,521
Total	$3,500,953	$1,415,786

Bonds guaranteed by city, $56,500.

Public Utilities

	*Net profit
Waterworks	$ 5,907
Electric light	†2,839
Gas	†5,754

* After operating charges, depreciation, interest and sinking fund on debt. † Deficit.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock is the chief town of Oxford County, situated on the River Thames, 100 miles southwest of Toronto. It is served by C. N. R., C. P. R. and by the St. Marys & Western Ry., of which it is the terminus. The city is an important educational and industrial centre, and is situated in a good agricultural district.

Population: 1932, 11,007; 5 years ago, 10,195. Area, 1,525 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$1,109,553
Expenditure	1,061,179
Assessed value for tax (1933)	7,632,833
Exemptions not included	1,341,500

Tax rate, 1933; General, 17.4905; debenture, 6.5095; schools, 13.20; total, 37.20.

Total tax arrears, 41,911; amount of last year's levy, $347,642; uncollected, $29,950.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,038,981
Total debenture debt	1,246,669
Total sinking fund	357,919
Other liabilities	155,000

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 201,310	$ 92,843
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	246,956	39,246
Municipality's share	215,568	32,563
General	582,835	193,267
	$1,246,669	357,919
Bonds guaranteed by city		$ 14,414

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profit
Waterworks	$ 21,556	$ 17,765
Electric light	16,970	5,730

* After operating charges only. † After depreciation, operating expenses and interest and sinking fund on debt.

SUDBURY

Centre of a mining district of tremendous importance and a divisional point of the C. P. R., Sudbury became a city in 1930, having doubled its population in three years. Served by three railways, C. P. R., C. N. R., and Algoma Eastern, the city is a distributing point for Northern Ontario. Near by are the chief nickel deposits of the world, operated by International Nickel Co., and Canada's chief copper producer. To the development of these natural resources the city owes its prominence but Canadian Industries Ltd. is now operating a large plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and nitre cake and other industries are expected to follow. Hydro-electric power is easily available in quantity.

Population: Present, 18,352; 5 years ago, 10,301. Area, 2,800 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$461,041
Current expenditure	456,182
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	12,539,065
Exemptions not included	3,097,900

Tax rate, 1933: General, 19.36; debenture, 11.34; school, 16.5; total, 47.2 mills.

Total tax arrears, $456,737; last year's levy, $795,232; amount uncollected, $333,326.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,608,453
Total debenture debt	3,288,789
Total sinking fund	15,597

Bonds guaranteed by city, $75,000.

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$427,370	......
Schools	391,315	......
Housing	83,789	......
Parks	50,000	$15,597
Local improvements	1,634,056	......
General	702,259	......
	$3,288,789	$15,597

Public Utilities

	*Net earnings	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 40,630	$ 19,884
Electric light	143,393	111,167

*After operating charges only. †After operating expenses, depreciation, interest and sinking fund on debt.

TORONTO

The capital of Ontario and the second city in the Dominion, Toronto is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The city has a natural harbor which is being extensively developed to accommodate lake and ocean-going vessels which will come to the city through the new Welland Canal and the proposed St. Lawrence waterway. It is connected by steamship lines with all ports on the Great Lakes and is served by the C. P. R. and the C. N. R.

Toronto is an important financial, commercial and educational centre. The city is rapidly becoming a great centre of air traffic with 3 commercial airports. It is the chief livestock market of the Dominion.

Population: 1932, 626,674; 1927, 569,899. Area, 25,965 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 40,248,706
Expenditure	41,507,034
Assessed value for taxation (1933):	
School	1,048,279,655
General	977,517,405
Tax sale lands or certificates held	172,682
Exemptions not included	154,356,565

Tax rate, 1933: General, 23.10; school, 10.30; total, 33.40 mills.

Total tax arrears, Dec. 31, 1932, $10,122,923; amount uncollected in 1932, $7,488,902. Last year's tax levy, $37,359,625.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 209,867,031
Total debenture debt	195,064,861
Total sinking fund	23,064,799
Bank loans	2,500,000
Total liabilities	211,125,359

Public Utilities
(Dec. 31, 1932)

	†Net profits
Waterworks	$ 910,025
Abattoir	*27,225
Exhibitions	*248,347
Island Ferries	*53,396
Radial Rlys. in liquidation	*226,534
Housing Commission	*15,226
Harbour Commissioners	*1,275,617

† After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund debt and deferred items. *Deficit.

Debenture Debt (Dec. 31, 1933)

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$ 94,804,179	$ 12,448,099
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' sh.	17,598,632	24,853
City's share	16,025,354	4,685
General	40,194,815	6,485,801
Schools	26,441,881	4,101,361
Total	$195,064,861	$ 23,064,799
Bonds guaranteed (not included above)		$ 23,179,000

WELLAND

Welland is the county town of Welland County, situated on the Welland Ship Canal, Welland River, 60 miles south of Toronto. On C. N. R., M. C. R., Wabash Ry., and T. H. & B. Ry. Electric railway connections with Niagara Falls and other towns on the Niagara Peninsula. The canal, costing over $130,000,000, was opened in 1931. Daily steamship freight service is carried on through the canal from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes.

The city owns its own water and sewerage systems, and has unlimited electric power available from Niagara Falls. It is supplied with natural gas, obtained from the surrounding district.

Population. 1932, 10,655; 5 years ago, 10,054. Area, 1,250 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 505,460
Current expenditure	521,762
Assessed value for taxation	9,737,476
Exemptions not included	2,383,030

Tax rate, 1932: School, 15.7; general, 15.5; debenture, 9.3; total, 40.5 mills.

Total tax arrears, $176,191; last year's levy uncollected, $103,522.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$4,470,101
Total debenture debt	2,349,390
Total sinking fund	539,797
Other liabilities	93,359
Bonds guaranteed by municipality	120,000

WINDSOR

Windsor is one of the "Border Cities," comprising Windsor, East Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Riverside and Ojibway, adjoining cities situated on the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, Michigan. An electric railway runs to the neighboring towns; the city is connected to Detroit by a high level bridge, ferries and a tunnel, and is on the route of all Canadian steamships on Great Lakes.

The city is in default on its debentures and finances are under control of a Board of Supervisors appointed by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Population: Present, 61,173; 5 years ago, 66,893. Area, 3,209 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$4,468,415
Current expenditure	4,487,437
Assessed value for taxation	80,170,280
Exemptions not included	17,391,135

Tax rate, 1932: General, 17.438; debenture, 5.739; public school, 13.823; totals, 37 mills; separate school, 40 mills.

Total tax arrears, $3,301,591. Last year's tax levy, $3,919,116; amount uncollected, $1,763,799.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,652,606
Total debenture debt	12,866,183
Total sinking fund	247,698
Other liabilities	968,831
Bonds guaranteed by city	3,939,715
Bk. loans for curr. a/c	2,700,000
Bk. loans for cap a/c	597,613

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$2,233,624	$115,296
Housing	966,854	......
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,382,149	......
City's share	1,191,074	......
General	6,092,482	132,402
Total	$12,866,183	$247,698

Public Utilities

	*Profit
Waterworks	$22,727
Electric lights	†28,679
Total	$10,755

*After operating expenses. †Deficit.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION
BONDS

FRY, MILLS, SPENCE & Co.
LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST.
HAMILTON TORONTO 2 WINNIPEG

Province of Alberta Financial Statement

(As at June 14, 1932)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)	$652,093,000
Gross funded and temporary debt	139,919,481
Sinking fund	6,586,236
Self-supporting debt or assets	44,398,500
Contingent liabilities (after deducting $32,233,658 of railways now owned and operated by C.N.R. or jointly by C.N.R. and C.P.R.)	11,606,000
Current revenue (Year ended March 31, 1932)	13,492,430
Current expenditure (Year ended March 31, 1932)	18,645,481

LOANS OUTSTANDING
(As at February 24, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
1 June, 1933	5%	$2,000,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y.
1 Nov., 1933	5½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Apr., 1935	4¼%	3,943,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y.
1 Apr., 1934	4¼%	2,000,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y.
15 Jan., 1936	6%	2,000,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Apr., 1936	6%	3,200,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Nov., 1936	6%	1,250,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 June, 1937	4½%	1,650,000	T M E. C. W. V. N.Y.
1 June, 1938	4%	2,000,200	L. M. T. E. in $ at par
1 Jan., 1939	5½%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G) (3)
15 Jan., 1939	5%	2,500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 June, 1939	5%	750,000	M. T. E.
1 Sept., 1939	5%	250,000	E.
15 Feb., 1940	5%	2,000,000	M. T. E. Wpg. V.
15 Feb., 1940	5%	750,000	M. T. E. Vic.
15 July, 1941	4½%	750,000	N.Y. L. M. T. E. (G)
1 Sept., 1941	6%	2,250,000	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Oct., 1941	6%	2,853,230	M. T. E. (G) (2)
1 Dec., 1941	6%	700,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Jan., 1942	4½%	1,250,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Vic. (G)
1 July, 1942	4½%	150,000	N.Y. M. T. C. E. Vic.
15 Sept., 1942	5%	2,948,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Nov., 1942	4% Reg. stock	53,908	L.
1 Apr., 1943	5%	3,500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 July, 1943	5%	2,000,000	M. T. E. L.
1 Nov., 1943	4½% Reg. stock	2,948,421	L.
1 Nov., 1943	4½%	133,333	M. T. E. (G)
15 June, 1945	4½%	2,250,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Jan., 1946	4½%	3,750,000	N.Y. M. T. E. L.
1 Jan., 1947	5½%	3,846,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Mar., 1947	6%	5,000,000	M. T. E. W. C. V.
1 Jan., 1948	5%	4,800,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Apr., 1950	5%	3,740,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Oct., 1951	4½%	5,649,000	T. M. Ed. W. C. V. N.Y.
1 Apr., 1952	5½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Oct., 1954	4½%	1,000,000	M. T. E. Wpg. Vic.
15 July, 1955	5%	500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
1 Oct., 1956	4½%	6,000,000	N.Y. M. T. E. (G)
15 Jan., 1957	4½%	1,275,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Vic. (G)
1 Dec., 1957	4%	1,850,000	N.Y. M. T. E. C. Vic.
16 July, 1958	4½%	3,500,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Wpg. C. V. L. (G)
1 Oct., 1958	4½%	5,915,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Wpg. C. V. L. (G)
1 Jan., 1959	5%	7,400,000	L.
1 Oct., 1959	5%	6,000,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y. L.
1 May, 1960	4½%	3,000,000	T. M. E. W. C. V. N.Y.
1 Apr., 1961	4½%	5,000,000	T M E. C. W. V. N.Y.
1 July, 1966	4½%	546,000	N.Y M.. T. E.
1 June, 1967	4½%	1,864,500	V. Vic. E.
1 June, 1967	4½%	3,875,000	N.Y. M. T. E. Vic.
1 June, 1962	5%	$1,000,000	L. Eng. (1) (13)
15 Feb., 1974	5%	$ 500,000	E
15 July, 1974	5%	250,000	E.
15 June, 1975	5%	130,000	E. Vic.
1 May, 1980	4½%	1,000,000	E.

There are also other contingent liabilities and guarantees.

Dollar bonds are payable in London at par and in New York in gold.

Sterling stock is payable in London in £ and in Toronto and Montreal in $.

(2) 500 and 1,000. (3) 100, 500 and 1,000. (G) Gold.

Denominations 1,000 except where noted.

N.Y., New York; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; E., Edmonton; L., London, Eng.; C., Calgary; V., Vancouver; Vic., Victoria; Wpg., Winnipeg.

(1) Principal and interest payable in sterling.

(13) Redeemable at par on any interest date on or after Dec. 1, 1962, on 6 months notice.

TESTED

By the Fires of Adversity

The introduction of Natural Gas to some 23 cities, towns and other communities in Alberta during the past twenty years gave them a higher standard of living at a lower actual cost than they had ever known before, and which many communities do not know even to this day.

It enabled new organizations to commence operations and thereby give further impetus to local development during times of prosperity. It gave commercial firms a lower operating cost that is proving their salvation in such times as the present, thus minimizing reductions in staffs, and in some cases complete disintegration.

At no time has the value of Natural Gas to Alberta communities been so apparent as it is today — an underlying force that is keeping the wheels of industry and commerce turning, and maintaining the high standard of living in the homes.

The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd.
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Northwestern Utilities, Ltd.
EDMONTON - ALBERTA

Subsidiaries of
DOMINION GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Saskatchewan

Good Wheat Crop and Better Prices in 1933 Will Speed Recovery — Province Reduces Expenditures

Saskatchewan lacks the diversified production of most of the other provinces; is dependent chiefly upon agricultural production. Wheat and other grains are the chief products although mixed farming has become more and more general. Wheat, however, remains the bulwark of Saskatchewan's prosperity and even a moderate increase over the low prices prevailing in 1932 serves to increase purchasing power substantially.

Dependence upon a declining world price for wheat has weakened Saskatchewan's position in the last few years, revenues declined and provincial deficits were shown. Expenditures were drastically reduced to a point where, in spite of reduced revenues, it is estimated that deficit for the year ended April 30, 1933, will be under $1,000,000. With any improvement in prices of agricultural products the province can show a marked and rapid recovery.

General Information

Saskatchewan lies in the centre of the Western Canada prairies, and comprises a large part of their choicest lands. The province extends 761 miles in length, and in width from 390 miles at the southern boundary to 336 miles at the northern.

The area of the province is 251,700 square miles. Of this only 8,329 sq. miles is covered by water.

The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 93,458,000 acres out of a total land area of 152,304,000 acres, or 61 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 55,665,000 acres, or 59 per cent, were then under cultivation. While the southern and western parts of the province form an almost unbroken tract of prairie country, with nearly 100,000 square miles of open prairie, a wide area of the northern section is well wooded.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $3,047,000,000 or $3,516 per capita.

Population

In 1901 the population of what is now Saskatchewan was 91,279, of which 81.80 per cent was rural. In 1911 the people numbered 492,432. The census figures showed a population of 757,510 in 1921, and 921,785 in 1931. Classification in 1931 showed 68.44 per cent of the population rural and the remainder urban; in 1921 rural population represented 71 per cent of the total.

Agricultural Production

The chief occupation of Saskatchewan is agriculture, and the most important product is spring wheat. Livestock and dairy products are both important, together yielding an annual revenue of over $30,000,000. The gross agricultural wealth of the province was estimated in 1932 at $1,143,669,000. The following table shows the gross revenue from the various kinds of agricultural production for the years 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	80,047,000	70,347,000
Farm animals	9,535,000	12,490,000
Wool	74,000	80,000
Dairy products	12,584,000	14,511,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,674,000	2,033,000
Poultry & eggs	5,509,000	6,934,000
Fur farming	118,000	154,000
Clover and grass seed	62,000	10,000
Honey	46,000	73,000
Total	109,649,000	106,652,000

Average value per acre of farm lands in 1932 was $16.

Livestock

The most important animal in Saskatchewan is the horse, there being nearly 1,000,000 in the province at the end of 1932. Nearly half the livestock revenue of the province comes from this source. The following figures show the estimated numbers and values of livestock in the province in 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	963,000	$32,742,000
Milch cows	453,600	13,154,000
Other cattle	874,000	13,984,000
Sheep	313,700	941,000
Swine	898,000	3,143,000

Water Power

The first hydro-electric plant in the province was completed in 1930, the Churchill River Power Co. bringing into operation 42,000 h.p. installation at Island Falls, to supply the Flin Flon mines and smelter, and the mines at Cold Lake. The plant is designed for the addition of a further 42,000 h.p. No new developments undertaken in 1931 and 1932. Estimated undeveloped available power in the province at minimum flow is 542,000 h.p.

Manufacturing

The predominant position of the flour-milling industry in Saskatchewan is indicative of the importance of grain to the province. Electric light and power is developing rapidly, however, and bids fair to rank near the top in a few years. Statistics of the total industries in 1931 are as follows:

Number of establishments	768
Capital	$68,547,866
Number of employees	6,061
Salaries and wages paid	$ 7,546,703
Cost of materials	22,540,618
Gross value of products	44,265,151

Mining

The total value of mineral production in 1932 was $1,625,167, compared with $2,114,372 in 1931. The following table gives the value of the principal minerals produced during the past two years:

	1932 $	1931 $
Coal	1,211,539	936,918
Clay products	109,739	166,257
Sand and gravel	28,300	589,140
Sodium sulphate	271,736	419,497
Total, including other minerals	1,625,167	2,114,372

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

The total revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1932, amounted to $11,902,646 as compared with $14,346,009 for the previous fiscal year. Total expenditure for the year amounted to $17,722,936 as compared with $18,202,676 in 1931. The following are the important items of revenue and expenditure:

Revenue

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Dominion subsidy	1,938,295	2,112,803
School lands	1,196,691	829,771
Treasury	4,002,461	3,810,865
Attorney-General	1,154,187	790,352
Provincial Secretary	1,110,501	766,376
Public Works	229,313	196,940
Highways	3,819,287	2,284,099
Education	200,253	168,256
Agriculture	76,605	38,092
Municipal	25,227	23,589
Public health	13,615	13,383
Rlys., Labor & Indus.	126,358	133,726
Child protection	17,168	25,466
Insurance	89,642	80,418
King's printer	33,457	31,101
Legislation	806	725
Publications	484	1,315
Pub. Service Comm.	37	27
Executive Council	......	3
Natural resources	284,981	524,740
Local Govt. Board	26,684	15,100
	14,346,010	11,902,646

Expenditure

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Legislation	275,132	184,510
Executive Council	94,831	90,128
Attorney-General	1,108,820	1,083,948
Provincial Secretary	30,260	13,374
Treasury	4,604,523	5,929,121
Public works	1,337,276	1,177,967
Highways	2,283,070	1,158,874
Education	4,039,621	4,278,555
Agriculture	587,298	459,565
Municipal	134,095	98,642
Local Govt. Board	33,684	30,224
Public health	1,254,004	1,174,071
Rlys., Labor & Indus.	397,997	248,701
Child protection	707,260	647,304
Insurance	10,932	10,490
King's printer	31,740	35,684
Publications	83,495	60,285
Civil Service Comm.	577	......
Public Service Comm.	15900	15,100
Superannuation admin.	3,180	3,375
Natural resources	267,692	465,818
Old age pensions	901,289	557,199
	18,202,677	17,722,936

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The capital of the province is located at Regina, and the government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 63 members. His Honor Lieutenant-Col. The Hon. H. E. Munroe, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.S.C., is lieutenant-governor of the province and the present Conservative government, under the leadership of Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, was elected June, 1929.

Executive Council

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education—Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, M.A., LL.B., D. Paed.

Attorney-General and Provincial Treasurer—Hon. M. A. MacPherson, B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. W. C. Buckle.

Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. Howard McConnell, B.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Public Works, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and in charge of Fire prevention, Prairie and Forest Fires and Insurance Acts—Hon. Jas. F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

Minister of Public Health—Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D.

Minister of Highways—Hon. A. C. Stewart, LL.B., K.C.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries—Hon. J. A. Merkley.

Minister of Natural Resources— Hon. Chas. McIntosh.

Ministers without Portfolio — Hon. R. Stipe, M.D., and Hon. W. W. Smith.

Legislative Officials

Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk—J. P. Runciman.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—G. A. Mantle.

Asst. Clerk of the Legislative Assembly —A. M. Peart (Miss).

Legislative Librarian—Jessie R. Bothwell (Mrs.).

Clerk of Executive Council—G. M. Carmichael.

Deputy Ministers

Education—J. S. Huff, M.A., D. Paed.
Attorney-General—A. Blackwood.
Provincial Secretary—G. M. Carmichael.
Public Works—J. M. Smith.
Provincial Treasurer—A. P. Taylor.
Highways—H. S. Carpenter.
Agriculture—F. H. Auld.
Municipal Affairs—J. J. Smith.
Public Health—F. C. Middleton, M.D.
Railways, Labor and Industries—T. M. Molloy.
Natural Resources—Major John Barnett.

Other Officials

Provincial Architect — Harold Dawson; Provincial Auditor—G. L. Hopkins; Deputy Provincial Auditor—J. Harvey; Commissioner, Bureau of Child Protection—L. B. Ring; Superintendent of Insurance—A. E. Fisher; King's Printer—R. S. Garrett.

Province of Saskatchewan Financial Statement

(As at December 31, 1932)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)		$1,140,000,000
Gross funded and temporary debt		137,819
Less: Revenue-producing debt (net)	$59,771,000	
Sinking fund	5,463,236	65,234,235
Net debenture debt		72,585,195
Guarantees (after deducting $27,392,910 in respect of debentures of railways all of which are now owned and operated by C. N. R.)		6,629,291
Revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1932		11,902,647
Expenditures for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1932		17,722,936

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at December 31, 1932)

Maturity		Rate	Amount	Payable
15 Nov.,	1935	4%	3,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Feb.,	1936	6%	3,020,000	M. T. R. W. (C) (4)
1 May,	1936	4½%	2,002,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y.
1 July,	1938	6%	1,500,000	N.Y. M. T. R. (G) (4)
1 May,	1939	5%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. R. (G) (4)
1 Oct.,	1940	6%	3,000,000	M. T. R. (C) (4)
15 Sept.,	1942	5%	2,638,000	N.Y. M. T. R. (G) (4)
15 June,	1943	5%	2,155,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. (G) (4)
15 April,	1944	5%	3,325,000	M. T. R. W. V. St.J. (C) (4)
1 Oct.,	1944	4½%	3,401,500	M. T. R. W. V. St.J. L. (C) (P)
2 July,	1945	4½%	2,250,000	M. T. R. W. V. St.J. L. N.Y. (G)
15 Sept.,	1945	4½%	3,000,000	M. T. R. W. St.J. V. (C)
1 May,	1946	4½%	300,000	R. (C)
15 Nov.,	1946	5½%	5,000,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. (G) (4)
1 Jan.,	1949	4%	*1,829,380	M. L. (P) (4)
1 May,	1950	4½%	147,800	R. (C)
1 June,	1950	5% Farm loan	308,800	R. (C)
1 Oct.,	1950	5% Farm loan	2,244,420	R. (C)
1 Jan.,	1951	4% Reg. stock	*3,687,649	R. L. (P) (4)
1 Oct.,	1951	4½% Wheat pool	13,752,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y.
15 Mar.,	1952	6%	7,980,000	T. M. St.J. W. R. V.
1 Oct.,	1952	5½%	4,500,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. (4) (C)
1 Jan.,	1954	4½% Reg. stock	*1,942,646	R. L. (P) (4)
1 June,	1954	5% Farm loan	1,173,600	R. (C)
1 Nov.,	1954	4½% Farm loan	281,360	R. (C)
1 Sept.,	1955	4½% Farm loan	860,320	R. (C)
1 Sept.,	1955	4½%	4,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 Jan.,	1956	4½% Reg. stock Farm loan	500,000	R. (C)
1 June,	1956	4½% Farm loan	334,500	R. (C)
1 Dec.,	1956	4½%	2,500,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. St.J. V. (G) (4)
15 Jan.,	1957	4½%	1,468,500	N.Y. M. T. R. W. St.J. V. (G) (4)
1 May,	1957	5½% Reg. stock Farm loan	330,947	R. (C) (4)
1 June,	1957	4½%	2,471,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. V. St.J. L. (G)
15 Sept.,	1957	4½%	336,300	R.
15 Nov.,	1957	4%	1,830,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. V. St.J. (G)
2 Jan.,	1958	4% Farm loan	100,540	R. (C)
1 May,	1959	4½% Farm loan	547,620	R. (C)
1 Nov.,	1959	5%	5,000,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. V. St.J. (G)
2 Dec.,	1959	5%	3,500,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. V. St.J. (G)
1 Jan.,	1960	5% Farm loan	3,000,000	R. (C)
1 Feb.,	1960	5%	965,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. V. St.J. (G)
15 Mar.,	1960	4½%	3,200,000	N.Y. M. T. R. W. V. St.J. (G)
15 July,	1960	4½%	1,000,000	R. W. T. M. St.J. V. N.Y. (G)
1 July,	1961	4½% Farm loan	13,920	R. (C)
1 Oct.,	1961	5% Farm loan	695,340	R. (C)

There are also other contingent liabilities and guarantees.

N.Y., New York; M., Montreal; T., Toronto; R., Regina; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; L., London, Eng.; St.J., Saint John, N.B.

(G) Gold; (P) Par of exchange; (C) Canadian currency; (N) Non-callable; (4) Free from all Saskatchewan taxes.

* Payable in sterling at $4.86 2-3.

SASKATCHEWAN CITIES

NORTH BATTLEFORD

North Battleford is situated at the junction of the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, 573 miles west of Winnipeg, 254 miles east of Edmonton. It is a divisional point of the main line of the C. N. R., and the terminus of Prince Albert, Carruthers, Biggar, and Jack Fish Lake Branch lines. It is the commercial and distributing point for a mixed farming country, north of which is an excellent ranching district. The city contains several industries, and owns its own water and sewerage systems. In April, 1930, the city sold its power plant to the Saskatchewan Power Commission, retaining the distribution system.

Population: 1932, 5,959; 5 years previously, 4,787. Area, 4,450 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 111,697
Expenditure	132,608
Assessed value for taxation	3,167,825
Exemptions not included	1,626,500

Tax rate, 1932; General, 12.92; debenture, 6.83; school, 27.76; prov. levy, 2.49; total, 50 mills.

Total tax arrears, $86,698. Last year's tax levy, $181,466; uncollected, $33,763.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 857,743
Total debenture debt	1,041,860
Total sinking fund	436,865
Sinking fund not due	604,994
Other liabilities	34,202

MOOSE JAW

Moose Jaw is situated on the Moose Jaw River, 398 miles west of Winnipeg, 420 miles east of Calgary. It is on the C. N. R., and is a divisional point of the C. P. R. It is the commercial and wholesale distributing centre of a rich wheat-growing and stock raising district. The city owns its water and sewerage systems, having sold its electric light and power system to a private company. It is the chief customs port for south-western Saskatchewan.

Population: 1932, 21,299; 1927, 20,000. Area, 9,760 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 1,083,401
Expenditure	1,042,789
Assessed value for taxation	20,059,160
Exemptions not included	9,257,955

Tax rate: 1932, general, 24.85; public rev., 2.05; library, .95; school, 19.15; total, 47 mills.

Total tax arrears, $801,764. Last year's tax levy, $1,026,913; uncollected, $496,225.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$10,575,812
Total debenture debt	6,532,915
Total sinking fund	2,645,035
Sinking fund arrears	57,352
Bk. loans for curr. acct.	466,282
Other liabilities	711,756

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$2,640,087	$ 987,136
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	904,866	463,286
City's share	464,042	377,062
Collegiate Institute	74,261	8,969
Technical school	231,000	7,071
General	2,218,659	801,511
Total	$6,532,915	2,645,035

REGINA

Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan, and is the oldest and largest city of the province. It is a divisional point of the C. N. R. and C. P. R.; inland terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway. It is the commercial, industrial and educational centre of the province. The Parliament Buildings, and the residence of the lieutenant-governor are located in the city. City owns waterworks, electric light and street railway systems.

Population: 1931, 53,209; 1926, 37,329. Area, 8,408 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$1,617,833
Current expenditure	1,667,413
Assessed value for taxation	46,465,075
Exemptions not included	15,557,650

Tax rate 1932; General, 24.7 collegiate, 4.7; public schools, 14.1; library, 1.1; public revenue, 1.9; total, 46.5 mills. (Separate schools, 25.23; total, 57.49 mills).

Total tax arrears, $1,165,869. Last year's tax levy, $2,448,365; amount uncollected, $879,427.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$21,810,262
Total debenture debt	18,322,620
Total sinking fund	6,221,752
Other liabilities	742,981

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstand.	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities	$7,197,507	$2,449,016
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,655,012	906,954
City's share	1,107,570	432,273
General	5,524,685	1,485,733
Total*	$18,322,620	$6,221,752

*Including school debentures. Sinking fund investments in arrears $310,924.

SASKATOON

Saskatoon is situated in the centre of the province, on the South Saskatchewan River, 160 miles north of Regina, 480 miles northwest of Winnipeg. It is on the C. N. R. and C. P. R. It is an important distributing centre for a famous wheat-growing country, and is the seat of the provincial university, agricultural college and experimental farm. The city owns its electric light and power, water and street railway systems, and has many industries in operation.

Population: 1931, 43,025; 1926, 31,234. Area, 8,380 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$1,379,967
Current expenditure	1,407,480
Assessed value for taxation	35,113,354
Exemptions not included	8,746,540

Tax rate, 1932: General, 14.19; debenture, 4.22; school, 23.70; library, .98; pub. rev., 2.36; total, 45.45 mills.

Total tax arrears, $1,843,659; reserve for uncollected taxes, $683,768.

Last year's levy, $1,875,360; amount uncollected, $722,973.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$19,089,838
Total debenture debt	13,893,868
Total sinking fund	5,149,462
Amount of sink. fund in arrears	114,787
Bk. loans, for cur. acc.	783,269
Bk. loans, for cap. acc.	691,518
Other liabilities	1,656,103

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$4,439,123	$1,931,589
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	2,785,459	1,091,861
City's share	1,313,592	519,852
General	5,355,694	1,403,338
Surplus S. F.	—	202,821
Total	$13,893,868	$5,149,462

SWIFT CURRENT

Situated on the Swift Current River, 153 miles west of Regina. A divisional point of the C. P. R.; also served by the C. N. R. The city owns its electric light and power plants, water and sewerage systems, and also its principal hospital. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural district. One of the Dominion Experimental Farms is located in the vicinity. It is a distributing centre for over 3,000 sq. miles of farming country, and has several industries.

Population: 1931, 5,296; 1926, 4,175. Area, 5,800 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 292,722
Expenditure	307,192
Assessed value for taxation	3,381,200
Exemptions not included	1,169,615

Tax rate, 1932; General, 28.79; schools, 19.21; total, 48 mills.

1932 levy, $169,734; uncollected, $46,394. Total arrears, $66,676. Tax sale lands held, $611,459.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets (1931)	$2,055,915
Total debenture debt	1,156,816
Total sinking fund	29,400
Floating debt	185,428

YORKTON

Yorkton is situated about 280 miles west of Winnipeg and 130 miles northeast of Regina. It is served by the C. N. R. and C. P. R., and is located at the centre of a distributing area of 1,400 square miles in which there are more than 200 towns and villages. A number of plants such as farm implement factories, creameries, etc., have been established. Its grain elevators have a capacity of 280,000 bushels. Electric light is supplied by the Canadian Utilities, Ltd.

Population: 1932, 5,000; 5 years previously, 5,151. Area, 2,800 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 106,993
Expenditure	91,678
Assessed value for taxation	4,055,149
Exemptions not included	2,112,445

Tax rate, 1932: General, 21.50; school, 23.50; total, 45 mills.

Total tax arrears, $318,122. Last year's levy, $194,955; uncollected, $76,151.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$899,914
Total debenture debt	337,287
Sinking fund	nil
Bk. loans, for curr. acc.	81,700
Bk. loans, for cap. acc.	107,000
Other liabilities	20,493

WEYBURN

Weyburn is situated 100 miles southeast of Regina, 50 miles north of the international boundary, on the C. N. R., and is a divisional point of the C. P. R. (Winnipeg to Lethbridge branch). It is one of the important commercial centres of southern Saskatchewan, situated in the heart of a famous grain-growing district. Several factories are in operation, and was the location of the head office of the Weyburn Security Bank recently taken over by the Imperial Bank. Mixed farming is being undertaken to an increasing extent throughout the surrounding district.

Population: 1931, 5,002; 1926, 4,119. Area, 3,328 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$119,667
Expenditure	133,095

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$651,053
Total debenture debt	966,498
Total sinking debt	376,187

PRINCE ALBERT

Prince Albert is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 542 miles northwest of Winnipeg, 80 miles north of Saskatoon. It is served by branches of the C. N. R. and C. P. R. The city owns its electric light and power, water and sewerage systems, and has a number of industries in operation. Meat packing is important.

Population: 1931, 9,905; 1926, 7,873. Area, 9,718 acres.

Financial statement not available.

Alberta

Low Prices Offset Good Crops in 1932 — Steps to Reduce Deficit Show Results

Alberta has much to gain by any improvement in world prices for agricultural products since much of the wealth of the province is dependent upon the prosperity of its farms and ranches. In addition to being a large producer of wheat and other cereal crops, horses and cattle are also important and the packing of meat products is a substantial industry. In the production of crude petroleum and natural gas the province ranks first and in coal production ranks second only to Nova Scotia. Manufacturing industries are being developed which will ultimately play an important part in stabilizing provincial revenues.

In 1932 the province had one of the best grain crops in its history both in yield and in quality with a yield of 164,000,000 bus. of wheat. The dairy industry built up in recent years maintained its output and the quality of cattle shipped to Great Britain has built up an export demand. In all of these lines, however, low prices prevailing served to keep agricultural revenue at an abnormally low level. Provincial revenues dropped substantially under estimates and the province ended the fiscal year with a deficit which spurred the Government to take measures which very materially reduced the deficit which will be shown for the year ended March 31, 1933.

General Information

Alberta's area is 255,285 square miles. Its length from south to north is 750 miles; width varies from 180 miles in the south to 400 miles at the northern extremity. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 97,123,000 acres out of a total land area of 159,232,000 acres, or 61 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 38,978,000 acres, or 40 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $2,406,000,000 or $3,724 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census, 1931, the population of the province was 731,605, compared with 588,454 in 1921, 374,295 in 1911, and 73,022 in 1901. Distribution according to 1931 Dominion census figures shows 61.93 per cent of the population as rural, and the remainder urban, showing little change, from the classification of the Dominion census in 1926.

Agricultural Production

The relative importance of different items of production is indicated by their monetary value, as shown in the following table, which compares the values in 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	83,331,000	98,916,000
Farm animals	10,898,000	14,584,000
Wool	195,000	228,000
Dairy products	14,661,000	16,573,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,426,000	1,741,000
Poultry & eggs	4,115,000	5,883,000
Fur farming	229,000	298,000
Clover and grass seed	77,000	83,000
Honey	44,000	92,000
Total	114,976,000	138,398,000

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1932 was $17.

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of the province for 1932 was $803,133,000. The province ranks fourth in Canada in this respect, and possesses nearly one seventh of the total agricultural wealth of Canada.

Livestock

The total value of Alberta livestock in 1932 was $52,966,000. Ranching and meat packing are important industries. The following figures show the estimated number and values of livestock at the end of 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	726,010	$20,328,000
Milch cows	424,000	13,144,000
Other cattle	799,600	13,593,000
Sheep	833,700	2,234,000
Swine	1,118,000	3,667,000

Mining

Alberta leads all the other Canadian provinces in the production of crude oil and natural gas, and is second only to Nova Scotia in the production of coal. Coal is the most important mineral, the estimated available resources in the province being 57½ billion tons, of which about 31 billion tons is bituminous, 11 billion tons sub-bituminous, and the remainder lignite.

Total value of mineral production in 1932 was $21,163,727, 11.61 per cent of the total for Canada, compared with $23,580,727 in 1931, 10.34 per cent of the total.

	1932	1931
Coal	$13,517,860	$13,339,816
Natural gas	3,820,722	4,384,694
Petroleum crude	2,739,095	4,025,000
Clay products	329,584	529,714
Cement	399,922	1,286,080
Sand & gravel	295,313	353,787
Total, incl. all other minerals	21,163,727	23,790,783

Manufacturing

In common with the other prairie provinces, manufacturing in Alberta reflects the natural bent toward grain-growing and cattle raising. As population and prosperity increase in Western Canada, the importance of manufacturing will increase accordingly. The petroleum industry is capable of still further development. Statistics of industries in the province in 1931 were as follows:

Number of establishments	886
Capital	$107,427,603
Number of employees	11,798
Salaries and wages	$ 14,213,753
Cost of materials	$ 36,090,169
Gr. value of products	$ 68,367,411

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The revenue for the year ended March 31, 1932, amounted to $13,492,430 as compared with $15,710,962 for the previous 12 months. Expenditures for the year were $18,645,481 as against $18,017,543 in 1931. The important items of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1931 and 1932, classified by departments.

Revenue

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Dom. of Canada	2,557,419	1,743,159
Agriculture	237,223	230,967
Attorney-General	3,832,671	2,545,497
Education	195,464	133,541
Executive Council	77,741	64,870
Legislation	1,183	1,045
Municipal Affairs	1,203,551	1,088,849
Provincial Secretary	4,915,530	4,199,065
Public Health	396,929	391,554
Public Works	96,004	90,553
Rlys. & Telephones	388,757	424,417
Treasury Dept.	1,235,525	1,546,605
Lands & Mines	572,960	1,032,308
	15,710,962	13,492,430

Expenditure

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Public Debt	5,782,068	6,431,317
Agriculture	788,507	767,219
Attorney-General	1,853,017	1,722,409
Education	3,012,320	2,570,820
Executive Council	568,716	367,685
Legislation	188,693	254,759
Municipal Affairs	306,386	287,979
Provincial Secretary	93,234	85,330
Public Health	1,564,638	1,539,083
Public Works	2,561,950	2,602,764
Rlys. & Telephones	76,587	90,785
Treasury	997,230	1,233,881
Lands & Mines	224,197	690,449
	18,017,543	18,645,481

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 60 members. The lieutenant-governor is His Honor The Hon. William L. Walsh, and at the present time a Progressive government under the United Farmer party with Hon. J. E. Brownlee as Prime Minister is in power.

Members of Cabinet

Premier and Provincial Secretary—Hon. J. E. Brownlee.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Health —Hon. Geo. Hoadley.

Attorney-General—Hon. J. F. Lymburn.

Minister of Education—Hon. P. E. Baker.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Lands and Mines—Hon. R. G. Reid.

Actg. Minister of Railways and Telephones—Hon. J. E. Brownlee.

Provincial Treasurer—Hon. R. G. Reid.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. O. L. McPherson.

Minister without portfolio—Hon. Mrs. I. Parlby.

Deputy Ministers and Heads

Agriculture—H. A. Craig.
Attorney-General—Geo. B. Henwood, K.C.
Education—John T. Ross, B.A.
Health—Dr. Malcolm R. Bow.
Municipal Affairs—R. English.
Lands and Mines—John Harvie.
Railways and Telephones — James D. Baker.
Provincial Secretary—E. Trowbridge.
Provincial Treasurer—J. F. Percival.
Public Works—J. D. Robertson.
Alberta Assessment Comm. — W. D. Spence, chairman.
Clerk, Executive Council—J. D. Hunt.
Provincial Auditor—J. C. Thompson, C.A.
King's Printer.—W. D. McLean.
Clerk Legislative Assembly—R. A. Andison.

Other Heads

Inspector of Legal Offices, T. Dickson; Superintendent of Insurance, Henry Brace; Game Guardian, J. F. Andrew, (acting); Fire Marshal, Henry Brace; Liquor Commissioner, R. J. Dinning; Highway Commissioner, C. A. Davidson; Labor Commissioner, W. Smitten; Workmen's Compensation Board, Alex. Ross, J. A. Kinney and Walter McNeill; Public Utility Board, A. A. Carpenter and E. J. Fream.

ALBERTA CITIES

CALGARY

The commercial metropolis of Southern Alberta, 840 m. W. of Winnipeg, divisional point of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Important manufacturing centre, having over 140 industries established. Distributing centre for immense agricultural and stock-raising district. Chief supply station for mining districts of Rockies and Eastern B. C. City owns street railway, electric light and water systems and also owns and operates general hospital. Supplied with natural gas from Bow Island, 100 m. distant, and Turner Valley.

Population, 1932, 83,362; 1927, 72,500. Area 25,368 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$4,896,090
Current expenditure	4,958,865
Assessed value for taxation	66,848,462
Exemption not included above	8,886,655

Tax rate: general, 11.0624; debenture, 14.6037; school, 22.7821; hospitals, 1.9172; parks, 1.1540; library, .4806; total, 52 mills. Provincial levy on land only, 2 mills.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$35,027,563
Total debenture debt	26,318,157
Total sinking fund	11,309,650
Sinking fund in arrears	320,140
Other liabilities	2,360,780

Debenture Debt

	Debentures outstanding	Sink. Fund on hand
Public utilities:		
Waterworks	$5,174,931	$1,747,789
Electric light & p.	3,037,372	1,641,824
Street railway	2,812,836	1,442,161
Hospitals	325,095	114,673
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	4,572,459	6,363,502 (Ratepayers' and City's share)
City's share	2,139,356	
General debentures	8,255,558	......
	26,318,157	11,309,650

MEDICINE HAT

Situated on S. Saskatchewan River, 165 miles southeast of Calgary on C. P. R. City noted for its natural gas, which has resulted in the establishment of a number of industries, there being about 30 in operation. City owns electric light, power, water and natural gas systems.

Population: 1931, 10,300; 1926, 9,536. Area, 11,000 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$1,005,019
Expenditure	929,351
Assessed value for taxation	10,309,240
Exemptions not included	3,346,615

Tax rate, 1932: General, 14½; library, 1; Alta. Govt., 1½; school, 21½; total 38 mills.

Total tax arrears, $1,942,730. Last year's tax levy, $422,229; uncollected $161,377.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$6,438,552
Total debenture debt	3,780,384
Total sinking fund	1,817,827
Sinking fund in arrears	804,208
Other liabilities (incl. sink fund arrears)	1,125,746

RED DEER

Situated 90 m. N. of Calgary, on Red Deer River, in dairying and mixed farming district. On C. N. R. and C. P. R. City owns water and electric light and power systems. Coal, stone and lumber in vicinity.

Population: 1932, 2,344; 1927, 2,100. Area, 900 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 108,068
Expenditure	86,003
Assessed val. for taxation (1933)	1,376,800
Exemptions not included	770,780

Tax rate, 1933: general, 9½; debenture, 6½; school, 27; hospital, 1.00; total, 44 mills.

Total tax arrears, $37,040. Last year's tax levy, $79,312; amount uncollected, $16,545.

WETASKIWIN

Forty miles south of Edmonton, 150 miles north of Calgary, at junction of main line of C. P. R. from Winnipeg. On motor road from Montana to Jasper Park. In centre of good farming district. City sold its electric light and power system to Calgary Power Co. in 1929.

Population, 1931, 2,125; 5 years previously, 2,061. Area, 1,520 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 77,566
Expenditure	71,896
Assessed value for taxation	2,076,180
Exemptions not included	460,625

Tax rate: 1931, general and debenture, 23; school, 15; total, 38 mills.

Tax rate arrears, $71,740. Amount of last year's levy, $90,234; amount uncollected, $18,863.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 361,844
Total debenture debt	241,525
Other liabilities	5,650

Debenture Debt

	Outstanding
Public utilities	$ 149,933
Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	43,949
City's share	......
General	47,643
Total	$ 241,525

LETHBRIDGE

Situated in centre of Southern Alberta, 125 miles southeast of Calgary, 50 miles north of International boundary, on Old Man River. On C. P. R. Numerous industries in operation. In the heart of a well developed irrigated farming and ranching district. Coal mines in vicinity. Distributing point for south Alberta, and southeast British Columbia mining and lumbering camps. Commission form of gov-

(Continued on page 22)

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Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines
COL. THE HON. GORDON S. HARRINGTON, K.C.

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer
HON. JOSIAH F. FRASER

Attorney General
HON. JOHN DOULL

Minister of Highways
HON. PERCY C. BLACK

Minister of Public Health
HON. GEORGE H. MURPHY

Minister of Agriculture
HON. O. P. GOUCHER

Ministers Without Portfolios
HON. JOSEPH MACDONALD
HON. ALBERT PARSONS
HON. D. G. MACKENZIE
Speaker

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As at the end of last Fiscal Year — 30th Sept., 1932 unless otherwise stated

Assessed Value of Property within the Province as at 31st Dec., 1932		$178,563,967.00
Total Funded Debt as at 30th Sept., 1932		61,740,946.65
Sinking Fund on Non-Revenue Producing Debt as at 30th Sept.	$ 4,249,899.57	
Halifax & South Western Railway and other investments	4,460,615.00	
Nova Scotia Power Commission	13,108,115.00	
Other Revenue Producing Assets	1,055,429.75	
		22,874,059.32
Net Debenture Debt		38,866,687.33
Total Sinking Funds including Power Commission Sinking Funds		4,967,269.16
Total Provincial Assets		69,766,548.32
Amount of Dominion Government Subsidy and Allowances as previously established	$653,048.28	
Dominion Government Special Grant	875,000.00	
		1,528,048.28
Provincial Revenue for Last Fiscal Year		8,100,988.16
Provincial Expenditure for Last Fiscal Year		8,264,091.76

Population (census 1931): 512,846 Area: 21,427.77 Sq. Miles

NOTE: The Natural Resources Assets, if capitalized on a very low basis, would far exceed $1,000,000,000.

Issued from
Department of Provincial Treasurer
Province of Nova Scotia,
HALIFAX, N.S.

British Columbia

Pacific Province Has Resources That Provide Assured Future

The Government of British Columbia has taken firm measures in the past two years to control expenditures and to increase revenues to a point where a balance will be attained and deficits, all too frequent in the past, will be turned into surpluses. Public attention has been focused on the necessity of economy in Government and the ultimate effect will be a substantial improvement in the credit of the province.

British Columbia is rich in natural resources from which it derives most of its wealth. Population is largely concentrated along the coast and in the rich valleys of the interior. Its fishing industry is the largest in Canada while forest wealth makes it the third producer of forest products. A heavy producer of base metals under normal conditions, the province ranks second in mineral production; hydro-electric power is readily available and will assist industrial production. Agriculture is confined to mixed farming and the raising of fruits and vegetables which command a good export market.

General Information

British Columbia bounds Canada on the west and has a coast line of 1,000 miles on the Pacific Ocean with several fine natural harbors used by both ocean and coastal traffic. The capital, Victoria, is located on Vancouver Island to the southwest of the province.

Of the total area of 355,855 sq. miles, 200,000 sq. miles are mountainous and largely timbered. The latest census of farm lands (1931) showed 22,608,000 acres out of a total land area of 223,980,800 acres, or 10 per cent, available for farm purposes; of this 3,356,000 acres, or 14 per cent, was then under cultivation.

The province as a whole is especially adapted for mixed farming, dairying, stock-raising and fruit growing.

The estimated wealth of the province in 1929 was $2,644,000,000 or $3,808 per capita.

Population

According to the Dominion census of 1931 the province had a population of 694,263, compared with 524,582 in 1921, and 392,480 in 1911. In 1931, 58.86 per cent of the population was classified as urban and the remainder rural; in 1921, 52.8 per cent was rural.

Railways

In 1931 British Columbia had 4,096 miles of railway track. The transcontinental lines are the principal roads. There were also 120 miles of track under construction of which 16 were completed but not opened. Other important lines are the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, the principal line on Vancouver Island, and the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway. There are also 6 local railways in operation.

Shipping

British Columbia has numerous excellent harbors and six ports. Vancouver is assuming great importance in shipping through shipment of a large proportion of the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces. In 1931-32, 9,275 sea-going vessels, total tonnage 14,000,504, and 29,652 coastwise vessels and lake and river boats, total tonnage 15,912,550, entered the ports of the province.

Agricultural Production

Field crops, fruits and vegetables are the most important branches of agricultural production of the province. With the exception of grapes, the province grows practically every variety of fruit, apples and berries being the two most important crops. The following are the various items of agricultural production for 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Field crops	10,714,000	12,484,000
Farm animals	2,403,000	3,046,000
Wool	52,000	57,000
Dairy products	6,085,000	7,140,000
Fruits and vegetables	6,396,000	6,774,000
Poultry and eggs	3,084,000	4,636,000
*Fur farming	84,000	109,000
Tobacco	56,000	28,000
Clover and grass seed	36,000	49,000
Honey	121,000	126,000
Total	29,031,000	34,449,000

*Including Yukon Territory.

Average value per acre of occupied farm lands in 1932 was $65, orchard and fruit lands, $275.

The gross agricultural wealth of British Columbia in 1932 was estimated at $188,459,000. Land is the most valuable item at $83,792,000; buildings, $46,224,000; agricultural production, $29,031,000; livestock, $18,994,000.

Livestock

Total value of all livestock in the province in 1932 was $13,994,000. The following table gives the estimated numbers and values of farm livestock for the year 1932:

	Number	Value
Horses	57,700	$3,116,000
Milch cows	115,200	5,875,000
Other cattle	141,800	3,829,000
Sheep	151,900	760,000
Swine	51,700	414,000

Fur Farming

For the season 1931-32 British Columbia produced pelts of fur-bearing animals to the value of $576,102. In 1931 there were 412 fur farms in operation, of which 191 were fox farms and 156 mink farms; value of animals $509,975; land and buildings, $470,922.

Fisheries

In 1931 the fisheries of the province produced $11,109,822. The value of the salmon fisheries was $7,196,174, 64 per cent of the total. The pack totalled 685,104 cases. The next in importance was halibut, valued at $1,378,679, followed by pilchards $807,842, and herrings $1,058,139. The amount of capital invested in primary operations of the industry in 1931 was $7,777,932, and in fish canning and curing establishments $12,472,495, number of persons employed 9,495 in fishing, and 3,772 in canning and curing.

Mining

British Columbia ranks second in the Dominion in the value of mineral output, and is the great base metal producing province, recovering practically all of the lead produced in Canada. The silver found associated with the lead-zinc ores of the Sullivan mine of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. makes it the largest silver producer in the Dominion. Copper and gold are also important, and there are large beds of coal. The smelting industry at Trail, which produces metallic lead and zinc, has developed enormously in recent years, and has given a great impetus to mining activities in that region and now supplies about 1/7 of the world total. In 1930, a slag-fuming plant for the recovery of zinc formerly wasted in the lead blast furnace slags was constructed, and the first unit of a fertilizer plant completed at Trail.

The following table gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in 1932 and 1931:

	1932 $	1931 $
Gold	4,103,772	3,319,773
Copper	3,227,111	5,458,493
Lead	5,326,432	7,097,727
Zinc	3,140,438	5,160,911
Silver	2,310,674	2,398,700
Coal	6,390,412	7,151,461
Clay products	229,432	488,216
Cement	536,528	1,172,549
Other struc. mat.	1,701,952	1,275,381
Total, including other minerals	26,855,997	35,337,756

Manufacturing

British Columbia is the third province in Canada in importance of manufacturing. Sawmilling, with its allied industries, pulp and paper and planing mills, etc., is making the manufacture of forest products by far the most important phase of British Columbia's development. The following table shows the statistics of industries in the province and Yukon territory in 1931:

Number of establishments	1,636
Capital	$382,525,614
Number of employees	34,375
Salaries and wages paid	$ 42,642,340
Cost of materials	$ 81,906,435
Gross value of products	$175,707,357

Pulp and Paper

This province ranks third as a pulp and paper producer, production in 1931 being 9 per cent of the Canadian total. Total net value of production in 1931 was $10,774,044. Pulp-mill products in 1931 were valued at $6,948,124 as against $7,939,798 in 1930, and paper mill products at $12,182,112 as compared with $14,134,251 the previous year. There were six mills in operation, two pulp, one paper and three combined pulp and paper. Capital invested was $52,256,905. Of the pulpwood produced, totalling 376,747 cords, valued at $2,995,241, all but 13,059 cords, valued at $71,792 was used in the province.

Lumbering

At the end of 1931 there were 238 lumber mills in operation in the province, which ranks first in the Dominion, both from the gross value of its production and in amount of capital invested. Capital invested in 1931 was $39,937,434; gross value of production, $26,989,987; net value $11,359,921. Production in the province is almost entirely coniferous. Douglas fir forms over 60 per cent of the total production, while spruce, hemlock, cedar and tamarack are also valuable. Total lumber production in 1931 amounted to 1,342,164,000 ft. b.m., valued at $20,721,143.

Water Power

At the beginning of 1933, British Columbia had a developed horsepower (turbine installation) of 713,792 h.p. During 1932 the West Kootenay Power & Light Co. completed its fourth development on the Kootenay River, known as the Corra Linn plant, 1½ miles above the Upper Bonnington plant, and the installation, comprising three units of 19,000 h.p. each.

Undeveloped power in the province is estimated, at minimum flow, at 1,931,000 h.p. Of the developed power, 76 per cent is generated in Central Electric stations in the province, and 15 per cent produced by pulp and paper companies. The amount of power developed is equal to 1,014 h.p. per 1,000 population.

Province of British Columbia Financial Statement

(As at January 25, 1933)

Assessed value of all property (provincial estimate)		$927,120,125
Gross funded and temporary debt*		156,290,535
Less: Self-supporting debt	$5,280,609	
Sinking funds on hand	30,024,219	35,304,828
Net debt		120,985,707
Provincial guarantees†		47,977,857
Ordinary revenue, fiscal year ended March 21, 1932		22,162,617
Ordinary expenditure, fiscal year ended March 31, 1932		29,214,218

*Includes $20,160,000 Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. bonds guaranteed by the provincial government when issued. The railway is now owned and operated by the province.

†Of this total $40,157,524 are in connection with railways now owned and operated by the Dominion Government. As at March 31, 1932, sinking funds amounting to $1,070,012 were accumulated against the remaining guarantees of $7,820,333.

LOANS OUTSTANDING

(As at February 11, 1933)

Maturity	Rate	Amount	Payable
29 June, 1933-56†	4½%	$ 4,740,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
1 April, 1934-61§	4½%	3,915,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
15 Aug., 1934	5%	2,000,000	T. M. V. Vanc. N.Y.
1 Oct., 1935	5%	1,671,000	T. M. V. Vanc. W. H. N.Y.
15 Feb., 1936	4½%	5,000,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
15 May, 1936	4%	3,500,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
15 May, 1937-61*	4%	4,227,000	V. Vanc. M. T. N.Y. (G)
1 July, 1937	3½%	445,000	V. (G)
1 Dec., 1937	5%	300,000	V. (G)
1 April, 1938	5%	200,000	V. (G)
1 Nov., 1938	5%	100,000	V. (G)
1 Dec., 1938	5%	200,000	V. (G)
5 Mar., 1939	5½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)*
16 May, 1939	5%	300,000	V. (G)
2 July, 1939	5%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)*
12 July, 1939	5%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
31 Dec., 1940	5%	1,361,500	Ottawa only. (G)
1 April, 1941	4½% Ins. stock	7,275,000	London in sterling.*
15 June, 1941	6%	3,000,000	M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)†
30 June, 1941	5%	340,000	Ottawa only. (G)
1 July, 1941	3% Ins. stock	9,921,936	London in sterling.*
15 Aug., 1941	6%	2,000,000	M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)†
26 Oct., 1941	6%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
1 Nov., 1942	4½%	310,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
25 June, 1943	5%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)†
1 Feb., 1945	5½%	2,806,500	V. Vanc. T. M. W. (G)
1 Oct., 1946	6%	2,000,000	M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)†
15 Feb., 1947	6%	5,000,000	V. Vanc. W. T. M. H. (N)†
15 Jan., 1948	5%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
25 June, 1948	5%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
25 Jan., 1949	5%	2,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
12 July, 1949	5%	3,042,300	N.Y. M. T. V. (G)
2 July, 1950	4½%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. W. (G)
15 Jan., 1951	4½%	4,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)† also London in sterling.
1 Oct., 1953	4½%	6,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.
25 April, 1954	5%	10,056,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.†
2 April, 1955	4½%	3,203,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.†
25 Sept., 1957	4½%	3,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
1 Nov., 1957	4½%	690,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
1 Dec., 1957	4%	1,000,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (G)
1 May, 1957-67	5%	£1,500,000	London (6)
24 Sept., 1959	5%	$3,036,500	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc.†
23 Jan., 1969	4½%	6,417,000	N.Y. M. T. V. Vanc. (N)

Denomination $1,000 except where otherwise noted.
*Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000.
†Denominations $500 and $1,000.
‡Maturing $210,000 annually to 1946; $180,000 annually thereafter.
§Maturing annually: $142,000, 1934-51; $122,000, 1952-58; $121,000, 1959-61.
*Maturing annually: $168,000 in 1937; $166,000, 1938-44; $170,000, 1942-61.
(6) Redeemable at par on May 1, 1957, or any later interest date on 3 months' notice.
M., Montreal; T., Toronto; Vanc., Vancouver; V., Victoria; W., Winnipeg; H., Halifax; N.Y., New York. (G) Payable in gold. (N) Non-callable.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue and Expenditure

The current revenue of the province for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, amounted to $21,982,582 compared with $23,988,199 in the previous year. Current expenditure amounted to $25,373,325, as compared with $25,991,938 for the previous fiscal year. The details of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1931 and 1932, are as follows:

Revenue

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Agriculture	37,696	30,655
Attorney-General	7,372,856	6,339,863
Education	2,831	2,120
Finance	12,531,360	12,293,017
Fisheries	214,307	93,623
Labor	565	576
Lands	3,469,494	2,932,124
Legislation	2,765	2,125
Mines	162,147	149,211
Provincial Secretary	98,387	48,747
Public Works	12,156	14,393
Railways	83,645	76,129
Total current revenue	23,988,199	21,982,583
Capital account	292,504	180,074
Total revenue	24,280,703	22,162,657

Expenditure

Department:	1931 $	1932 $
Public debt	5,041,930	5,894,859
Legislation	128,778	133,058
Premier's office	19,137	17,845
The Executive	1,142	895
Agriculture	664,193	410,367
Attorney-General	3,249,682	2,216,303
Education	4,297,923	4,647,489
Finance	1,991,636	1,722,297
Fisheries	26,603	24,931
Labor	633,024	588,682
Lands	2,159,897	1,375,660
Mines	299,568	230,419
Provincial Secretary	3,336,688	4,453,262
Public Works	4,073,054	3,580,311
Railways	68,681	76,947
Total current exp.	26,991,938	25,373,325
Capital account	3,108,026	3,840,892
Total expenditure	29,099,964	29,214,217

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly composed of 48 members. The capital of the province is located at Victoria, and His Honor J. W. Fordham Johnson is Lieutenant-Governor. At present a Conservative government under the leadership of Hon. S. F. Tolmie is in power.

Executive Council

Premier and Minister of Railways—Hon. S. F. Tolmie.
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries—Hon. S. L. Howe.
Attorney-General—Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C.
Minister of Lands—Hon. N. S. Lougheed.
Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries—Hon. J. W. Jones.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Wm. Atkinson.
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labor—Hon. W. A. McKenzie.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. R. W. Bruhn.
Minister of Education—Hon. J. Hinchcliffe.
President of the Council—W. C. Shelly.
Minister without portfolio—Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C.

Deputy Ministers

Railways—G. P. Napier.
Provincial Secretary—P. de N. Walker.
Attorney-General—O. C. Bass.
Lands—H. Cathcart.
Finance—E. D. Johnson.
Agriculture—J. B. Munro, B.S.A.
Mines—Robert Dunn.
Labor—Adam Bell.
Public Works—P. Philip.
Education—S. J. Willis, LL.D.
Industries—V. A. Rollins.

Other Officials

Comptroller General—J. A. Craig, C.A.
Acting Asst. to Com's'r of Fisheries—C. P. Hickman.
King's Printer—Charles Banfield.
Civil Service Commissioner—R. Monteith.
Legislative Counsel—A. V. Pineo.
Inspector of Legal Offices and Registrar of Titles—H. J. Crane.
Superannuation Commissioner — A. N. Baker.
Surveyor of Taxes—E. E. Leeson.
Commissioner of Income Tax — C. B. Peterson.
Supt. of Lands—N. Taylor.
Commissioner of Immigration—Dr. W. H. Gaddes.
Live Stock Commiss.—Dr. A. Knight, V.S.
Dairy Commissioner—H. Rive.
Mineralogist—J. D. Galloway.
Chief Inspector of Mines—James Dickson.
Game Warden—Col. J. H. McMullin, Commr. of Provincial Police.
Agent-General in Great Britain—F. P. Burden, B. C. House, 3 Regent St., S.W. 1.
Workmen's Compensation Board—E. S. H. Winn, chm., with H. B. Gilmour and P. Williams, Commissioners.
Liquor Control Board—W. F. Kennedy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CITIES

VANCOUVER

The commercial metropolis of the province, and Canada's great Pacific Ocean port, situated on Burrard Inlet. Western terminus of C. N., C. P., N. P., G. N., P. G. E., and Kettle Valley Railways. Steamship connections with Australia, New Zealand and the Orient, and with Europe and other parts of the world, via the Panama Canal. Coastwise steamers to U. S. and B. C. Pacific ports. Tourist trade growing.

Important shipping point for all products, including wheat from prairies, and mining and lumbering products of the province. Harbor open the year around, with complete warehouse and storage facilities. Water system owned by city.

Population: 1932, 247,251; 1927, 220,883. Area, 27,965.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$15,972,289
Expenditure	†15,997,404
Assessed value for taxation	272,514,513
Exemptions not included above	102,010,117

Tax rate, 1932: general 15.412; loan, 12.386; schools, 10.792; social services, 1.290; total 39.880 mills net.

Total tax arrears, $5,024,576; last year's levy, (net), $12,010,518; uncollected, $3,198,411.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets, approx.	$97,000,000
Total debenture debt	67,582,474
*Total sinking fund	18,352,097
Sinking fund in arrears (net)	3,633,515
Other liabilities (approx.)	5,000,000

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities	$6,017,268	$1,370,451
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	8,252,965	3,077,503
City's share	1,698,224	704,712
General	51,613,027	12,398,961
Payables		489
Accrued int. surplus		799,981
Total	$67,582,474	*$18,352,097

Debentures Unsold
Debentures Unsold (not included above)

Local improvements:	
Ratepayers' share	$ 977,111
City's share	493,967
General	3,225,000
Total	$ 4,696,078

Public Utilities

	‡Net earnings	‡‡Net profit
Waterworks	$ 382,331	$ 5,051

*Includes as an asset, arrears owing by the city, $3,934,700. ‡After operating charges only. ‡‡After depreciation, operating charges, interest and sinking fund on debt. †Includes full amount levied and set aside for school purposes, of which $42,966 was unspent and carried forward to 1933.

KELOWNA

On Okanagan Lake, 80 miles south of Sicamous. On main line of C. P. R. Steamer to Okanagan Landing and Penticton daily. City owns power, light and water systems. Situated in famous fruit-growing district, chief industry being fruit packing and canning. Tobacco grown in vicinity.

Population: 1931, 4,597; 1927, 3,700. Area, 1,281 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$306,591
Expenditure	276,409
Assessed value for taxation	4,622,527
Exemptions not included	666,625

Tax rate, 1932: General, 11.37; debenture, 18.08; school, 16.55; total, 46 mills.

Total tax arrears, $22,857; last year's levy, $132,019; uncollected, $15,663.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,035,301
Total debenture debt	650,109
Total sinking fund	322,383
Sinking fund surplus	32,617
Other liabilities	2,144

VICTORIA

The capital of British Columbia, situated on south shore of Vancouver Island, one of the wealthiest cities, per capital in Canada. It is widely known as a residential city, but it is also an important seaport. Port of call for all ocean steamships from Vancouver to Australasia and the Orient. Daily steamboat service with Vancouver, Seattle, Port Angeles, and during the summer months with Edmonds, Bellingham, Anacortes and Steveston. Through the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., and a motor stage service; it is the chief distributing centre for the island. The export of lumber is an important industry. Provincial Parliament Buildings and University, and the Dominion Astrophysical and Meteorological Observatory are situated in the city. City owns its water system.

Population, 1931, 39,082; 1921, 38,727. Area, 4,640 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ended December 31, 1931 latest available)

Revenue	$ 2,202,595
Expenditure	2,355,477
Assessed value for taxation	59,354,820
Exemptions not included	20,797,525

Tax rate, 1931: 43 mills.

Total tax arrears, $532,463. Tax levy, 1931, $1,856,759.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$17,712,785
Total debenture debt	16,141,215
Total sinking fund	3,741,049
Sinking fund surplus	95,130
Other liabilities	1,891,533

ARMSTRONG

In Okanagan Valley, 190 miles northeast of Vancouver on C. P. R. Water system owned by city. Situated in farming and fruit-growing district.

Population: 1932, 1,000; 5 years previously, 1,000. Area, 1,140 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending Dec. 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 67,775
Expenditure	67,958
Assessed value for taxation	695,076
Exemptions not included	485,525

Tax rate, 1932: General, 12; debenture, 11.8; school, 9.2; total, 33 mills.

Total tax arrears, $6,216; last year's levy, $23,459; uncollected, $3,850.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 305,112
Total debenture debt	187,814
Total sinking fund	124,942

CHILLIWACK

On Fraser River, 72 miles east of Vancouver. On C. N. R., C. P. R., and B. C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver. Steamers from New Westminster. Situated in mining and stock-raising district.

Population: 1932, 2,432; 5 years previously, 2,007. Area, 1,040 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 63,511
Expenditure	59,504
Assessed value for taxation	2,107,355
Exemptions not included	329,600

Tax rate, 1932: General, 15½; debenture, 20; school, 19½; total, 55 mills.

Total tax arrears, $14,481. Last year's tax levy, $66,952; amount uncollected, $10,074.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 582,094
Total debenture debt	381,091
Total sinking fund	151,594
Sinking fund surplus	25,626
Bk. loans for curr. acc.	6,465

CRANBROOK

In the Kootenay Valley, between Selkirk and Rocky Mountains. C. P. R. div. pt. Crow's Nest Pass line. Distributing centre for famous Kootenay fruit-growing district, in southeast British Columbia. Several factories in operation. Lumbering, mixed farming, and fruit district, many precious metals found in vicinity. Waterworks and electric light and power systems owned by city.

Population: 1931, 3,067; 1925, 3,000. Area, 460 acres.

Financial statement not available.

KAMLOOPS

250 miles northeast of Vancouver, 390 miles west of Calgary, at junction of N. and S. branches of Thompson River. On C. N. and C. P. Railways. Distributing centre for large mining and grazing district in famous dry belt. City owns its waterworks, electric light and power plants.

Population: 1932, 6,167; 5 years previously, 5,500. Area, 912 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 279,820
Expenditure	271,907
Assessed value for taxation	6,128,773
Exemptions not included	1,177,340

Tax rate, 1932: School, 20.30; general and debenture, 24.70; total, 45 mills.

Total tax arrears, $24,186. Last year's tax levy, $153,923; amount uncollected, $31,937.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,253,236
Total debenture debt	1,300,612
Total sinking fund	771,080
Other liabilities	49,199

ENDERBY

On Shuswap River, in Okanagan Valley, 55 miles east of Kamloops. On S. & O. branch of C. P. R. City owns water system. Electric light supplied by West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd. Centre of an important lumbering and mixed farming district.

Population: 1931, 547; 5 years previously, 550. Area, 655 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 37,268
Expenditure	32,489
Assessed val. for taxation (1933)	382,987
Extra—municipal (sch. only)	139,836
Exemptions not included	178,879

Tax rate, 1932: General, 14.47; debenture, 8.10; school, 13.43; total, 36 mills.

Total tax arrears, $5,454; last year's levy, $16,173; uncollected, $3,570.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 130,712
Total debenture debt	75,500
Total sinking fund	43,512
Sinking fund arrears	3,280
Other liabilities	10,000

FERNIE

On Elk River, 650 miles east of Vancouver, on C. P. and G. N. Railways. Headquarters of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., which has the largest deposit of coal on Pacific Coast. City owns electric light, power and water systems. Important tourist centre.

Population: 1932, 2,732; 1921, 2,802. Area, 330 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$115,410
Expenditure	110,025

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,018,661
Total debenture debt	502,500
Total sinking fund	276,060

NANAIMO

On east coast of Vancouver Island, 65 miles north of Victoria, 40 miles west of Vancouver. On C. P. R. (B. C. Coast service) from Vancouver, and E. & N. R. City owns water system. An important mining centre; farming, dairying and fishing industries carried on in vicinity. A deep harbor accommodates the largest vessels.

Population: 1931, 6,648; 1921, 6,559. Area, 700 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue for 1933	$ 207,472
Expenditure for 1933	213,803
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	*6,094,163
Exemptions not included	764,450

* Includes improvements valued at $3,817,800, not taxed.

Tax rate, 1933, 55 mills.

Total tax arrears, $36,401; last year's levy, $151,204; uncollected, $26,204.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$ 1,545,221
Total debenture debt	952,265
Total sinking fund	358,493
Sinking fund surplus	15,353
Other liabilities	87,945

NELSON

Terminal point of navigation on west arm of Kootenay Lake. On C. P. R. (Crow's Nest Pass line), and G. N. R. (Spokane line). C. P. R. lake and river service to Kootenay Landing and other points on lake. The commercial centre of E. and W. Kootenay districts. City owns electric light and power, gas, water and street railway systems. Centre of rich mining and lumbering district, and important distributing point for fruit farms in the surrounding country. Sawmills and other industries in operation.

Population: 1932, 6,000; 1921, 5,230. Area, 751 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 484,440
Expenditure	453,135
Assessed value for taxation	5,784,649
Exemptions not included	1,002,526

Tax rate, 1932: General, 3.45; library, 1.80; school, 19.75 and 50 per cent improvements; debentures, 10; total, 35 mills.

Year's tax levy, $104,684; uncollected, $15,081.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$2,156,375
Total debenture debt	1,036,712
Total sinking fund	299,932
Other liabilities	39,344

VERNON

In Okanagan Valley, 59 miles southeast of Kamloops. Served by C. P. R. and C. N. R. Steamers at Okanagan Landing, four miles. Water system owned by municipality. Centre of large irrigated fruit-growing district.

Population: 1932, 4,000; 5 years previously, 3,500. Area, 2,200 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 88,048
Expenditure	88,684
Assessed value for taxation	2,574,740
Exemptions not included	2,012,990

Tax rate, 1932: General, 20; debenture, 10; school, 12; total, 42 mills.

Total tax arrears, $28,793; last year's levy, $137,014; uncollected, $21,913.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Twelve miles from Vancouver, on Fraser River. On C. N. R., C. P. R., G. N. R. and B. C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver. Splendid harbor, the only fresh water port in Western Canada. City owns electric light and water systems. Numerous industries, including salmon canning factories, pulp and paper mills, and other woodworking industries.

Population: 1931, 17,524; 1926, 14,495. Area, 4,394 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1931

Revenue	$1,248,150
Expenditure	1,325,666
Assessed value for taxation	9,134,254
Exemptions not included	4,003,985

Tax rate, 1931: Debenture, 29.80; school, 26.20, total, 56 mills.

Total tax arrears, $162,288; last year's levy, $90,815; uncollected, $74,764.

Assets and Liabilities, 1931

Value of assets	$10,881,162
Total debenture debt	6,821,914
Total sinking fund	1,918,411
Other liabilities	283,982

NORTH VANCOUVER

On north shore of Vancouver Harbor, opposite to, and two miles from Vancouver, with which it is connected by constant ferry services. Ferry is owned and operated by the city. Railways at Vancouver Extensive deep water frontage available for wharves and ocean-going traffic. Diversified industries.

City in default. Commissioner appointed by province.

Population, 1932: 10,000 (est.); 1925, 11,000. Area, 3,131.5 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$203,941
Expenditure	265,375
Assessed value for taxation, 1933	9,328,775
Exemptions not included	4,326,702

Tax rate, 1932: Loan, 23.815; school, 19.560; general, 16.625; total, 60 mills.

Total year's tax levy, $414,366; total collected, $205,518.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$5,175,425
Total debenture debt	3,440,425
Total sinking fund	645,199
Net debenture debt	2,795,225

PORT ALBERNI

At head of Alberni Canal, a natural, deep, land-locked harbor on west coast of Vancouver Island. Terminus of Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. from Victoria. City owns water system; electric light system sold in 1929. Situated in heart of largest stand of timber on Pacific coast. Outlet and base for a district rich in minerals; agriculture and fruit farming carried on extensively inland, deep sea fishing off the coast.

Population: 1932, 2,000; five years previously, 1,500. Area, 1,960 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$95,879
Expenditure	104,281
Assessed value for taxation	648,087
Exemptions not included	1,859,438

Tax rate, 1932: School, 24.88; debenture, 10.527; general, 19.593; total, 55 mills.

Total tax arrears, $5,285. Last year's tax levy, $35,645; amount uncollected, $9,155.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$450,376
Total debenture debt	237,900
Total sinking fund	75,191

PORT COQUITLAM

Seventeen miles from Vancouver, at Junction of Pitt and Fraser rivers. On C. P. R. main line, and branch line to New Westminster, seven miles distant. Small fruit farming and gardening are successfully carried on in and around the city.

Population: 1931, 1,312; 1921, 1,178. Area, 6,200 acres.

Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1931

Revenue	$ 111,627
Expenditure	106,690
Assessed value for taxation	1,618,678
Exempt. not included (approx.)	900,000

Tax rate, 1931: General, 5.97; school, 12.07; debenture, 32.96; total, 51 mills.

Tax arrears, $10,997.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$728,249
Total debenture debt	497,500
Total sinking fund	234,257
Sinking fund in arrears	82,506

PRINCE RUPERT

On Pacific coast, at mouth of Skeena River, 480 miles northwest of Vancouver. Western terminus of C. N. R., C. N. and C. P. steamers (B. C. Coast Service) from Vancouver and Victoria. Port of call for all steamers from Vancouver to Alaska. Excellent harbor. City owns telephone and water systems. Electric light and power plant sold in 1930. Important mining and lumbering district. Extensive deep sea fishing and other industries in operation. Principal grain port for Northern British Columbia.

Population: 1931, 6,350; 1921, 6,393. Area, 4,751 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 105,943
Current expenditures	97,185
Assessed value for taxation	930,286

Tax rate, 1932, 65 mills.

Total tax arrears, $317,087. Last year's levy, $204,029. Amount uncollected, $80,738.

*Including surplus of $11,756 from telephone department.

† Including deficit of $2,063 on waterworks.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,011,679
Total debenture debt	1,802,214
Total sinking fund	55,415

REVELSTOKE

On Columbia River, 245 miles northeast of Vancouver. Divisional point of C. P. R. main line and branch to Arrow Lakes. City owns electric light and water systems. Supply station for mining districts of Columbia and Kootenay. Extensive mineral deposits found in neighborhood; large quantities of standing timber. Prominent tourist centre.

Population: 1932, 2,736; 1921, 2,782. Area, 570 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$188,220
Expenditure	195,790
Assessed value for taxation:	
School district	2,322,360
City (incl. above)	2,096,605
City exemptions	764,900

Tax rate, 1932: General, 16; debt, 4; school, 22; total, 42 mills.

Total tax arrears, $19,721; year's levy, $65,079; uncollected, $13,549.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$979,193
Total debenture debt	559,000
Total sinking fund	18,996

TRAIL

On Columbia River, 7 miles from Rossland, 50 miles southwest of Nelson. On C. P. R. City owns water works. Headquarters of refining operations of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.

Population, 1932, 7,573; 1927, 5,886. Area, 784 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ending December 31, 1932

Revenue	$ 321,776
Expenditure	319,147
Assessed value for taxation	4,991,089
Extra mun. sch. dist.	160,370
Exemptions not included	564,620
Extra mun., sch. dist.	3,995

Tax rate, 1932: General, 10.9; debenture, 16.2; school, 9.9; total, 37 mills.

Total tax arrears, $35,951; last year's levy and penalties, $187,124; uncollected, $27,012.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$1,315,896
Total debenture debt	1,052,773
Total sinking fund	284,621
Other liabilities	68,026

PRINCE GEORGE

At junction of Nechako and Fraser Rivers, 330 miles north of Vancouver, on C. N. R. (div. pt.)). Motor boat service from South Fort George and Quesnel. A growing railway town. City owns electric light and water systems. District chiefly mining and lumbering.

Population: 1931, 2,479; five years previously, 2,200. Area, 1,092 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Revenue	$102,189
Expenditure	105,490
Assessed value for taxation land only	930,286
Exemptions not included	920,596

Tax rate, 1932: General, debenture, 37.59; school, 27.41; total, 65 mills.

Total tax arrears, $87,989. 1932 levy, $60,342; amount uncollected, $24,068.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$780,160
Total debenture debt	260,000
Total sinking fund	142,582

British Columbia Municipals

Bought - Sold - Quoted

We are always pleased to supply complete statistical information on the position of all British Columbia Municipalities.

Pemberton & Son
VANCOUVER LIMITED

ALBERTA CITIES

(Continued from page 21)

ernment. City owns electric light, railway and water systems.

Population: 1931, 13,489; 1926, 10,876. Area, 6,532 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1931

Revenue	$ 689,878
Expenditure	671,200
Assessed value for taxation	9,892,155
Rental assessment	571,475
Exemptions not inc. in above	7,269,425

Tax rate, 1931: General, 12.35; debenture, 10.19; school, 20.42; Alta. Govt. supplementary (land only), 2.54; total, 42.96 mills.

Total tax arrears at end of 1931, $208,073; last year's levy, $563,962; amount uncollected, $123,876.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$3,408,643
Total debenture debt	3,906,342
Total sinking fund	1,607,876
Sinking fund in arrears	none
Other liabilities	342,431

EDMONTON

Capital city of Alberta, situated on N. Saskatchewan River, 793 m. W. of Winnipeg, 771 m. E. of Vancouver, 312 m. N. of International boundary. On main line of C. N. R. and terminus of Calgary-Edmonton branch of C. P. R.; on Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Ry. to Peace River District, and Alta. & Gt. Waterways Ry. to Fort McMurray; 10 branch lines of railways radiate from city. More than 190 industries established. Distributing centre for rich farming district, principal market for fur. Starting point for Jasper Park, and gateway of Peace River, and Mackenzie Basin. City owns electric light and power, water, telephone and street railway systems. Supplied with natural gas.

Population: 1932, 78,887; five years previously, 67,083. Area, 27,200 acres.

Income and Assessment
Year Ended December 31, 1932

Current revenue	$ 3,550,551
Current expenditure	3,539,660
Assessed value for taxation	$ 66,099,391
Exemptions not included above	16,083,310

Tax rate: general, 5.41; debenture, 23.79; school, 22.80; total, 52.0 mills.

Total tax arrears at end of 1932, $5,728,005; amount of tax levy, $4,423,989; amount uncollected, $1,033,423.

Assets and Liabilities

Value of assets	$28,723,711
Total debenture debt	36,855,107
Total sinking fund	13,988,775
Other liabilities	2,485,544
Sinking fund in arrears	nil

Debenture Debt

	Deb's. outstanding	Sink. fund on hand
Public utilities:		
Electric light	$1,310,127	$ 718,599
Power	1,508,724	870,876
Street railway	2,423,941	1,633,667
Telephone	2,104,492	1,273,602
Waterworks	3,292,519	823,675
Local improvements:		
Ratepayers' share	4,520,927	2,714,449
City's share	8,197,121	1,970,671
†General	13,497,256	3,983,236
Total	$36,855,107	$13,988,775
Other debentures not included above:		
Schools		$3,590,954

† Of this debt $5,023,369 is exempted from the provisions affecting the city's borrowing power.

Public Utilities

	†Net earnings	*Net profits
Waterworks	$ 336,730	$ 115,957
Electric light	286,305	179,457
Street railway	236,619	1,040
Power plant	417,285	265,615
Telephone	354,621	145,764
	$1,631,560	$ 707,810

† After operating charges only. * After depreciation, operating expenses, interest and sinking fund, on debt.

KEEP OUT! says this STELCO FENCE

When the Hydro-Electric Power Commission decided on a new power line installation at Ottawa they planned permanent protection for transformers and other valuable distribution equipment. A Stelco Chain Link Fence was ordered and erected before the electrical installation work was finished. Thus was protection provided, not only for public property but for the public itself against dangerous high voltages.

Stelco Chain Link Fence is manufactured in our own plants from ore to finished product. It is made of strong copper-bearing steel wire heavily galvanized after weaving and is erected by our own construction crews on Stelco scale-free galvanized pipe.

Ornamental Iron Fence, too
We also make ornamental iron fence for every fence purpose.

Estimates or full information freely supplied without obligation.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON - Executive Offices - MONTREAL
Sales Offices: HALIFAX - SAINT JOHN - MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON - LONDON - WINDSOR - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER
Steel Plant — HAMILTON WORKS, HAMILTON
Fence Plants — HAMILTON and MONTREAL

Bank Chat on Current Topics

Essays on Banking

THE greater the interest taken by a banker in the community in which he serves the greater the interest that community will take in him and the services offered by his bank. William T. Carthew, manager at Walkerville, Ont., for the Imperial Bank in recently donating a shield for annual competition by students in the higher forms of the Walkerville Collegiate Institute performs a service for his community as well as a service to Canadian banking. The shield will be awarded to the writer of the best essay on some phase of Canadian banking but will remain in the possession of the Walkerville Board of Education of which Mr. Carthew has been a member for four years.

In offering the trophy to the Board of Education, Mr. Carthew explained that he did so:

"With the thought of stimulating interest in the subject of Canadian banking principles, a subject which I believe many are not only interested in, but are actually crying out for information on. I believe the results will be beneficial to the coming generations as well as those of the present rising generation."

* * *

Staff Changes

The **Bank of Nova Scotia** announces that R. M. OWEN has been appointed manager at Agincourt, Ont.

J. H. TANNER has been appointed accountant at St. Catherine St., Montreal.

The **Canadian Bank of Commerce** announces the following changes in staff:

J. M. WILLIAMSON, manager at Stratford, Ont., is appointed manager at Galt, Ont.

W. G. CAMPBELL, accountant at Dundas, Ont., has been appointed manager at Hamilton Road branch, London, Ont.

J. P. JAMES, assistant manager at Windsor, Ont., becomes manager at Niagara Falls Centre, Ont.

D. FORBES, assistant accountant, Ottawa, will manager the Bank St. branch, Ottawa.

H. W. LAPP, manager of Bank St. branch, Ottawa, is transferred to Rideau St. branch, Ottawa.

O. K. LAWSON, manager at Rideau St. branch, Ottawa, goes to Sarnia, Ont., as manager.

J. G. MILLS, manager at Hamilton Road branch, London, Ont., goes to Seaforth, Ont.

H. S. HARRISON, manager at Niagar Falls Centre, has been appointed manager at Stratford, Ont.

H. V. CARLING, accountant at Windsor, Ont., is promoted to be assistant manager.

Branch Changes

The sub-branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Chemainus, B.C., will hereafter be operated on an independent basis under G. C. Saunders, formerly manager at Kimberley.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION Limited
Commercial and Industrial Bankers
Head Office—Montreal, Que.

5% Instalment Savings Certificates
Systematic Saving under our monthly payment plan pays 5% compound interest.
write to
CONSUMERS FINANCE LIMITED
Head Office OTTAWA

THE WESTERN EMPIRE
Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE
701 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices:
SASKATOON EDMONTON
CALGARY VANCOUVER

PROTECTION
THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO ONTARIO
The satisfaction policyholders have in their contracts with this Company offers the basis of opportunity for its representatives. Assets exceed $8,200,000.

Current Events in Banking World

BANKER GIVES OBJECTION TO CENTRAL BANK

F. C. Biggar Addresses Political Science Association

SUGGESTS PLAN

Economic Advisory Committee Could Supervise Operations Under Finance Act

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, held recently in Ottawa, F. C. Biggar, secretary of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, outlined the reasons why Canadian bankers do not feel that Canada has any need for a central bank. Admitting that a central bank is undoubtedly the logical institution to control a money market Mr. Biggar stated that Canada lacks a money market and it seems impossible to develop one. While the Federal Reserve System in the United States added strength to the U. S. banking structure through mobilizing and economizing the use of cash reserves of thousands of unit banks, the Canadian banking system has no similar weakness which requires correction.

It is proposed that a Canadian central bank would act as a bank for bankers and, besides taking over custody of their cash reserves, will, when necessary and if justified, make advances to the banks against security. The Canadian banks have in existence, under the Finance Act, facilities for rediscounting which operate smoothly. While this machinery may have defects it would seem safer and wiser to supplement existing tried and proved machinery, with expert direction which critics now say it lacks, rather than to make for this purpose an admittedly experimental change which will fundamentally affect our whole banking structure.

Theory is Outmoded

Mr. Biggar stated that the theory that variation in rediscount rates had a marked and reasonably rapid effect in expanding the volume of commercial loans had been greatly shaken as a result of the practical but disappointing tests to which the theory had been subjected in recent years. Rate control still remains a useful weapon to check rediscounting in periods when it is believed that an over-expansion of credit is taking place but such control could be exercised by experts with equal effect under the Finance Act.

Open market operations have proved a potent and prompt method of reducing or increasing cash reserves of trading banks but bank vaults bulging with cheap but idle money have not proved a sufficiently attractive carrot to turn the reluctant borrower into an over-optimistic donkey.

It is proposed that a central bank would take over control of exchange rates stabilization of which would facilitate foreign trade. Mr. Biggar asks if it is necessary to form a central bank to undertake this task.

Present Methods Satisfactory

It is also proposed that a central bank would take over the note issues both of the chartered banks and of the Dominion. Two different lines of thought lie behind this recommendation. Some people believe that currency control is an important factor in credit management, others merely that the note issue is too profitable a privilege to be allowed to remain in the hands of the chartered banks.

If a currency, to function most usefully, must expand and contract instantly in response to public demand, and this is what the chartered bank note issue does to perfection, the claim that its control is an essential factor in monetary management falls to the ground and no change in our present system seems to be necessary. The privilege of note issue is a valuable one but its value is exaggerated. Bank earnings, which now include note circulation profits, are not excessive, amounted to only 5.28 per cent in 1932 and 5.90 per cent in the peak year of 1929. Loss of the privilege would deprive the banks of the profit from their notes actually placed in circulation and also the necessary local cash reserves of each bank now carried without interest by each branch. The bank's own notes would have to be replaced by an unproductive investment in an equal amount of central bank notes purchased at face value and this additional expense would average $600 per year for each branch. This would necessitate the closing of many of the smaller branches and deprive small communities of banking facilities.

Politics Bound to Get In

Since it is proposed to organize a central bank as a distinct corporate body charged with specific responsibilities it is argued that there will be freedom from political control but Mr. Biggar believes this to be an impossibility. No central bank can be stronger than the government of the country it serves and should any clash in opinion occur between the government and the central bank the opinion of the cabinet must prevail.

"In the proposals put forward only three functions of the Central Bank can be classed as of major importance. It would undertake others, but merely incidentally, since in themselves the latter do not justify the creation of the bank. These major functions are Economic Research, Control of Credit and Control of Exchange Rates.

"No one will deny that it would be of the greatest advantage to humanity if man could discover how to substitute a relatively stable level of business prosperity for the present alternations of great expansion and sweeping contraction. I would be the last to argue that the problem is too complex for solution and that we should relax our efforts in seeking the causes of these ebbs and flows and the methods by which they may be governed.

"I do contend, however, that our knowledge of the subject is as yet entirely inadequate and that the present theories of credit management when tested in practice have proved to a great extent fallacious. I am convinced that our researches so far have been too superficial and that in addition to a closer study of such comparatively mechanical matters as the effect of the velocity of money we should turn our attention to those psychological influences which so profoundly affect man's conduct. I maintain that while we still but dimly apprehend some of the factors which enter into the enigma of credit control and have yet to discover and gauge the importance and effect of many others, the creation of an institution charged with the exercise of this control must result in a series of well-meaning but blundering experiments which may add to rather than diminish our monetary difficulties.

Suggests Economic Committee

"Finally, I submit that in the circumstances I have outlined any plan for establishing a Central Bank which involves a serious impairment of the structure and strength of our present banking system is one which should be rejected. May I present an alternative to you?

"I suggest that to assist the government in their task of directing the country wisely there should be appointed a permanent Economic Advisory Committee. That the personnel of this committee should be selected from the most intelligent and capable men it is possible to procure, and should include both those who have attained distinction in the study of economic theory and men of wide experience and practical knowledge in banking and business affairs.

"That this committee should be charged with the task of carrying on a continuous and concentrated study of economic developments at home and abroad which do, or may, affect this country and of seeking a solution of the many complex problems which now exist or may in future arise. That it should be instructed to devote itself in particular to enquiry into the causes of and cure for the evils of the business cycle. That for the purpose of experimenting in the exercise of credit control the committee should supervise operations under the Finance Act. They would supply the scientific control now said to be lacking in the administration of Canadian rediscount facilities and in their hands the weapon of rate variation would be no less effective than in those of a Central Bank.

Could Control Exchange

"If, despite the difficulties of carrying on open market operations in Canada, the committee became convinced that these were desirable as a further measure to control the supply of credit, the operations could be undertaken on the Government's behalf under the guidance of the committee through the chartered banks or through the Finance Department. The committee (provided by the Government with the necessary resources) could undertake the control of exchange rates, operating through the chartered banks or even directly in the open market. For the Government to supply the funds required, or as an alternative to give their guarantee to cover any losses incurred, would merely follow the precedents established in Great Britain and Australia.

"The committee would by its advice enable the Government to act competently and decisively in any international effort to restore prosperity. Thus the committee could undertake and perform with equal efficiency, and at a much smaller cost, the three major functions for which the creation of the elaborate machinery of a Central Bank is proposed. The strength of the present banking system, moreover, would not be impaired by the withdrawal of a substantial part of its liquid resources.

"It is my belief that if a committee of the quality which I have described is brought into existence it would win the support and confidence of the chartered banks and would find the bankers ready to join with it in any co-ordinated effort which was considered to be to the national advantage.

Banks Close Nine Branches During April

Nine branch offices were closed by Canadian banks during April, of which five were sub-branches. In March 17 branches were closed, in February 24, in January 10, a total for the current year of 60 branches. In 1932, 210 branches were closed, unprofitable competition was eliminated. At April 30, 1933, there were 3,721 branches of chartered banks in Canada; Newfoundland had 25 and 185 branches were located abroad.

Branches eliminated in April included four by the Royal Bank located at Lancer, Sask., Norwich, Ont.; Strathclair, Man. and Vibora, Havana, Cuba, and a sub-branch at Burgessville, Ont. The Canadian Bank of Commerce closed sub-branches at East Coulee, Alta. and Martinville, Que.; the Imperial Bank closed a sub-branch at Connaught Station, Ont. and the Bank of Nova Scotia a sub-branch at Middleville, Ont.

Banks Repay Advances Made Under Finance Act

Dominion notes in circulation dropped by $9,000,000 during April to a total of $171,839,896 which compares with $180,926,882 at the end of March. The reduction is a result of repayments by the banks of advances secured under the Finance Act which is reflected in a $9,450,000 drop in $50,000 legal tender notes held by the banks. There was a slight increase in bills of small denomination outstanding. Advances under the Finance Act were reduced to $39,244,000 from $48,444,000 in March.

Gold held by the Minister of Finance increased from $71,815,753 in March to $71,934,770 at the end of April and the amount held in excess of statutory requirements increased to $620,131 from $589,958.

Gold held by the Minister of Finance is as follows:

Gold Held by Minister of Finance at April 30, 1933

Against savings bank deposits (10% on $23,187,423)	$2,319,742
Against notes as required by Dominion Notes Act	68,995,896
In excess of statutory requirements	620,131
	$71,934,770

Foreign Exchange

THE United States dollar strengthened last week in terms of all the principal European currencies, evidence possibly of a tendency toward reaction from the lower levels to which the dollar dropped when the gold standard was abandoned. The strength shown may also indicate that traders in exchange believe revaluation of gold to be less probable. On the whole the market was thin and the market for sterling was dull. Traders still remain unwilling to take any position in the market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
New York Funds

	High (Premium) %	Low (Premium) %	Last Year High (Premium) %	Last Year Low (Premium) %
May 16	14 3-4	14 1-4	12 9-16	12 3-8
May 17	15 1-2	14 5-8	13	12 1-2
May 18	14 11-16	14 9-16	13 1-4	12 15-16
May 19	15	14 9-16	13 11-16	13 1-2
May 20	15 1-4	15	14 3-16	13 1-2

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE
Close: Demand in New York

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
Gold par	$4.866	$0.03918	$0.526
May 16	3.92 7-8	0.459 3-8	0.605 1-4
May 17	3.90 7-8	0.454 5-8	0.601 3-4
May 18	3.90 3-8	0.454 3-8	0.603 3-4
May 19	3.88 3-8	0.451 7-8	0.600 1-2
May 20	3.86 5-8	0.449 7-8	0.595 3-4

Close: Demand in Toronto

	Sterling	Francs	Lire
Gold par	$4.866	$0.3918	$0.0526
May 16	4.49 3-4	0.0526 1-2	0.0694 3-4
May 17	4.49 1-2	0.0522	0.0691 3-4
May 18	4.47 1-4	0.0520	0.0691
May 19	4.44	0.0516 1-4	0.0685 3-4
May 20	4.45 1-4	0.0517 3-4	0.0687 3-4

	Reichsmarks	Belga	Yen
Gold par	$0.238	$0.139	$0.498
May 16	0.3085 1-2	0.1858 1-2	0.2771
May 17	0.3117 1-2	0.1856 1-2	0.2768
May 18	0.3110 1-4	0.1848	0.2772
May 19	0.3093	0.1837 1-2	0.2777
May 20	0.3110 1-4	0.1843	0.2772

A. C. Matthews Joins Dominion Bank Board

Arnold C. Matthews has been elected to the directorate of the Dominion Bank to succeed his brother the late Wilmot L. Matthews. Mr. Matthews' father, the late W. D. Matthews, was a director of the bank for 31 years and at the time of his death in 1919 had been a vice-president for 18 years.

Arnold C. Matthews is managing director of Canadian Malting Co., vice-president and director of Blue Ribbon Corp., and is on the directorates of Winnipeg Western Land Corp., Kirkland Lake Gold Mines Ltd., Northern Canada Mining Corp., and Maple Leaf Milling Co.

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

NEARLY A THIRD OF ALL ACCIDENTS OCCUR IN HOME

Experience of Travellers Shows Accident Frequency on Increase

Accident experience of the Travelers Insurance Co. over a period of years would seem to prove that accidents are on the increase. Only three years ago 100 out of every 968 persons of the business and professional type were injured annually in accidents while in 1932 the proportion is 100 out of every 826. Thus in three years' time there has been an increase of over 17 per cent in the accident frequency.

One third of all accidents on which claims were paid by the Travelers took place in or around the home, more than 21 per cent inside and 11 per cent outside. The amount paid in claims on these accidents, however, would tend to show that few were severe or fatal. The automobile, which accounted for 6,111 or nearly 27 per cent of all accidents on which 46 per cent of total claims were paid still remains the greatest danger to drivers and pedestrians.

Automobile Dangers

Among automobile accidents, collisions with other cars and skidding and ditching are the chief risks, $513,000 being awarded as the outcome of 1,681 collision accidents and $392,000 through 1,008 skidding and ditching accidents.

That automobile accidents are extremely serious is shown further by the fact that last year's experience of the Travelers shows one death in a motor vehicle for every 61 persons injured, while the ratio of deaths to persons injured nonfatally, omitting automobile accidents, is one in 200. The average claim payment on account of automobile accidents was 168 per cent greater than in the case of pedestrian accidents, exclusive of the automobile hazard, 130 per cent greater than in sports and 44 per cent greater than for travel.

Working of the law of averages is seen in the decline from 1931 in the number of travel accidents and occupational accidents. Fewer persons were employed in industry and a corresponding increase in the number of accidents in and around the home and from recreational activities was observed.

Falls are responsible for 46 per cent of accidents occuring within and around the home. Around the home but outside on the premises one out of every two injured is hurt by falling, and inside the home falls are responsible for 41 per cent of the injuries suffered. About 20 per cent of home accidents involved cuts on sharp instruments and glass, 7 per cent were due to collisions and 3 per cent to animal and insect bites.

Sport and recreational accidents form a large part of the Travelers' total, 23 per cent of all accidents in 1932 being in this category. More than a third of these accidents resulted from participation in games, baseball, curiously enough, having the largest number of accidents and golf the second largest. Ten per cent of accidents occurred on outings and 5 per cent from participation in winter sports.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS, 1932
(Experience of the Travelers Insurance Company)

	No.	Amount
Automobiles (incl. pedestrians struck by autos)	6,111	$1,824,356
At home—inside	4,833	526,664
At home—outside (around yard, barn, etc.)	2,601	303,029
Pedestrians	2,705	314,908
Sports and recreation	5,234	679,942
Travel	632	130,632
Misc. accidents in public buildings	353	48,617
Misc. outside accidents	23	4,763
Aviation	13	44,281
Hotels	280	35,955
Motorcycles	19	5,973
Horse and vehicle	12	1,021
Elevators—escalators	26	36,710
Occupational	4,376	482,142
Total	27,218	4,438,995

Prince Edward Island Has Superintendent of Insurance

H. R. Stewart, deputy provincial secretary-treasurer of Prince Edward Island has been appointed superintendent of insurance in addition to his other duties, according to a proclamation contained in the new insurance act of the province. All matters pertaining to insurance, corporation taxes, succession duties and so forth are thus operated under the one department.

All provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have now superintendents of insurance. The latter province is reported to have been looking into the matter for some time but to have made no decision.

P. J. Perrin Sells Interest in Trans-Canada Insce.

P. J. Perrin, vice-president and general manager of the Trans-Canada Insurance Co., has sold his controlling interest in that company to the Provident Adjustment and Investment Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Trans-Canada Insurance Co., and the Sussex Fire Insurance Co., of which Mr. Perrin is chief agent in Canada, will operate as formerly under his guidance.

Ordinary Life Insurance*

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	$47,569,000	$49,739,000	$45,074,000	$41,188,000	$37,331,000	$29,367,000
February	39,962,000	47,140,000	43,925,000	40,180,000	38,145,000	26,323,000
March	44,823,000	48,066,000	49,047,000	46,945,000	37,467,000	29,763,000
April	46,718,000	51,842,000	51,649,000	45,648,000	33,629,000	29,770,000
May	49,581,000	50,547,000	48,871,000	41,314,000	30,998,000	....
June	51,884,000	53,402,000	54,168,000	46,227,000	40,963,000	....
July	49,492,000	54,809,000	46,505,000	39,977,000	34,469,000	....
August	43,503,000	41,329,000	36,249,000	35,738,000	28,370,000	....
Sept.	38,872,000	43,013,000	38,994,000	30,066,000	25,207,000	....
October	55,743,000	50,894,000	44,527,000	36,006,000	29,858,000	....
Nov.	54,865,000	55,624,000	46,186,000	38,860,000	34,003,000	....
Dec.	56,647,000	54,189,000	49,026,000	47,163,000	33,488,000	....
Total, 1st 4 months, 1933						$115,223,000
Total, 1st 4 months, 1932						146,572,000
Decrease, 1933, to date, 21.4%						$ 31,349,000
Decrease, April, 1933, from April, 1932, 11.5%						3,859,000

*Companies having in force 84 per cent of total outstanding business in Canada. New paid for, ordinary business only. Figures include both Canada and Newfoundland and are prepared by Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Connecticut.

Life Insurance Week Reflected in Sales

April Returns Show Best Comparative Showing Since June, 1932, for Leading Companies

Thanks to the stimulus of a national insurance week, sales of new ordinary life insurance in April made the best comparative showing since last June according to records kept monthly by The Financial Post from data supplied by the Sales Research Bureau of Hartford.

For the entire Dominion and Newfoundland, April paid-for business of the 14 companies who make this record possible, was $29,770,000 a drop of only 11.5 per cent from the same figure in April, 1932. On this basis of comparison this is the most favorable sales showing since June, 1932. The April, 1933 figure was $7,000 above the total for the previous month and the highest total in dollars and cents since December, 1932.

Ordinary sales for the first four months of the year are reported as $146,572,000. This is only 21.4 per cent below the record of 1932. For the first quarter, sales lagged 24.3 per cent below the same period a year ago.

Compared with U. S. A. figures, Canada is making a considerably more favorable showing. Corresponding figures of ordinary sales in that country show April sales as lower than the same month a year ago by 18.6 per cent. Here again the stimulus of "Financial Independence Through Life Insurance Week" is noticeable the previous months figures having been 26.5 per cent below March, 1932. For the first four months of the year, ordinary sales of life insurance in the U. S. are lower by 25.9 per cent than in 1932.

Feature of the Canadian returns was the fact that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both reported sales higher than in April, 1932. Quebec province total was lower by only 8½ and Ontario was only a little more than 10 per cent behind.

Sales by provinces with corresponding total for 1932, follows:

April Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance

	1933 $	1932 $
Alberta	1,158,000	1,365,000
British Columbia	1,800,000	2,246,000
Manitoba	1,606,000	2,201,000
New Brunswick	734,000	708,000
Nova Scotia	1,079,000	1,000,000
Ontario	13,318,000	14,851,000
Pr. Edward Island	36,000	73,000
Quebec	9,002,000	9,845,000
Saskatchewan	891,000	1,236,000
Newfoundland	146,000	204,000
Total	29,770,000	33,629,000

JUDGE UPHOLDS CAN. GEN. INSURANCE

Hebrew Risks Refusable for Commercial Reasons

Exoneration of the Canadian General Insurance Co. from any unfair discrimination in its Ontario fire insurance business, because of the race or religion of the insured was given by Judge Coatsworth recently in dismissing the action of Union Agencies, Ltd. a Toronto insurance brokerage firm managed by Aubrey E. Ireland against the defendant company.

The action arose out of transactions between the two companies and was the first to be tried on the amendment to the Ontario Insurance Act which came into force about a year ago and which aimed to prevent any insurance company discriminating unfairly among risks in Ontario on account of the race or religion of the insured.

The deciding factor in the case according to Judge Coatsworth was the principle that while no person may be unfairly discriminated against because of race or religion, that does not extend to class or classes whose business is unacceptable on mercantile grounds. That is to say, that a race or creed whose business is unprofitable cannot compel a company to accept their business because they belong to that class, but must show that all being on a perfectly equal business condition, the discrimination is purely on the ground of being in a race or creed without reference to business at all.

Uncontradicted evidence by a defence witness showed that of the per capita fire loss in Toronto in 1931 and 1932, the per capita loss of Hebrew risks far outweighed that of non-Hebrew risks. On this point, Judge Coatsworth comments that it was "so enormous that any set of insurance directors accepting the same would expose themselves to the most serious criticism of the company's shareholders, not because of any race or religion, but because of the duty of the directors to refuse unprofitable business and extra hazardous risks."

"The management of all insurance companies owe a duty to their shareholders to conduct the company purely on strictly business principles," the judge stated. "A company has no motive but to make profit and it can honestly and fairly for its shareholders and that can only be done by avoiding any class of risks which are unproductive or less productive, and following up the safe and satisfactory risks."

When discrimination in race or religion is found, he argued, the reason must be looked for on business grounds and so while no person may be unfairly discriminated against because of race or religion, that does not extend to a class or classes whose business is not, on mercantile grounds, acceptable.

AN ALL-CANADIAN INSTITUTION

The first postage stamps issued by the Dominion of Canada in April, 1868, were engraved by this Company.

Canada's latest issue of postage stamps, Dec. 1, 1932, was also produced by this Company.

TOUCHING THE LIFE OF THE NATION

While conducting a highly specialized business in security engraving for Governments, Banks and private concerns, this all-Canadian Company also serves the needs of the entire nation in the production of millions on millions of postage stamps for daily use.

British American Bank Note Company Limited
1112 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. TORONTO — HEAD OFFICE OTTAWA — 511 Place d'Armes MONTREAL

All is Quiet In Insurance Jurisdiction

All is still quiet on the insurance jurisdiction front according to information received from reliable sources by The Financial Post this week.

Press reports appearing in Montreal papers and including an interview with Premier L. A. Taschereau last week gave rise to rumors that hostilities in the battle for insurance control in Canada had again broken out and that three provinces—Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia—were preparing to make another appeal to the Privy Council.

For some time now insurance jurisdiction matters have been out of the public eye in part at least because insurance companies have had so many pressing problems on their hands that there has been a fairly general desire to avoid if at all possible, at this time, any fatal flare-up on this very delicate question.

It is quite definite that there will be no insurance legislation from Ottawa this session of a controversial nature, but the probabilities are that during the coming months steps will be taken by interested parties to attempt again a settlement of this matter. Such developments, if as and when they occur, will doubtless give rise from time to time to rumors similar to this which sprang up last week.

Insurance Inklings

Capital Life Assurance Co. recently opened a second branch office in Montreal at Crescent and St. Catherine Streets under the management of T. P. BOURGEOIS with F. SAVOIR as district organizer.

Canadian Association of Life Agency Officers recently held their 14th annual meeting at Ottawa. C. A. Butler, Montreal, chairman of the executive committee presided.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	May 18 1933 $	Change year ago %	May 11 1933 $
Toronto	106,667,443	+42.5	95,241,862
Montreal	81,613,475	+12.6	77,856,574
Moncton	470,057	—35.1	587,010
Halifax	1,946,944	—10.0	2,151,723
Sherbrooke	551,997	—9.3	723,479
Quebec	3,676,195	—21.2	4,055,997
Ottawa	3,674,961	—14.2	4,213,008
Kingston	431,393	—22.3	471,316
Peterboro'	496,859	—15.2	515,912
Hamilton	3,246,027	—12.0	3,148,581
Kitchener	802,707	—1.8	722,825
Chatham	376,774	—12.3	375,564
Brantford	795,092	+10.6	816,241
London	2,129,027	—6.8	2,187,613
Windsor	2,678,021	+8.2	2,362,082
Sudbury	478,034	......	464,565
Ft. William	535,236	—11.6	477,552
Winnipeg	46,559,075	+25.0	57,022,236
Brandon	267,059	—3.2	261,959
Regina	2,245,505	—20.5	3,152,796
Moose Jaw	575,176	+12.0	442,190
Saskatoon	1,134,563	—21.6	1,190,801
Pr. Albert	226,423	—35.0	230,683
Edmonton	3,042,635	—16.0	3,289,419
Calgary	4,704,503	—2.2	4,944,187
Medicine H.	150,320	—5.7	170,160
Lethbridge	294,088	—5.6	320,717
N. W'minster	385,829	—16.0	444,339
Vancouver	12,607,646	—1.4	13,063,323
Victoria	1,309,580	—0.5	1,391,052

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Canadian Mining News

PIONEER REPORT REFLECTS SUCCESS IN DEVELOPMENTS

Production Valued at $1,273,268 While Ore Satisfactory

MILL UP TO 300 TONS

Limited Development on Lower Levels Indicates Lower Grade as Expected in This Area

Fifth annual report of Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C., which has pioneered lode gold mining operations in the Bridge River area of British Columbia, shows a net profit of $453,297 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, as against dividend requirements of $315,315. This is equivalent to 26 cents per share on the 1,751,750, $1 par value shares outstanding, and compares with earnings of $207,687 or 12 cents per share in the previous fiscal year.

A reserve of $297,926 was made for depreciation and depletion as compared with $128,793 in the previous year. These reserves not representing any cash outlay increase the liquid assets of the company to $527,286 as compared with $23,141 in the previous year.

In November last the initial milling unit of 100 tons daily capacity was boosted by a 200-ton addition, making the average tonnage treated throughout the fiscal year 171 as compared with 102 in the previous year.

The following tabulation gives comparative income and surplus account figures for the past two years:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Bullion prod.	1,106,855	673,211
Prem. on prod.	166,413	52,470
Other income	37,982	16,217
Total income	1,311,250	741,898
Less:		
Mining	292,022	177,036
Milling	114,736	53,505
Taxes & mark.	2,538	14,746
Adm. & gen. exp.	38,189	66,777
Earnings	863,764	429,834
Less reserves:		
Depreciation	249,652	19,857
Depletion	48,275	148,936
Taxes (inc.)	112,540	53,354
Net profit	453,297	207,687
Dividends	315,315	210,210
Surplus	137,982	*2,523
Prev. surplus	34,897	37,420
Less: Adjust. prior year	5,602	....
Forward to bal. sheet	167,277	34,897

*Deficit.

The total development work completed in the last fiscal year was 7,891 ft. as compared with 3,650 ft. in the previous year. The No. 3 shaft was deepened to the 14th level or the 1,625 ft. horizon and all levels from the 10th to the 14th connected with the main vein. Altogether some 4,072 ft. of lateral work was done on these lower levels with the 10th receiving about one-half the amount. David Sloan, managing director of the company, reports the ore from these lower developments as being considerably lower in grade than the average ore treated, but adds that could be expected from that portion of the mine. Developments on the upper levels were reported as being gratifying with the 9th level showing 578 ft. of ore of average grade and width.

The following tabulation shows a production summary since the commencement of operations:

Production
Years Ended March 31

Year	Tons Treated	Rec. per ton	Bullion Recovered
1929	25,660*	$12.85	$179,333
1930	21,110†	10.46	162,281
1931	26,700	13.07	350,000
1932	37,234	18.28	680,798
1933	62,413	17.72	1,106,855
			2,478,467

*Including 14,500 tons of tailings, giving a recovery of $3.30 per ton.
†Including 8,220 tons of tailings, giving a recovery of $3.35 per ton.

In the annual report for the year ending March 31, 1931, the ore reserves reported above the 1,000 ft. level were valued at $5,000,000. Very little development was possible in this area until the completion of the No. 3 shaft about June, 1932, and since that time more ore has been developed than has been mined in the past two years.

Production Costs Per Ton
Year Ended March 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Explor. & devel. / Mining	4.68	4.75
Milling	1.84	1.41
Taxes & mktg.	1.83	1.83
Adminis. & gen. exp.	.61	1.79
Operating costs	8.96	9.78
Depreciation	4.00	.53
Depletion	.77	4.00
Total costs	13.73	14.31

The shares of the company have soared to a new all-time high of $11.75 each within the past few days. Bernard E. Smith "Sell 'Em Ben," is reported to be heavily interested in the company.

The annual meeting is to be held in Vancouver on May 31.

Georgia River Mines Gets Further Chance

The Georgia River Gold Mines property in the Portland Canal mining division of British Columbia is the latest to come under reorganization and refinancing that will permit of development operations being waged on a more aggressive scale.

The newly formed Helena Gold Mines has taken over the property, giving Georgia River 800,000 shares in the new company.

Approximately $300,000 is reported to have been spent on the property to date. Wellington Beaton, who was president of the first company formed, and later of the Georgia River Gold Mines, is also a director of Helena Gold Mines.

Con. Smelters Has Fertilizer Market in B.W.I.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. will make its first shipment of sulphate of ammonia from this port to Porto Rico early in July, marking the beginning of what is expected to be an important movement of freight between British Columbia and the West Indies.

Several thousand tons of the sulphate of ammonia have been contracted for by Porto Rico and the shipments will be made in bulk. In the past, all shipments to foreign markets have been sacked. The Great Lakes-Vancouver Line will handle the business.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. is laying the groundwork for an important market for its fertilizer in the Far East, and substantial orders have been placed. When business recovery is further advanced it is expected that there will be ample business for the big $7,000,000 fertilizer plant. The product has been found suitable for fertilizing the pineapple crop of the Hawaiian Islands.

NICKEL REPORTS DEFICIT $80,158 IN LAST QUARTER

Liquid Position Improves and Inventories Are Lower

With earnings from operations some $268,000 down from that of the previous quarter, the statement of International Nickel Co. of Canada for the three months ended March 31, 1933, showed a net deficit of $80,158 as compared with a net profit of $157,008 in the last quarter of 1932. Administration and general expenses showed a downward tendency, but taxes continued to ascend.

The following tabulation gives a comparative income and surplus account for the last two quarterly periods:

Income and Surplus Account
Three Months Ended

	Mar. 31 1933 $	Dec. 31 1932 $
Earns. from oper.	1,098,631	1,366,631
Less: Admin. & gen. exp.	224,615	248,589
Prov. for taxes	57,355	6,571
Net oper. profit	816,661	1,111,179
Add: Other income	7,745	9,513
	824,406	1,120,692
Less: Depr., depl., etc.	815,671	880,169
Int. paid and accr.	88,893	83,065
Net profit	†80,158	157,008
Less appropriations:		
Preferred divds.	483,475	483,475
Deficit for quarter	564,633	326,467
Add: Prev. surplus	*14,825,560	15,015,027
Bal. carried forward	14,260,927	14,688,560

*Includes credit subsequent to Dec. 31, 1932, of $137,000 in respect of taxes of prior years. †Loss.

Although a loss was shown from operations the company's liquid position was strengthened by the fact of the liberal policy respecting reserves for depreciation and depletion. Working capital as at March 31, 1933, was $26,090,364 as compared with $25,858,371 at the end of last year. The cash on hand showed a slight improvement and the inventories showed a further decline to $19,128,693.

In a letter to shareholders, Robert C. Stanley, president of the company, made the following observations:

"The industrial world, which has benefitted so largely from the development of nickel alloy steels during the past forty years, is now beginning to appreciate like possibilities in the development of nickel cast irons.

"As the result of experimentation, your company's development and research department started in 1925 to demonstrate to industry that the properties of cast iron can be materially improved by the addition of nickel. By so doing, we have opened a new and promising market for nickel; at the same time we have developed new types of cast iron, which, in turn, are extending this material into new fields.

"Nickel cast irons now have relatively the same position as that held by nickel steels twenty-five years ago, and nickel may parallel in the cast iron field the substantial market it has already established in the steel industry."

N. Y. Market Operators Have Tie with Canada

The published report of the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate, which investigated New York Stock Exchange practices, proved of interest to Canadian investors because such market operators as B. E. Smith, have turned their attention to Canadian gold stocks particularly the British Columbia gold properties.

Bernard E. Smith, known to his friends as "Sell 'Em Ben," said in his sworn testimony before the investigating committee that he was a broker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and did not conduct a brokerage house, but maintained a seat purely for his own market operations. He admitted that he was known to be a big short operator in New York City, but disclaimed being a big bear raider.

Smith admitted his pool bought stock, then boosted it to unload it at a profit. He admitted that he was frequently on the short side of the market but disclaimed any organized effort was made to depress the market.

In B. C. Recently

Smith's presence in British Columbia recently has stirred up much interest in the province's gold stocks and the gold mines of Bridge River.

Bernard E. Smith is the name he uses when he signs cheques, and he has written some big ones in the last few years when acquiring stock in British Columbia mines. All of which goes to show that the sobriquet "Buy 'Em Ben" would probably be as appropriate as the more familiar one.

The story goes—and he did not deny it when he had it recounted to him in Vancouver the other day—that Ben Smith bought some Alaska Juneau stock in 1927. Two years ago he went by airplane to have a look at the mine. He had bought it in at $3.60 a share, bought more at $4, again at $10, and it had gone up to $20. He thought he would like a first-hand glimpse of the source of his profits. On the return flight he paused at a little town in the Bridge River country of British Columbia, and it was there that he heard of a mine discovered 35 years before—a mine that was regarded as potentially rich but had never done anything spectacular.

Interested in Pioneer

Ben Smith lounged around the hotel and general store for a few days. Finally he remarked to the villagers: "I notice you haven't been trying to unload any stock in that mine on me. I like the mine. I'll take anything up to half a million shares. Name the price."

The owners of Pioneer mine—for that happened to be the property that aroused Ben Smith's interest—didn't want to part with that many shares. But when Smith had left and reached Seattle he was offered 25,000 shares. "Nothing doing," said Smith, and went on to San Francisco. He received an offer there of 50,000 shares. Still nothing doing. In Chicago he was offered 100,000 and he accepted at $2.25. From New York a little while later he called up and negotiated the purchase of another 100,000 shares at $2.50. From London he bought another 100,000 at $2.70. In those days the stock wasn't even listed. Now the stock is around $11 per share.

Has Other Interests in B. C.

Smith visited Vancouver with E. L. Cord, dynamic head of Cord Motor Co. and the guiding genius of Auburn and Aviation Corp. They were the guests of Col. Victor Spencer, who has been one of the leaders in the mining development of the Bridge River country in recent years. While on the coast Smith lost few opportunities to study the gold situation and he expressed himself as extremely optimistic regarding Pioneer and several other of the Bridge River properties in which he is reported to be interested. It is understood he is making application to have Pioneer listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. It has been traded on the curb there for several months.

He merely smiles when he is asked about the origin of his reputation as a bear. "But you can't sell if you don't buy," he points out. "The whole secret, of course, is to know when to buy and when to sell."

Parkhill Recovery Good

Gold bullion recovered by Parkhill Gold Mines from March 28 to April 27 inclusive was $32,672. In the above figures no exchange compensation is included. Total ore treated from the fifth level to date exclusive and gold tied up in circuit and including diluted development ore averaged $24.87 per ton.

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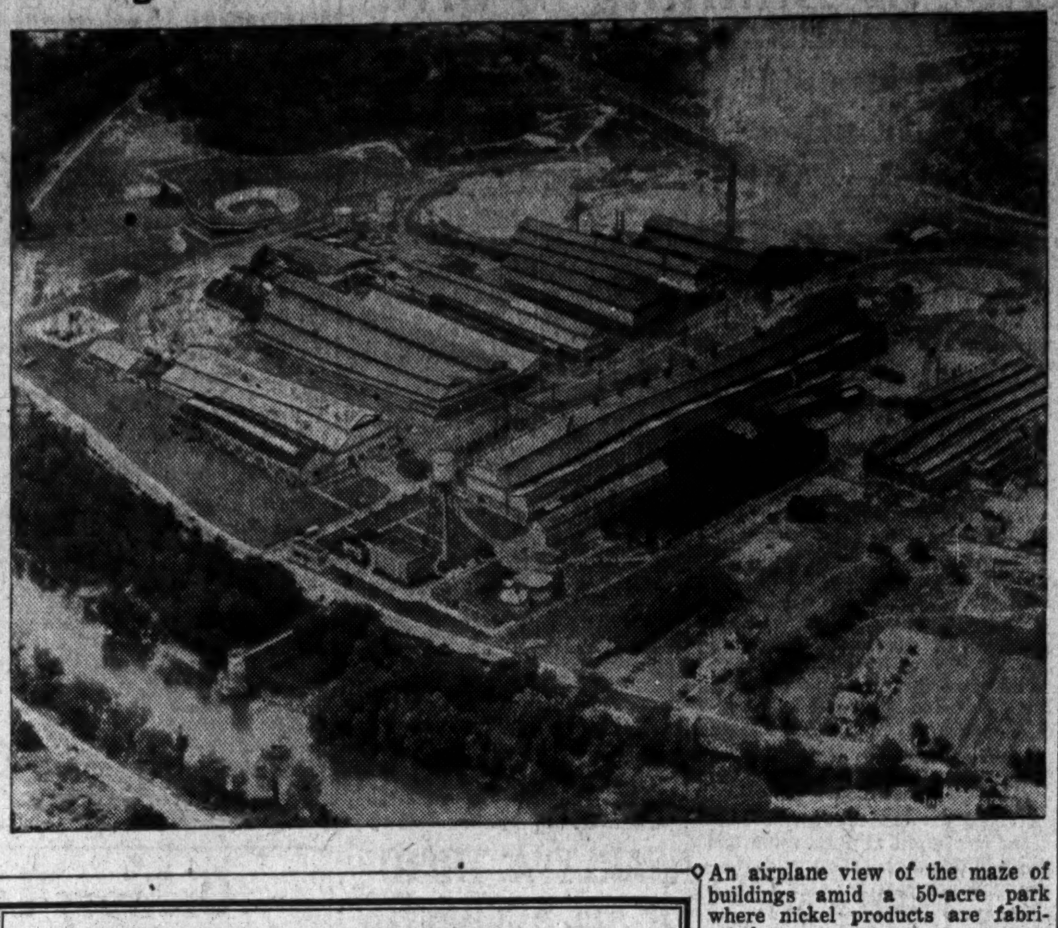

An airplane view of the maze of buildings amid a 50-acre park where nickel products are fabricated.

Outposts Broaden Market for Nickel

Huntington, W. Va., Plant Operations Reflect Scientific Planning and Are Impressive for Enormous Energy Expended to Fit Nickel for Broadest Markets

By B. F. TOWNSLEY
Mining Editor, The Financial Post

The most powerful impression carried away from a visit to the $10,000,000 outpost of International Nickel, at Huntington, W. Va., is of the enormous amount of energy expended and the multiplicity of operations in making available refined nickel and Monel Metal matte, products of the Sudbury nickel ore, in marketable form. Though the valuable ore from the Frood and adjacent deposits of the Sudbury Nickel Range and the primary operations of mining, concentrating, smelting and refining necessary to produce the Canadian product of refined nickel and matte are of fundamental importance they are nevertheless but the opening chapter of a long and interesting story and would not be possible but for the rolling, fabricating and scientific research which adapt the nickel and the matte for many diversified markets.

Situated on a level plateau on the banks of the Guyan River and skirted by the Greenbriar Mountains at the rear, the fifty acre fenced site of the International Nickel plant, at Huntington, W. Va., presents, at the entrance, more the appearance of a recreation centre than an industrial plant. The bricked portal with its ornamental iron gates and administration office may be likened to the lodge of a private manor: it opens on a well-kept lawn, variegated by conifers and gardens, and it gives entrance to a broad, paved avenue, flanked on either side by huge, steel-clad work shops, each forming a unit in the multifarious operations conducted.

Landscaping Is Utilitarian

This most attractive example of the art of the landscape gardener strikes one as typical of everything at Huntington, because careful planning has entered into every detail of plant and operations of the International Nickel Company. It is beautiful, but it is also utilitarian. The delicate finish demanded on the nickel sheets would be marred by the presence of dust in the air while rolling goes on and the grassy lawn and landscape gardening help to minimize this evil. The combining of the utilitarian and the aesthetic is further evidenced by the recreation centre, complete with amphitheatre, provided for the company's 1,300 employees.

The box cars of refined nickel and Monel Metal matte from Canada are shunted into the storage building at the rear extremity of the property, and each successive operation progressively moves it to the shipping department in the front row buildings.

In the storage plant the Monel Metal matte is first crushed in ball mills and elevated to bins to serve the gas-fired calcining hearths, where the crushed matte takes on another refining stage, as a temperature of 2,000 removes almost the last trace of sulphur. An interesting phase of this operation is that nickel alloy shoes, used to move this nickel-copper sulphide mechanically along the high temperature hearth, are largely responsible for the success of this operation, due to the increased life which nickel imparts to these shoes. After 24 hours, to produce what is termed a "dead roast" it starts on another journey of processing in an adjoining building. There the calcined material is fed into the gas-fired reverberatory furnaces. After several hours the molten slag is drawn off while the hot metal is ladled by travelling overhead cranes to the electric furnaces, the next and final step in treating the molten mass. The reverberatory furnaces are not unlike the similar furnaces in use at Copper Cliff and Noranda or other large smelters. Here, again, International Nickel exemplifies the efficiency which pervades this organization, the waste heat from these reverberatory furnaces being passed through water-tube boilers, generating steam for a modern turbo-electric station, which pours current back into the power lines and supplements the energy purchased and distributed through the company's own high-tension electric sub-station.

Sticks to His Last

A curious fact is that the operating engineer of the steam plant, who has been with the organization since the plant was built in 1922, confesses that, only on two occasions has he visited any other building on the premises. When rallied on the point by the representative of The Financial Post, he said: "Well, you see, I'm a Pennsylvania Dutchman and we mind our own business."

In the electric furnaces the molten mass comes under the supervising and blending operations, which determine the exacting specifications demanded of the varying alloys required. The largest of this battery of three electric furnaces is capable of treating twenty tons of metal at a batch. An interesting phase of this final, technically-controlled molten mass is that the skilled operator in charge has but an inkling of the proportion or ingredients blended in each carefully worked out analysis, as the blending agents carry a number only, and he methodically follows the formulas worked out by the metallurgists in the laboratory.

The conveying of twenty tons of molten metal from the electric furnace in a huge ladle and the filling of the waiting row of elongated vertical molds, forming the ingots of varying sizes, make a spectacle worth seeing. First, the ladle is carefully groomed, following the handling of each molten batch, then a fire-clay nozzle is fitted into the bottom of the ladle, acting as a spigot, which responds to the crane operator's touch, spewing the white-hot metal into the molds. To prevent the top of these ingots from cooling too quickly, an ingenious "hot top" heater, in the form of an electric arc, is capped on the mold, thereby eliminating the necessity of cutting off a portion of the top, as was formerly done.

From Ingot to Merchant Mill

In the form of ingots, the metal progresses through the various stages of treatment, never again to enter the molten form. Ingots vary in size, according to the demands for the ultimate fabricating operation, the largest some 20,000 pounds, but the ingots as they come from the molds, particularly those of certain alloys, have imperfections, due to chemical unity, which necessitates that they be cropped to sound metal, in order that the offending impurities may be removed.

In the adjoining blooming mill building the ingots are forged and hammered into blooms, which impart a toughness not found in the cast ingot, preparatory to the next operation in the merchant mill, an adjoining building, where blooms are heated in a battery of gas-fired furnaces. At the proper heat point, long-handled tongs, manned by perspiring workmen, stripped to the waist, pass the white-hot blooms from the furnace to the twirling rolls of the merchant mill. With each successive pass through the narrowing gauge of rolls, the white-hot, plump bloom takes on a dull red, snake-like appearance as it is whipped about until, with the final pass, a long rod, ribbon or wire emerges, differing in gauge, as market requirements determine.

A huge thundering machine, installed in the merchant mill, rolls blanks for sheets and shapes of the larger sizes. Here, by the throw of a switch, the red-hot blooms are passed successively by huge conveyors which would baffle human strength. Thus, in the merchant mill are produced commercial and semi-finished Monel Metal and nickel shapes, which are subjected to another series of treatments to produce the highly-polished sheets, bars and wire demanded by a more exacting market.

Further operations will be described in successive articles.

This is the third article of a series on International Nickel's Outposts.

Lucky Jim Lead & Zinc Funded Debt $168,167

Ninth annual report of Lucky Jim Lead & Zinc Co. shows a second issue of bonds to finance shut-down expenses. Funded indebtedness as at December 31, 1932, was $158,900 plus accrued interest of $9,267. Current liabilities, including notes payable with accrued interest of $148,811, totalled $151,152. Current assets totalled $5,073 including $4,399 in mine supplies.

In 1931 a six per cent first mortgage bond issue of $150,000 was authorized and issued while last year a six per cent second mortgage bond issue of $25,000 was authorized of which $8,900 has been issued.

The company's lead-zinc-silver property in the Slocan mining district of British Columbia has remained closed since February 1, 1929, owing to the unprofitable treatment of the company's ore at existing prices.

The annual meeting of the company is called for May 27, 1933.

BRIDGE RIVER AREA THEORY DEVELOPS ORE IN GREENSTONE

Prominent Authorities Think Recent Work May Revolutionize Outlook

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Possibilities of the Bridge River district, which has come to the fore this year as British Columbia's most important lode gold producing area, are believed to have been greatly enhanced as a result of the development of a theory that ore, believed previously to be found only in the diorite formation, is also present in the greenstone through which the diorite has intruded.

This contention is supported by the discovery that for several hundred feet east of the fault in Pioneer mine, chief producer of Bridge River, the vein is walled by greenstone rather than by diorite, which is the nature of the occurrence west of the fault.

Dr. W. E. Cockfield, of the Canadian geological survey, Dr. Howard Jones, of the Pioneer staff, and H. H. Yuill, mining engineer of Vancouver, all regard this as a rather revolutionary discovery and likely to extend the life and productivity of the field immeasurably.

Commands Much Interest

Mineralization may not extend more than a comparatively short distance beyond the contact point of the diorite and the greenstone, but the discovery has nevertheless added considerable interest to an area which nearly doubles the belt in Bridge River, which in the past has monopolized attention.

In connection with Bralorne, which ranks second only to Pioneer in this field at the present time, a theory exists that the Woodchuck and King veins joined to form the remarkably wide King orebody beyond the fault. The King vein, as developed so far, has run counter to the usual experience in the Bridge River camp of finding values declining as the vein widens.

One of the most active stocks on the mining exchange has been Bridge River Exploration, or BRX. Ira Joralemon, Seattle mining engineer, has been engaged by the company to advise on future development and an active programme is being undertaken.

HURONIAN MINING INCREASES ASSETS

Company Pays Expenses and Increases Current Assets to $1,050,160

Third annual report of Huronian Mining & Finance Co. shows an increase in current assets to $1,050,160. Current liabilities are shown at $35,438, leaving net working capital of $1,014,722 as compared with $903,198 at the end of the previous fiscal year, or an increase of $111,523.

The company's principal investments are in shares of mining companies carried at a book value of $824,901 as compared with a market value of $679,000. Sale of investments during the past fiscal year resulted in a profit of $92,379 of which $53,000 was used to write off an investment in a subsidiary company and $39,379 carried to the income account.

The following tabulation shows comparative income and surplus account figures for the last two fiscal years:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1933 $	1932 $
Revenue:		
Int. earned	5,736	5,276
Divd. inc.	40,025	30,168
Profit on invest.	39,379	8,836
	85,140	44,280
Expenses:		
Exec. exps.	15,676	41,957
Post., tel. & tel.	481	1,549
Travelling exps.	534	2,516
Transfer exps.	8,508	15,333
	25,199	61,355
Less chgs. to assoc. cos.	....	33,096
	....	28,259
Net earnings	59,941	16,021
Less: Res. for deprec.	328	353
Claims w/o	19,914	12,264
Organ. exps. w/o	....	667
Net profit	39,699	2,737
Previous bal.	8,055	5,318
Bal. forward	47,754	8,055

The annual meeting of the company is called for June 19 in Toronto.

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Beattie Will Show Profit Nipissing Shareholders Told

Annual Meeting Brings Information That $105,000 Invested in Michigan Oil Wells Now Producing —Silver Being Stored

At the 28th annual meeting of Nipissing Mines Co. held in Toronto on May 17, Hugh Park, general manager, told shareholders the first ball mill of the Beattie Gold Mines in Duparquet Township, Quebec, the company's principal subsidiary interest since the suspension of Cobalt mining operations in April, 1932, went into operation about two weeks ago and the second last week, giving the plant a capacity of about 600 tons daily.

The concentrate produced is for the time being to be shipped to the Tacoma smelter of the American Smelting & Refining Co. The arsenic in the ore which has been the subject of considerable controversy in mining circles presents no serious metallurgical problems, according to Mr. Park.

Beattie can show a satisfactory profit on $3.50 ore, shareholders were told, but it is expected that eventually it may treat $3 grade. The costs are not expected to exceed $2.25 per ton. At the present time the mill is treating about $4 grade, somewhat higher than the average indicated by diamond drilling. The width of the mineralized zone is maintained at depth and shows but little variation from the 107 ft. found on the 220 ft. level.

Nipissing is continuing to store its silver and has some 3,000,000 oz. on hand of which 1,300,000 oz. are stored in New York awaiting improvement in metal prices.

Michigan Investment, $105,000

Through the company's wholly owned subsidiary, Jasport, Inc., it has $105,000 invested in a 51 per cent interest in the Michigan-Pacific Oil & Gas Co., prospecting for and developing oil and gas leases in Michigan. It was this investment that prompted close questioning on the part of Dr. F. R. Bennetto at the annual meeting a year ago. Dr. Bennetto has since been taken on the Nipissing board. At the present time nine wells have been drilled or are drilling in Michigan of which seven are producing. The total flow is approximately 1,000 barrels and it is under no pro-ration curtailment. Complete unanimity characterized this year's meeting and the existing board of directors, headed by E. P. Earle, was re-elected for the ensuing year.

START GOLD DREDGE AT McLEOD RIVER

Long Deferred Operations Under Way to Test Gold Bearing Sands

At the annual meeting of McLeod River Mining Corp., held in Toronto on May 18, E. R. Read, president of the company, advised that gold dredging operations had started.

Last September a start was made, but after a few days' operations the dredge broke down and has been idle pending repairs being effected.

At the company's property on the McLeod River near Peers, Alberta, the 80,000 cu. yd. monthly capacity dredge is powered by a Diesel-electric plant, hopes to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of treating the river sands for gold. Test-pitting and bore holes in the river bed showed an average assay of 17 cents per cu. yd. in gold.

Shareholders were told that the dredge can operate ten months of the year. The financial statement read at the meeting showed 3,380,190 shares out of the 5,000,000 no par value shares outstanding on March 31, 1933. A mortgage in favor of Stobie-Forlong Assets Ltd., plus accrued interest, was shown at $79,097. Current liabilities are stated at approximately $7,500 following the reduction of certain claims.

The new board of directors elected includes E. R. Read, president and treasurer, W. B. Read, M. E. Sweetman, S. G. Tobin, C. K. Lough, Toronto, and Andrew Dods, of Mimico, Ont.

Seek New Gas Fields

The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company is to continue its search for further gas fields in Southern Alberta this year. Geological surveys will be started shortly and numerous replacements and improvements are on the agenda.

Sylvanite Gold Mines, Ltd.
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 6 AND BONUS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. (2%) and a bonus dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) on the outstanding capital stock of the Company have been declared by the Directors of the Company, both payable June 30th, 1933, in United States funds, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1933.

By order of the Board.
W. S. WALTON,
Toronto, May 19th, 1933. Secretary

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED
Invests in Canadian Mines and Mining Properties
J. B. TYRRELL,
President and Managing Director,
Room 930, 25 King Street West,
TORONTO, CANADA

Kenty Gold Mines
Bought - Sold - Quoted
Unlisted Department

Doherty Roadhouse & Co.
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
51 King W. WA. 1163 Toronto